This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

Stanford University Libraries
3 6105 127 781 867

JOURNAL

OF

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF

THE UNITED STATES:

BEING

THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS,

BEGUN AND HELD

AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON,

SEPTEMBER 4, 1837,

AND IN THE SIXTY-SECOND YEAR OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LIBRARY
OF THE LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR
UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON:
PRINTED BY THOMAS ALLEN.
1837.

JOURNAL

OF

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Begun and held at the Capitol, in the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday, the fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, being the *First Session* of the TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, held under the Constitution of the Government of the United States, and in the sixty-second year of the Independence of said States.

On which day, being the day fixed by proclamation of the President of the United States of the 15th of May, 1837, for the meeting of Congress, which said proclamation is in the words following, to wit:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS great and weighty matters, claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States, form an extraordinary occasion for convening them, I do, by these presents, appoint the first Monday of September next for their meeting at the City of Washington; hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble, to consult and determine on such measures as, in their wisdom, may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-first.

M. VAN BUREN.

By order:

JOHN FORSYTH, *Secretary of State.*

Walter S. Franklin, Clerk to the late House of Representatives, commenced the call of the roll of members by States, beginning with the State of Maine; and having called as far as the State of Mississippi, and being about to call the members from that State—

Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, rose and moved the adoption of a resolution in the words following, to wit:

Resolved, That sufficient evidence has not been afforded to this House that John F. H. Claiborne and Samuel J. Gholson are lawfully entitled to seats therein.

The said resolution was read; and, after debate thereon,

A motion was made by Mr. Bynum that it do lie on the table:

And after further debate, the question was put that the resolution do lie on the table,

And passed in the affirmative.

Mr. R. Barnwell Rhett then submitted the following motion, to wit:

That Lewis Williams, of North Carolina, being the oldest member of the House of Representatives, be appointed chairman of this House, to serve until the House be organized by the election of a Speaker.

A motion was made by Mr. Toucey, that the said motion do lie on the table; and, after debate, the question was put,

And passed in the affirmative.

And so the motion made by Mr. R. Barnwell Rhett was ordered to lie ont he table.

The call of the roll was then completed, and the following named members of the House of Representatives appeared and took seats, viz:

From the State of	
Maine.	Hugh J. Anderson Timothy J. Carter Jonathan Cilley Thomas Davee George Evans John Fairfield Joseph C. Noyes Francis O. J. Smith.
New Hampshire.	Charles G. Atherton Samuel Cushman James Farrington Joseph Weeks Jared W. Williams.
Massachusetts.	John Quincy Adams Nathaniel B. Borden George N. Briggs William B. Calhoun Caleb Cushing Richard Fletcher George Grennell, jun. William S. Hastings Levi Lincoln William Parmenter Stephen C. Phillips John Reed.
Rhode Island.	Robert B. Cranston Joseph L. Tillinghast.

CONNECTICUT.	Elisha Haley Orin Holt Samuel Ingham Lancelot Phelps Isaac Toucey Thomas T. Whittlesey
VERMONT.	Heman Allen Horace Everett Isaac Fletcher Hiland Hall William Slade.
NEW YORK.	John T. Andrews Bennet Bicknell Samuel Birdsall John C. Brodhead Isaac H. Bronson Andrew D. W. Bruyn Churchill C. Cambreleng Timothy Childs John C. Clark Edward Curtis John I. DeGraff John Edwards Millard Fillmore Henry A. Foster Albert Gallup Abraham P. Grant Hiram Gray Ogden Hoffman Thomas B. Jackson Nathaniel Jones Gouverneur Kemble Arphaxed Loomis Richard P. Marvin Robert McClellan Charles F. Mitchell Ely Moore William H. Noble John Palmer Amasa J. Parker William Patterson Luther C. Peck Zadock Pratt John H. Prentiss David Russell Mark H. Sibley James B. Spencer William Taylor Obadiah Titus Abraham Vanderveer Henry Vail.

New Jersey.	John B. Aycrigg William Halstead John P. B. Maxwell Joseph F. Randolph Charles C. Stratton Thomas Jones Yorke.
Pennsylnania.	William Beatty Richard Biddle Andrew Buchanan Edward Darlington Edward Davies Jacob Fry, jun. Robert H. Hammond Thomas Henry Edward B. Hubley John Klingensmith, jun. Henry Logan Charles McClure Thomas M. T. McKennan Mathias Morris Samuel W. Morris Henry A. Muhlenberg Charles Naylor Charles Ogle Lemuel Paynter David Petrikin Arnold Plumer David Potts, jun. William W. Potter Luther Reily John Sergeant Daniel Sheffer George W. Toland David D. Wagener.
Delaware.	John J. Milligan.
Maryland.	John Dennis Benjamin C. Howard Daniel Jenifer William Cost Johnson Isaac McKim James A. Pearce Francis Thomas John T. H. Worthington.
Virginia.	Andrew Beirne James W. Bouldin Walter Coles Robert Craig George C. Dromgoole James Garland George W. Hopkins

VIRGINIA—Continued. - -	Robert M. T. Hunter Joseph Johnson John W. Jones Francis Mallory James M. Mason Charles F. Mercer William S. Morgan John M. Patton Isaac S. Pennybacker Francis E. Rives John Robertson Archibald Stewart John Taliaferro Henry A. Wise.
NORTH CAROLINA. - - -	Jesse A. Bynum Henry W. Connor Edmund Deberry James Graham Micajah T. Hawkins James J. McKay William Montgomery Abraham Rencher Samuel T. Sawyer Augustine H. Shepperd Charles Shepard Edward Stanly Lewis Williams.
SOUTH CAROLINA. - - -	John Campbell William K. Clowney Franklin H. Elmore John K. Griffin Hugh S. Legare Francis W. Pickens R. Barnwell Rhett Waddy Thompson.
GEORGIA. - - - -	Seaton Grantland Charles E. Haynes Hopkins Holsey Jabez Jackson George W. Owens George W. B. Towns.
KENTUCKY. - - - -	John Calhoon John Chambers William J. Graves James Harlan Richard Hawes Richard H. Menefee John L. Murray John Pope

KENTUCKY—Continued. - -	Edward Rumsey William W. Southgate Joseph R. Underwood John White Sherrod Williams.
TENNESSEE. - - - - -	John Bell William B. Campbell William B. Carter John W. Crockett Abraham P. Maury Abraham McClellan James K. Polk Hopkins L. Turney Christopher H. Williams
OHIO. - - - - - -	James Alexander, jun. John W. Allen William Key Bond John Chaney Thomas Corwin Alexander Duncan Patrick G. Goode Thomas L. Hamer Alexander Harper William H. Hunter Daniel Kilgore Daniel P. Leadbetter Andrew W. Loomis Samson Mason Calvary Morris Joseph Ridgway Matthias Sheplor Taylor Webster Elisha Whittlesey.
LOUISIANA. - - - - -	Henry Johnson
INDIANA. - - - - - -	Ratliff Boon George H. Dunn John Ewing William Graham William Herod James Rariden
MISSISSIPPI. - - - - -	John F. H. Claiborne Samuel J. Gholson.
ILLINOIS. - - - - -	Zadok Casey William L. May Adam W. Snyder.
ALABAMA. - - - - -	Reuben Chapman Joshua L. Martin.
MISSOURI. - - - - -	Albert G. Harrison John Miller.

And a quorum, consisting of a majority of the whole number of members of the House being present, it was,

On motion of Mr. Petrikin,

Resolved, That the members present now proceed to the organization of the House by the choice of a Speaker.

The House then proceeded, by ballot, to the election of a Speaker; and, upon an examination of the first ballot, it appeared that JAMES K. POLK, one of the Representatives from the State of Tennessee, was duly elected, having received a majority of all the votes given in.

Whereupon,

Mr. Polk was conducted to the Speaker's chair, from whence he made his acknowledgments to the House in the words following:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Called a second time, by your choice, to this high station, I again enter on its duties, sensibly impressed with the delicate and weighty responsibilities which must always devolve on the incumbent of this chair. Confidently relying on the co-operation and support of this House, I assume the duties of its presiding officer with the fixed resolution to administer the laws which may be passed for the government of our proceedings, justly, impartially, and, I trust, with becoming and inflexible firmness. Without that co-operation and support from this House which I invoke, I know, from long observation, and some experience in this place, how utterly incompetent any presiding officer is, and must always be, to preserve that order and decorum in our deliberations so essential to the preservation of the high character of the body itself, to the despatch of the public business, and to the advancement of the public welfare. This support, I am sure, when it shall be proper to give it, I shall receive at your hands.

We, gentlemen, the immediate representatives of the people, for causes deemed to be extraordinary, have been convoked by the Chief Executive Magistrate, at an unusual period, to deliberate concerning "great and weighty matters, claiming the consideration of Congress," to "consult and determine on such measures as, in the wisdom of Congress, may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States;" and I may, I trust, be permitted to say that all of us, I know, at a time like this, when the public mind is in a state of unusual agitation, when the eyes of our constituents are directed with anxious solicitude to the result of our deliberations, will feel the importance, however much we may differ in our views of the public policy, to cultivate a spirit of mutual forbearance and concession, so indispensable to the accomplishment of the great objects for which we have been convened. In this spirit I enter upon the duties you have assigned me, and indulge the confident hope that it will be reciprocated by every member of this body. I have nothing further to add, but to return to this House my sincere acknowledgments for this renewed evidence of your confidence; and my prayer is, that our labors here may result in the promotion of the enduring prosperity and happiness of our country.

The oath to support the constitution of the United States, as prescribed by the act entitled "An act to regulate the time and manner of administering certain oaths," was then administered to the Speaker by Mr. Williams, one of the Representatives from North Carolina; and the same oath (or affirmation) was, thereupon, administered by the Speaker to all the other members who answered to their names.

On motion of Mr. Cushman, it was then

Resolved, That this House now proceed to the choice of Clerk.

And the House proceeded, by ballot, to the choice of a Clerk accordingly; and, upon an examination of the first ballot, it appeared that Walter S. Franklin, of the State of Pennsylvania, was duly elected, having received a majority of the whole number of votes given in.

The said Walter S. Franklin appeared, when the oath to support the constitution of the United States, and the oath truly and faithfully to discharge the duties of his office to the best of his knowledge and abilities, as prescribed by the act of June 1, 1790, entitled "An act to regulate the time and manner of administering certain oaths," were administered to him by the Speaker, and he thereupon entered upon the duties of his office.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of North Carolina,

Resolved, That Roderick Dorsey be appointed Sergeant-at-arms; that Overton Carr be appointed Principal Door-keeper; and that John W. Hunter be appointed Assistant Door-keeper to this House.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Dickins, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: I am directed to acquaint the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled, and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business. The Senate have passed a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of the two Houses to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that Congress is assembled, and ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make; and have appointed Mr. Wright and Mr. King of Alabama of the said committee on their part.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the said resolution from the Senate; and, being read, it was agreed to, and

Mr. Garland of Virginia, Mr. Reed, and Mr. Howard, were appointed of the committee on the part of this House.

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

Mr. Mercer moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the standing rules and orders of the last House of Representatives, with the exception of those which relate to the appointment and duties of the Committee of Elections, be adopted as the rules and orders of proceeding of this House, and that the rules and orders so excepted be referred to a committee.

A motion was made by Mr. John Quincy Adams, to amend the said resolution by adding thereto the following: "And that the report of the select committee made at the first session of the last Congress be also referred to said committee."

The further consideration of the resolution was then postponed until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Evans, it was

Resolved, That, until otherwise ordered, the daily hour to which the House shall be adjourned shall be 12 o'clock meridian.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow 12 o'clock meridian.

TUESDAY, September 5, 1837.

Several other members, viz:

From the State of South Carolina—John P. Richardson,

From the State of Georgia—Jesse F. Cleveland, William C. Dawson, and Thomas Glascock,

From the State of Louisiana—Rice Garland,

appeared, were sworn to support the constitution of the United States, and took seats in the House.

Charles Downing appeared as the Delegate from the Territory of Florida, was sworn to support the constitution of the United States, and took a seat in the House.

George Wallace Jones appeared as the Delegate from the Territory of Wisconsin, was sworn to support the constitution of the United States, and took a seat in the House.

Mr. Garland, from the joint committee appointed on the part of the House to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that the two Houses of Congress have assembled, and are ready to receive any communications he may be pleased to make, reported that the committee had discharged the duty for which it was appointed, and was informed by the President that he would make a communication, in writing, to each House, to-day, at 12 o'clock, meridian.

A communication, in writing, was then received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Van Buren, his private Secretary; which was read, and is as follows:

Fellow-citizens of the Senate
and House of Representatives:

The act of the 23d of June, 1836, regulating the deposites of this public money, and directing the employment of State, District, and Territorial banks for that purpose, made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the use of such of them as should at any time refuse to redeem their notes in specie, and to substitute other banks, provided a sufficient number could be obtained to receive the public deposites upon the terms and conditions therein prescribed. The general and almost simultaneous suspension of specie payments by the banks in May last, rendered the performance of this duty imperative, in respect to those which had been selected under the act; and made it, at the same time, impracticable to employ the requisite number of others, upon the prescribed conditions. The specific regulations established by Congress for the deposite and safe keeping of the public moneys having thus unexpectedly become inoperative, I felt it to be my duty to afford you an early opportunity for the exercise of your supervisory powers over the subject.

I was also led to apprehend that the suspension of specie payments, increasing the embarrassments before existing in the pecuniary affairs of the country, would so far diminish the public revenue, that the accruing receipts into the Treasury would not, with the reserved five millions, be sufficient to defray the unavoidable expenses of the Government, until the usual period for the meeting of Congress; whilst the authority to call upon the States for a portion of the sums deposited with them was too restricted to enable the Department to realize a sufficient amount from that source. These apprehensions have been justified by subsequent results, which render it certain that this deficiency will occur, if additional means be not provided by Congress.

The difficulties experienced by the mercantile interest, in meeting their engagements, induced them to apply to me, previously to the actual suspension of specie payments, for indulgence upon their bonds for duties; and all the relief authorized by law was promptly and cheerfully granted. The dependance of the Treasury upon the avails of these

bonds, to enable it to make the deposites with the States required by law, led me in the outset to limit this indulgence to the first of September, but it has since been extended to the first of October, that the matter might be submitted to your further direction.

Questions were also expected to arise in the recess in respect to the October instalment of those deposites, requiring the interposition of Congress.

A provision of another act, passed about the same time, and intended to secure a faithful compliance with the obligation of the United States to satisfy all demands upon them in specie or its equivalent, prohibited the offer of any bank note, not convertible on the spot into gold or silver at the will of the holder; and the ability of the Government, with millions on deposite, to meet its engagements in the manner thus required by law, was rendered very doubtful by the event to which I have referred.

Sensible that adequate provisions for these unexpected exigencies could only be made by Congress; convinced that some of them would be indispensably necessary to the public service, before the regular period of your meeting; and desirous also to enable you to exercise, at the earliest moment, your full constitutional powers for the relief of the country, I could not, with propriety, avoid subjecting you to the inconvenience of assembling at as early a day as the state of the popular representation would permit. I am sure that I have done but justice to your feelings, in believing that this inconvenience will be cheerfully encountered, in the hope of rendering your meeting conducive to the good of the country.

During the earlier stages of the revulsion through which we have just passed, much acrimonious discussion arose, and great diversity of opinion existed, as to its real causes. This was not surprising. The operations of credit are so diversified, and the influences which affect them so numerous, and often so subtle, that even impartial and well-informed persons are seldom found to agree in respect to them. To inherent difficulties were also added other tendencies, which were by no means favorable to the discovery of truth. It was hardly to be expected that those who disapproved the policy of the Government in relation to the currency would, in the excited state of public feeling produced by the occasion, fail to attribute to that policy any extensive embarrassment in the monetary affairs of the country. The matter thus became connected with the passions and conflicts of party; opinions were more or less affected by political considerations; and differences were prolonged which might otherwise have been determined by an appeal to facts, by the exercise of reason, or by mutual concession. It is, however, a cheering reflection, that circumstances of this nature cannot prevent a community so intelligent as ours from ultimately arriving at correct conclusions. Encouraged by the firm belief of this truth, I proceed to state my views so far as may be necessary to a clear understanding of the remedies I feel it my duty to propose, and of the réasons by which I have been led to recommend them.

The history of trade in the United States for the last three or four years affords the most convincing evidence that our present condition is chiefly to be attributed to over-action in all the departments of business;

an over-action deriving, perhaps, its first impulses from antecedent causes, but stimulated to its destructive consequences by excessive issues of bank paper, and by other facilities for the acquisition and enlargement of credit. At the commencement of the year 1834, the banking capital of the United States, including that of the national bank then existing, amounted to about two hundred millions of dollars; the bank notes then in circulation to about ninety-five millions; and the loans and discounts of the banks to three hundred and twenty-four millions. Between that time and the first of January, 1836, being the latest period to which accurate accounts have been received, our banking capital was increased to more than two hundred and fifty-one millions; our paper circulation to more than one hundred and forty millions, and the loans and discounts to more than four hundred and fifty-seven millions. To this vast increase are to be added the many millions of credit, acquired by means of foreign loans, contracted by the States and State institutions, and above all, by the lavish accommodations extended by foreign dealers to our merchants.

The consequences of this redundancy of credit, and of the spirit of reckless speculation engendered by it, were a foreign debt contracted by our citizens, estimated in March last at more than thirty millions of dollars; the extension to traders in the interior of our country of credits for supplies greatly beyond the wants of the people; the investment of thirty-nine and a half millions of dollars in unproductive public lands, in the years 1835 and 1836, whilst, in the preceding year, the sales amounted to only four and a half millions; the creation of debts, to an almost countless amount, for real estate in existing or anticipated cities and villages, equally unproductive, and at prices now seen to have been greatly disproportionate to their real value; the expenditure of immense sums in improvements which, in many cases, have been found to be ruinously improvident; the diversion to other pursuits of much of the labor that should have been applied to agriculture, thereby contributing to the expenditure of large sums in the importation of grain from Europe—an expenditure which, amounting in 1834 to about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, was, in the first two quarters of the present year, increased to more than two millions of dollars; and, finally, without enumerating other injurious results, the rapid growth among all classes, and especially in our great commercial towns, of luxurious habits, founded too often on merely fancied wealth, and detrimental alike to the industry, the resources, and the morals of our people.

It was so impossible that such a state of things could long continue, that the prospect of revulsion was present to the minds of considerate men before it actually came. None, however, had correctly anticipated its severity. A concurrence of circumstances inadequate of themselves to produce such wide-spread and calamitous embarrassments, tended so greatly to aggravate them that they cannot be overlooked in considering their history. Among these may be mentioned, as most prominent, the great loss of capital sustained by our commercial emporium in the fire of December, 1835—a loss, the effects of which were underrated at the time, because postponed for a season by the great facilities of credit then existing; the disturbing effects, in our commercial cities, of the transfers of the public moneys required by the deposite law of June, 1836; and the measures adopted by the foreign creditors of our merchants to

reduce their debts, and to withdraw from the United States a large portion of our specie.

However unwilling any of our citizens may heretofore have been to assign to these causes the chief instrumentality in producing the present state of things, the developments subsequently made, and the actual condition of other commercial countries, must, as it seems to me, dispel all remaining doubts upon the subject. It has since appeared that evils, similar to those suffered by ourselves, have been experienced in Great Britain, on the continent, and, indeed, throughout the commercial world; and that, in other countries, as well as in our own, they have been uniformly preceded by an undue enlargement of the boundaries of trade, prompted, as with us, by unprecedented expansions of the systems of credit. A reference to the amount of banking capital, and the issues of paper credits, put in circulation in Great Britain by banks and in other ways, during the years 1834, 1835, and 1836, will show an augmentation of the paper currency there, as much disproportioned to the real wants of trade as in the United States. With this redundancy of the paper currency, there arose in that country also a spirit of adventurous speculation, embracing the whole range of human enterprise. Aid was profusely given to projected improvements; large investments were made in foreign stocks and loans; credits for goods were granted with unbounded liberality to merchants in foreign countries; and all the means of acquiring and employing credit were put in active operation, and extended in their effects to every department of business, and to every quarter of the globe. The reaction was proportioned in its violence to the extraordinary character of the events which preceded it. The commercial community of Great Britain were subjected to the greatest difficulties, and their debtors in this country were not only suddenly deprived of accustomed and expected credits, but called upon for payments which, in the actual posture of things here, could only be made through a general pressure, and at the most ruinous sacrifices.

In view of these facts, it would seem impossible for sincere inquirers after truth to resist the conviction that the causes of the revulsion in both countries have been substantially the same. Two nations, the most commercial in the world, enjoying but recently the highest degree of apparent prosperity, and maintaining with each other the closest relations, are suddenly, in a time of profound peace, and without any great national disaster, arrested in their career, and plunged into a state of embarrassment and distress. In both countries we have witnessed the same redundancy of paper money, and other facilities of credit; the same spirit of speculation; the same partial successes; the same difficulties and reverses; and, at length, nearly the same overwhelming catastrophe. The most material difference between the results in the two countries has only been that with us there has also occurred an extensive derangement in the fiscal affairs of the Federal and State Governments, occasioned by the suspension of specie payments by the banks.

The history of these causes and effects in Great Britain and the United States is substantially the history of the revulsion in all other commercial countries.

The present and visible effects of these circumstances on the operations of the Government, and on the industry of the people, point out the objects which call for your immediate attention.

They are—to regulate by law the safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public moneys; to designate the funds to be received and paid by the Government; to enable the Treasury to meet promptly every demand upon it; to prescribe the terms of indulgence, and the mode of settlement to be adopted, as well in collecting from individuals the revenue that has accrued, as in withdrawing it from former depositories; and to devise and adopt such further measures within the constitutional competency of Congress as will be best calculated to revive the enterprise, and to promote the prosperity of the country.

For the deposite, tranfer, and disbursement of the revenue, National and State banks have always, with temporary and limited exceptions, been heretofore employed; but although advocates of each system are still to be found, it is apparent that the events of the last few months have greatly augmented the desire, long existing among the people of the United States, to separate the fiscal operations of the Government from those of individuals or corporations.

Again to create a national bank, as a fiscal agent, would be to disregard the popular will, twice solemnly and unequivocally expressed. On no question of domestic policy is there stronger evidence that the sentiments of a large majority are deliberately fixed; and I cannot concur with those who think they see, in recent events, a proof that these sentiments are, or a reason that they should be, changed.

Events, similar in their origin and character, have heretofore frequently occurred without producing any such change; and the lessons of experience must be forgotten, if we suppose that the present overthrow of credit would have been prevented by the existence of a national bank. Proneness to excessive issues has ever been the vice of the banking system; a vice as prominent in National as in State institutions. This propensity is as subservient to the advancement of private interests in the one as in the other; and those who direct them both, being principally guided by the same views and influenced by the same motives, will be equally ready to stimulate extravagance of enterprise by improvidence of credit. How strikingly is this conclusion sustained by experience. The Bank of the United States, with the vast powers conferred on it by Congress, did not or could not prevent former and similar embarrassments; nor has the still greater strength it has been said to possess, under its present charter, enabled it, in the existing emergency, to check other institutions, or even to save itself. In Great Britain, where it has been seen the same causes have been attended with the same, effects a national bank, possessing powers far greater than are asked for by the warmest advocates for such an institution here, has also proved unable to prevent an undue expansion of credit, and the evils that flow from it. Nor can I find any tenable ground for the re-establishment of a national bank, in the derangement alleged at present to exist in the domestic exchanges of the country, or in the facilities it may be capable of affording them. Although advantages of this sort were anticipated when the first Bank of the United States was created, they were regarded as an incidental accommodation, not one which the Federal Government was bound or could be called upon to furnish. This accommodation is now, indeed, after the lapse of not many years, demanded from it as among its first duties; and an omission to aid and reg-

ulate commercial exchange is treated as a ground of loud and serious complaint. Such results only serve to exemplify the constant desire, among some of our citizens, to enlarge the powers of the Government, and extend its control to subjects with which it should not interfere. They can never justify the creation of an institution to promote such objects. On the contrary, they justly excite among the community a more diligent inquiry into the character of those operations of trade towards which it is desired to extend such peculiar favors.

The various transactions which bear the name of domestic exchanges, differ essential in their nature, operation, and utility. One class of them consists of bills of exchange, drawn for the purpose of transferring actual capital from one part of the country to another, or to anticipate the proceeds of property actually transmitted. Bills of this description are highly useful in the movements of trade, and well deserve all the encouragement which can rightfully be given to them. Another class is made up of bills of exchange, not drawn to transfer actual capital, nor on the credit of property transmitted, but to create fictitious capital, partaking at once of the character of notes discounted in bank, and of bank notes in circulation, and swelling the mass of paper credits to a vast extent in a most objectionable manner. These bills have formed, for the last few years, a large proportion of what are termed the domestic exchanges of the country, serving as the means of usurious profit, and constituting the most unsafe and precarious paper in circulation. This species of traffic, instead of being upheld, ought to be discountenanced by the Government and the people.

In transferring its funds from place to place, the Government is on the same footing with the private citizen, and may resort to the same legal means. It may do so, through the medium of bills drawn by itself, or purchased from others; and in these operations it may, in a manner undoubtedly constitutional and legitimate, facilitate and assist exchanges of individuals founded on real transactions of trade. The extent to which this may be done, and the best means of effecting it, are entitled to the fullest consideration. This has been bestowed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and his views will be submitted to you in his report.

But it was not designed by the constitution that the Government should assume the management of domestic or foreign exchange. It is, indeed, authorized to regulate by law the commerce between the States, and to provide a general standard of value, or medium of exchange, in gold and silver; but it is not its province to aid individuals in the transfer of their funds, otherwise than through the facilities afforded by the Post Office Department. As justly might it be called on to provide for the transportation of their merchandise. These are operations of trade. They ought to be conducted by those who are interested in them, in the same manner that the incidental difficulties of other pursuits are encountered by other classes of citizens. Such aid has not been deemed necessary in other countries. Throughout Europe the domestic as well as the foreign exchanges are carried on by private houses, often, if not generally, without the assistance of banks. Yet they extend throughout distinct sovereignties, and far exceed in amount the real exchanges of the United States. There is no reason why our own may not be conducted in the same manner, with equal cheapness and safety. Certainly this might

be accomplished, if it were favored by those most deeply interested; and few can doubt that their own interest, as well as the general welfare of the country, would be promoted by leaving such a subject in the hands of those to whom it properly belongs. A system founded on private interest, enterprise, and competition, without the aid of legislative grants or regulations by law, would rapidly prosper; it would be free from the influence of political agitation, and extend the same exemption to trade itself; and it would put an end to those complaints of neglect, partiality, injustice, and oppression, which are the unavoidable results of interference by the Government in the proper concerns of individuals. All former attempts on the part of the Government to carry its legislation, in this respect, further than was designed by the constitution, have, in the end, proved injurious, and have served only to convince the great body of the people more and more of the certain dangers of blending private interests with the operations of public business; and there is no reason to suppose that a repetition of them now would be more successful.

It cannot be concealed that there exists in our community opinions and feelings on this subject in direct opposition to each other. A large portion of them, combining great intelligence, activity, and influence, are no doubt sincere in their belief that the operations of trade ought to be assisted by such a connexion; they regard a national bank as necessary for this purpose, and they are disinclined to every measure that does not tend, sooner or later, to the establishment of such an institution. On the other hand, a majority of the people are believed to be irreconcilably opposed to that measure; they consider such a concentration of power dangerous to their liberties; and many of them regard it as a violation of the constitution. This collision of opinion has doubtless caused much of the embarrassment to which the commercial transactions of the country have lately been exposed. Banking has become a political topic of the highest interest, and trade has suffered in the conflict of parties. A speedy termination of this state of things, however desirable, is scarcely to be expected. We have seen, for near half a century, that those who advocate a national bank, by whatever motive they may be influenced, constitute a portion of our community too numerous to allow us to hope for an early abandonment of their favorite plan. On the other hand, they must indeed form an erroneous estimate of the intelligence and temper of the American people, who suppose that they have continued, on slight or insufficient grounds, their persevering opposition to such an institution; or that they can be induced by pecuniary pressure, or by any other combination of circumstances, to surrender principles they have so long and so inflexibly maintained.

My own views of the subject are unchanged. They have been repeatedly and unreservedly announced to my fellow-citizens; who, with full knowledge of them, conferred upon me the two highest offices of the Government. On the last of these occasions, I felt it due to the people to apprize them distinctly that, in the event of my election, I would not be able to co-operate in the re-establishment of a national bank. To these sentiments I have now only to add the expression of an increased conviction that the re-establishment of such a bank, in any form, whilst it would not accomplish the beneficial purpose promised by its advocates, would impair the rightful supremacy of the popular will, injure the cha-

racter and diminish the influence of our political system, and bring once more into existence a concentrated moneyed power, hostile to the spirit, and threatening the permanency, of our republican institutions.

Local banks have been employed for the deposite and distribution of the revenue, at all times partially, and, on three different occasions, exclusively: first, anterior to the establishment of the first Bank of the United States; secondly, in the interval between the termination of that institution and the charter of its successor; and, thirdly, during the limited period which has now so abruptly closed. The connexion, thus repeatedly attempted, proved unsatisfactory on each successive occasion, notwithstanding the various measures which were adopted to facilitate or ensure its success. On the last occasion, in the year 1833, the employment of the State banks was guarded especially in every way which experience and caution could suggest. Personal security was required for the safe-keeping and prompt payment of the moneys to be received, and full returns of their condition were, from time to time, to be made by the depositories. In the first stages the measure was eminently successful, notwithstanding the violent opposition of the Bank of the United States, and the unceasing efforts made to overthrow it. The selected banks performed with fidelity, and without any embarrassment to themselves or to the community, their engagements to the Government, and the system promised to be permanently useful. But when it became necessary, under the act of June, 1836, to withdraw from them the public money, for the purpose of placing it in additional institutions, or of transferring it to the States, they found it, in many cases, inconvenient to comply with the demands of the Treasury, and numerous and pressing applications were made for indulgence or relief. As the instalments under the deposite law became payable, their own embarrassments, and the necessity under which they lay of curtailing their discounts and calling in their debts, increased the general distress, and contributed, with other causes, to hasten the revulsion in which, at length, they, in common with the other banks, were fatally involved.

Under these circumstances, it becomes our solemn duty to inquire whether there are not, in any connexion between the Government and banks of issue, evils of great magnitude, inherent in its very nature, and against which no precautions can effectually guard.

Unforeseen in the organization of the Government, and forced on the Treasury by early necessities, the practice of employing banks was, in truth, from the beginning, more a measure of emergency than of sound policy. When we started into existence as a nation, in addition to the burdens of the new Government, we assumed all the large but honorable load of debt which was the price of our liberty; but we hesitated to weigh down the infant industry of the country by resorting to adequate taxation for the necessary revenue. The facilities of banks, in return for the privileges they acquired, were promptly offered, and perhaps too readily received, by an embarrassed Treasury. During the long continuance of a national debt, and the intervening difficulties of a foreign war, the connexion was continued from motives of convenience; but these causes have long since passed away. We have no emergencies that make banks necessary to aid the wants of the Treasury; we have no load of national debt to provide for; and we have on actual deposite

a large surplus. No public interest, therefore, now requires the renewal of a connexion that circumstances have dissolved. The complete organization of our Government, the abundance of our resources, the general harmony which prevails between the different States, and with foreign Powers, all enable us now to select the system most consistent with the constitution, and most conducive to the public welfare. Should we, then, connect the Treasury for a fourth time with the local banks, it can only be under a conviction that past failures have arisen from accidental, not inherent, defects.

A danger, difficult if not impossible to be avoided in such an arrangement, is made strikingly evident in the very event by which it has now been defeated. A sudden act of the banks intrusted with the funds of the people, deprives the Treasury, without fault or agency of the Government, of the ability to pay its creditors in the currency they have, by law, a right to demand. This circumstance no fluctuation of commerce could have produced, if the public revenue had been collected in the legal currency, and kept in that form by the officers of the Treasury. The citizen whose money was in bank receives it back, since the suspension, at a sacrifice in its amount; whilst he who kept it in the legal currency of the country and in his own possession, pursues, without loss, the current of his business. The Government, placed in the situation of the former, is involved in embarrassments it could not have suffered had it pursued the course of the latter. These embarrassments are, moreover, augmented by those salutary and just laws which forbid it to use a depreciated currency, and, by so doing, take from the Government the ability which individuals have of accommodating their transactions to such a catastrophe.

A system which can, in a time of profound peace, when there is a large revenue laid by, thus suddenly prevent the application and the use of the money of the people, in the manner and for the objects they have directed, cannot be wise; but who can think, without painful reflection, that, under it, the same unforeseen events might have befallen us in the midst of a war, and taken from us, at the moment when most wanted, the use of those very means which were treasured up to promote the national welfare, and guard our national rights? To such embarrassments and to such dangers will this Government be always exposed, whilst it takes the moneys raised for, and necessary to the public service, out of the hands of its own officers, and converts them into a mere right of action against corporations intrusted with the possession of them. Nor can such results be effectually guarded against in such a system, without investing the Executive with a control over the banks themselves, whether State or National, that might with reason be objected to. Ours is, probably, the only Government in the world that is liable, in the management of its fiscal concerns, to occurrences like these. But this imminent risk is not the only danger attendant on the surrender of the public money to the custody and control of local corporations. Though the object is paid to the Treasury, its effect may be to introduce into the operations of the Government influences the most subtle, founded on interests the most selfish.

The use by the banks, for their own benefit, of the money deposited with them, has received the sanction of the Government from the com-

mencement of this connexion. The money received from the people, instead of being kept till it is needed for their use, is, in consequence of this authority, a fund on which discounts are made for the profit of those who happen to be owners of stock in the banks selected as depositories. The supposed and often exaggerated advantages of such a boon will always cause it to be sought for with avidity. I will not stop to consider on whom the patronage incident to it is to be conferred; whether the selection and control be trusted to Congress or to the Executive, either will be subjected to appeals made in every form which the sagacity of interest can suggest. The banks, under such a system, are stimulated to make the most of their fortunate acquisition; the deposites are treated as an increase of capital; loans and circulation are rashly augmented, and, when the public exigencies require a return, it is attended with embarrassments not provided for, nor foreseen. Thus banks that thought themselves most fortunate when the public funds were received, find themselves most embarrassed when the season of payment suddenly arrives.

Unfortunately, too, the evils of the system are not limited to the banks. It stimulates a general rashness of enterprise, and aggravates the fluctuations of commerce and the currency. This result was strikingly exhibited during the operations of the late deposite system, and especially in the purchases of public lands. The order which ultimately directed the payment of gold and silver in such purchases, greatly checked, but could not altogether prevent, the evil. Specie was indeed more difficult to be procured than the notes which the banks could themselves create at pleasure; but still, being obtained from them as a loan, and returned as a deposite, which they were again at liberty to use, it only passed round the circle with diminished speed. This operation could not have been performed, had the funds of the Government gone into the Treasury, to be regularly disbursed, and not into banks, to be loaned out for their own profit, while they were permitted to substitute for it a credit in account.

In expressing these sentiments, I desire not to undervalue the benefits of a salutary credit to any branch of enterprise. The credit bestowed on probity and industry is the just reward of merit, and an honorable incentive to further acquisition. None oppose it who love their country and understand its welfare. But when it is unduly encouraged—when it is made to inflame the public mind with the temptations of sudden and unsubstantial wealth—when it turns industry into paths that lead, sooner or later, to disappointment and distress—it becomes liable to censure, and needs correction. Far from helping probity and industry, the ruin to which it leads falls most severely on the great laboring classes, who are thrown suddenly out of employment, and by the failure of magnificent schemes never intended to enrich them, are deprived in a moment of their only resource. Abuses of credit and excesses in speculation will happen in despite of the most salutary laws; no Government, perhaps, can altogether prevent them; but surely every Government can refrain from contributing the stimulus that calls them into life.

Since, therefore, experience has shown that to lend the public money to the local banks is hazardous to the operations of the Government, at least of doubtful benefit to the institutions themselves, and productive of disastrous derangement in the business and currency of the country, is it the part of wisdom again to renew the connexion?

It is true that such an agency is in many respects convenient to the Treasury, but it is not indispensable. A limitation of the expenses of the Government to its actual wants, and of the revenue to those expenses, with convenient means for its prompt application to the purposes for which it was raised, are the objects which we should seek to accomplish. The collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public money can, it is believed, be well managed by officers of the Government. Its collection, and, to a great extent, its disbursement also, have indeed been hitherto conducted solely by them; neither National nor State banks, when employed, being required to do more than keep it safely while in their custody, and transfer and pay it in such portions and at such times as the Treasury shall direct.

Surely banks are not more able than the Government to secure the money in their possession against accident, violence, or fraud. The assertion that they are so must assume that a vault in a bank is stronger than a vault in the Treasury; and that directors, cashiers, and clerks, not selected by the Government, nor under its control, are more worthy of confidence than officers selected from the people and responsible to the Government; officers bound by official oaths and bonds for a faithful performance of their duties, and constantly subject to the supervision of Congress.

The difficulties of transfer, and the aid heretofore rendered by banks, have been less than is usually supposed. The actual accounts show that by far the larger portion of payments is made within short or convenient distances from the places of collection; and the whole number of warrants issued at the Treasury in the year 1834—a year the result of which will, it is believed, afford a safe test for the future, fell short of five thousand, or an average of less than one daily for each State; in the city of New York they did not average more than two a day, and at the city of Washington only four.

The difficulties heretofore existing are, moreover, daily lessened by an increase in the cheapness and facility of communication; and it may be asserted with confidence, that the necessary transfers, as well as the safe-keeping and disbursements of the public moneys, can be with safety and convenience accomplished through the agencies of Treasury officers. This opinion has been, in some degree, confirmed by actual experience since the discontinuance of the banks as fiscal agents in May last; a period which, from the embarrassments in commercial intercourse, presented obstacles as great as any that may be hereafter apprehended.

The manner of keeping the public money since that period is fully stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. That officer also suggests the propriety of assigning, by law, certain additional duties to existing establishments and officers, which, with the modifications and safeguards referred to by him, will, he thinks, enable the Department to continue to perform this branch of the public service, without any material addition either to their number or to the present expense. The extent of the business to be transacted has already been stated; and in respect to the amount of money with which the officers employed would be intrusted at any one time, it appears that, assuming a balance of five millions to be at all times kept in the Treasury, and the whole of it left

in the hands of the collectors and receivers, the proportion of each would not exceed an average of thirty thousand dollars; but that, deducting one million for the use of the Mint, and assuming the remaining four millions to be in the hands of one-half of the present number of officers—a supposition deemed more likely to correspond with the fact—the sum in the hands of each would still be less than the amount of most of the bonds now taken from the receivers of public money. Every apprehension, however, on the subject, either in respect to the safety of the money, or the faithful discharge of these fiscal transactions, may, it appears to me, be effectually removed by adding to the present means of the Treasury the establishment, by law, at a few important points, of offices for the deposite and disbursement of such portions of the public revenue as cannot, with obvious safety and convenience, be left in the possession of the collecting officers until paid over by them to the public creditors. Neither the amounts retained in their hands, nor those deposited in the offices, would, in an ordinary condition of the revenue, be larger in most cases than those often under the control of disbursing officers of the army and navy, and might be made entirely safe, by requiring such securities, and exercising such controlling supervision as Congress may by law prescribe. The principal officers whose appointments would become necessary under this plan, taking the largest number suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, would not exceed ten; nor the additional expense, at the same estimate, sixty thousand dollars a year.

There can be no doubt of the obligation of those who are intrusted with the affairs of Government, to conduct them with as little cost to the nation as is consistent with the public interest; and it is for Congress, and ultimately for the people, to decide whether the benefits to be derived from keeping our fiscal concerns apart, and severing the connexion which has hitherto existed between the Government and banks, offer sufficient advantages to justify the necessary expenses. If the object to be accomplished is deemed important to the future welfare of the country, I cannot allow myself to believe that the addition to the public expenditure of comparatively so small an amount as will be necessary to effect it will be objected to by the people.

It will be seen by the report of the Postmaster General, herewith communicated, that the fiscal affairs of that Department have been successfully conducted since May last, upon the principles of dealing only in the legal currency of the United States, and that it needs no legislation to maintain its credit and facilitate the management of its concerns; the existing laws being, in the opinion of that officer, ample for those objects.

Difficulties will doubtless be encountered for a season, and increased services required from the public functionaries; such are usually incident to the commencement of every system, but they will be greatly lessened in the progress of its operations.

The power and influence supposed to be connected with the custody and disbursement of the public money are topics on which the public mind is naturally, and with great propriety, peculiarly sensitive. Much has been said on them, in reference to the proposed separation of the Government from the banking institutions; and surely no one can object to any appeals or animadversions on the subject, which are consistent with facts, and evince a proper respect for the intelligence of the peo-

ple. If a Chief Magistrate may be allowed to speak for himself, on such a point, I can truly say, that to me nothing would be more acceptable than the withdrawal from the Executive, to the greatest practicable extent, of all concern in the custody and disbursement of the public revenue; not that I would shrink from any responsibility cast upon me by the duties of my office, but because it is my firm belief that its capacity for usefulness is in no degree promoted by the possession of any patronage not actually necessary to the performance of those duties. But, under our present form of Government, the intervention of the Executive officers in the custody and disbursement of the public money seems to be unavoidable; and before it can be admitted that the influence and power of the Executive would be increased by dispensing with the agency of banks, the nature of that intervention in such an agency must be carefully regarded, and a comparison must be instituted between its extent in the two cases.

The revenue can only be collected by officers appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The public moneys, in the first instance, must, therefore, in all cases, pass through hands selected by the Executive. Other officers appointed in the same way, or, as in some cases, by the President alone, must also be intrusted with them when drawn for the purpose of disbursement. It is thus seen that, even when banks are employed, the public funds must twice pass through the hands of Executive officers. Besides this, the head of the Treasury Department, who also holds office at the pleasure of the President, and some other officers of the same Department, must necessarily be invested with more or less power in the selection, continuance, and supervision of the banks that may be employed. The question is then narrowed to the single point, whether, in the intermediate stage between the collection and disbursement of the public money, the agency of banks is necessary to avoid a dangerous extension of the patronage and influence of the Executive? But is it clear that the connexion of the Executive with powerful moneyed institutions, capable of ministering to the interests of men in points where they are most accessible to corruption, is less liable to abuse than his constitutional agency in the appointment and control of the few public officers required by the proposed plan? Will the public money, when in their hands, be necessarily exposed to any improper interference on the part of the Executive? May it not be hoped that a prudent fear of public jealousy and disapprobation, in a matter so peculiarly exposed to them, will deter him from any such interference, even if higher motives be found inoperative? May not Congress so regulate, by law, the duty of those officers, and subject it to such supervision and publicity, as to prevent the possibility of any serious abuse on the part of the Executive? and is there equal room for such supervision and publicity in a connexion with banks, acting under the shield of corporate immunities, and conducted by persons irresponsible to the Government and the people? It is believed that a considerate and candid investigation of these questions will result in the conviction that the proposed plan is far less liable to objection, on the score of Executive patronage and control, than any bank agency that has been, or can be, devised.

With these views, I leave to Congress the measures necessary to regu-

late, in the present emergency, the safe-keeping and transfer of the public moneys. In the performance of constitutional duty, I have stated to them, without reserve, the result of my own reflections. The subject is of great importance; and one on which we can scarcely expect to be as united in sentiment as we are in interest. It deserves a full and free discussion, and cannot fail to be benefited by a dispassionate comparison of opinions. Well aware myself of the duty of reciprocal concession among the co-ordinate branches of the Government, I can promise a reasonable spirit of co-operation, so far as it can be indulged in without the surrender of constitutional objections which I believe to be well founded. Any system that may be adopted should be subjected to the fullest legal provision, so as to leave nothing to the Executive but what is necessary to the discharge of the duties imposed on him; and whatever plan may be ultimately established, my own part shall be so discharged as to give to it a fair trial, and the best prospect of success.

The character of the funds to be received and disbursed in the transactions of the Government likewise demands your most careful consideration.

There can be no doubt that those who framed and adopted the constitution, having in immediate view the depreciated paper of the confederacy—of which five hundred dollars in paper were, at times, only equal to one dollar in coin—intended to prevent the recurrence of similar evils, so far at least as related to the transactions of the new Government. They gave to Congress express powers to coin money, and to regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin; they refused to give it power to establish corporations—the agents then, as now, chiefly employed to create a paper currency; they prohibited the States from making any thing but gold and silver a legal tender in payment of debts; and the first Congress directed, by positive law, that the revenue should be received in nothing but gold and silver.

Public exigency, at the outset of the Government, without direct legislative authority, led to the use of banks as fiscal aids to the Treasury. In admitted deviation from the law, at the same period, and under the same exigency, the Secretary of the Treasury received their notes in payment of duties. The sole ground on which the practice thus commenced was then, or has since been, justified, is the certain, immediate, and convenient exchange of such notes for specie. The Government did indeed receive the inconvertible notes of State banks during the difficulties of war; and the community submitted without a murmur to the unequal taxation and multiplied evils of which such a course was productive. With the war, this indulgence ceased, and the banks were obliged again to redeem their notes in gold and silver. The Treasury, in accordance with previous practice, continued to dispense with the currency required by the act of 1789, and took the notes of banks in full confidence of their being paid in specie on demand; and Congress, to guard against the slightest violation of this principle, have declared, by law, that if notes are paid in the transactions of the Government, it must be under such circumstances as to enable the holder to convert them into specie without depreciation or delay.

Of my own duties under the existing laws, when the banks suspended pecie payments, I could not doubt. Directions were immediately given

to prevent the reception into the Treasury of any thing but gold and silver, or its equivalent; and every practicable arrangement was made to preserve the public faith, by similar or equivalent payments to the public creditors. The revenue from lands had been for some time substantially so collected, under the order issued by directions of my predecessor. The effects of that order had been so salutary, and its forecast in regard to the increasing insecurity of bank paper had become so apparent, that, even before the catastrophe, I had resolved not to interfere with its operation. Congress is now to decide whether the revenue shall continue to be so collected or not.

The receipt into the Treasury of bank notes not redeemed in specie on demand, will not, I presume, be sanctioned. It would destroy, without the excuse of war or public distress, that equality of imposts and identity of commercial regulation which lie at the foundation of our confederacy, and would offer to each State a direct temptation to increase its foreign trade, by depreciating the currency received for duties in its ports. Such a proceeding would also, in a great degree, frustrate the policy, so highly cherished, of infusing into our circulation a larger proportion of the precious metals; a policy, the wisdom of which none can doubt, though there may be different opinions as to the extent to which it should be carried. Its results have been already too auspicious, and its success is too closely interwoven with the future prosperity of the country, to permit us for a moment to contemplate its abandonment. We have seen, under its influence, our specie augmented beyond eighty millions; our coinage increased so as to make that of gold amount, between August, 1834, and December, 1836, to ten millions of dollars; exceeding the whole coinage at the Mint during the thirty-one previous years. The prospect of further improvement continued, without abatement, until the moment of the suspension of specie payments. This policy has now indeed been suddenly checked, but is still far from being overthrown. Amidst all conflicting theories, one position is undeniable: the precious metals will invariably disappear when there ceases to be a necessity for their use as a circulating medium. It was in strict accordance with this truth, that whilst, in the month of May last, they were every where seen, and were current for all ordinary purposes, they disappeared from circulation the moment the payment of specie was refused by the banks, and the community tacitly agreed to dispense with its employment. Their place was supplied by a currency exclusively of paper, and, in many cases, of the worst description. Already are the bank notes now in circulation greatly depreciated, and they fluctuate in value between one place and another; thus diminishing and making uncertain the worth of property and the price of labor, and failing to subserve, except at a heavy loss, the purposes of business. With each succeeding day the metallic currency decreases; by some it is hoarded in the natural fear that, once parted with, it cannot be replaced; while by others it is diverted from its more legitimate uses, for the sake of gain. Should Congress sanction this condition of things, by making irredeemable paper money receivable in payment of public dues, a temporary check to a wise and salutary policy will, in all probability, be converted into its absolute destruction.

It is true that bank notes actually convertible into specie may be received in payment of the revenue without being liable to all these ob-

jections, and that such a course may, to some extent, promote individual convenience—an object always to be considered where it does not conflict with the principles of our Government or the general welfare of the country. If such notes only were received, and always under circumstances allowing their early presentation for payment; and if, at short and fixed periods, they were converted into specie, to be kept by the officers of the Treasury, some of the most serious obstacles to their reception would perhaps be removed. To retain the notes in the Treasury would be to renew, under another form, the loans of public money to the banks, and the evils consequent thereon.

It is, however, a mistaken impression, that any large amount of specie is required for public payments. Of the seventy or eighty millions now estimated to be in the country, ten millions would be abundantly sufficient for that purpose, provided an accumulation of a large amount of revenue, beyond the necessary wants of the Government, be hereafter prevented. If to these considerations be added the facilities which will arise from enabling the Treasury to satisfy the public creditors by its drafts or notes receivable in payment of the public dues, it may be safely assumed that no motive of convenience to the citizen requires the reception of bank paper.

To say that the refusal of paper money by the Government introduces an unjust discrimination between the currency received by it and that used by individuals in their ordinary affairs, is, in my judgment, to view it in a very erroneous light. The constitution prohibits the States from making any thing but gold and silver a tender in the payment of debts, and thus secures to every citizen a right to demand payment in the legal currency. To provide by law that the Government will only receive its dues in gold and silver, is not to confer on it any peculiar privilege, but merely to place it on an equality with the citizen, by reserving to it a right secured to him by the constitution. It is doubtless for this reason that the principle has been sanctioned by successive laws, from the time of the first Congress under the constitution down to the last. Such precedents, never objected to, and proceeding from such sources, afford a decisive answer to the imputation of inequality or injustice.

But, in fact, the measure is one of restriction, not of favor. To forbid the public agent to receive in payment any other than a certain kind of money, is to refuse him a discretion possessed by every citizen. It may be left to those who have the management of their own transactions to make their own terms; but no such discretion should be given to him who acts merely as an agent of the people, who is to collect what the law requires, and to pay the appropriations it makes. When bank notes are redeemed on demand, there is then no discrimination in reality, for the individual who receives them may, at his option, substitute the specie for them; he takes them from convenience or choice. When they are not so redeemed, it will scarcely be contended that their receipt and payment, by a public officer, should be permitted, though none deny that right to an individual; if it were, the effect would be most injurious to the public, since their officer could make none of those arrangements to meet or guard against the depreciation which an individual is at liberty to do. Nor can inconvenience to the community be alleged as an objection to such a regulation. Its object and motive are their convenience and welfare.

If, at a moment of simultaneous and unexpected suspension by the banks, it adds something to the many embarrassments of that proceeding, yet these are far overbalanced by its direct tendency to produce a wider circulation of gold and silver, to increase the safety of bank paper, to improve the general currency, and thus to prevent altogether such occurrences, and the other and far greater evils that attend them.

It may, indeed, be questioned, whether it is not for the interest of the banks themselves that the Government should not receive their paper. They would be conducted with more caution, and on sounder principles. By using specie only in its transactions, the Government would create a demand for it, which would, to a great extent, prevent its exportation, and, by keeping it in circulation, maintain a broader and safer basis for the paper currency. That the banks would thus be rendered more sound, and the community more safe, cannot admit of a doubt.

The foregoing views, it seems to me, do but fairly carry out the provisions of the Federal constitution in relation to the currency, as far as relates to the public revenue. At the time that instrument was framed there were but three or four banks in the United States; and had the extension of the banking system, and the evils growing out of it, been foreseen, they would probably have been specially guarded against. The same policy which led to the prohibition of bills of credit by the States, would, doubtless, in that event, have also interdicted their issue as a currency in any other form. The constitution, however, contains no such prohibition; and since the States have exercised, for nearly half a century, the power to regulate the business of banking, it is not to be expected that it will be abandoned. The whole matter is now under discussion before the proper tribunal—the people of the States. Never before has the public mind been so thoroughly awakened to a proper sense of its importance; never has the subject, in all its bearings, been submitted to so searching an inquiry. It would be distrusting the intelligence and virtue of the people to doubt the speedy and efficient adoption of such measures of reform as the public good demands. All that can rightfully be done by the Federal Government to promote the accomplishment of that important object, will, without doubt, be performed.

In the mean time, it is our duty to provide all the remedies against a depreciated paper currency which the constitution enables us to afford. The Treasury Department, on several former occasions, has suggested the propriety and importance of a uniform law concerning bankruptcies of corporations and other bankers. Through the instrumentality of such a law, a salutary check may doubtless be imposed on the issues of paper money, and an effectual remedy given to the citizen in a way at once equal in all parts of the Union, and fully authorized by the constitution.

The indulgence granted by Executive authority in the payment of bonds for duties has been already mentioned. Seeing that the immediate enforcement of these obligations would subject a large and highly respectable portion of our citizens to great sacrifices, and believing that a temporary postponement could be made without detriment to other interests, and with increased certainty of ultimate payment, I did not hesitate to comply with the request that was made of me. The terms allowed are, to the full extent, as liberal as any that are to be found in the practice of the Executive department. It remains for Congress to decide

whether a further postponement may not with propriety be allowed, and, if so, their legislation upon the subject is respectfully invited.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit the condition of these debts; the extent and effect of the present indulgence: the probable result of its further extension on the state of the Treasury, and every other fact necessary to a full consideration of the subject. Similar information is communicated in regard to such depositories of the public moneys as are indebted to the Government, in order that Congress may also adopt the proper measures in regard to them.

The receipts and expenditures for the first half of the year, and an estimate of those for the residue, will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury. In his report of December last, it was estimated that the current receipts would fall short of the expenditures by about three millions of dollars. It will be seen that the difference will be much greater. This is to be attributed not only to the occurrence of greater pecuniary embarrassments in the business of the country than those which were then predicted, and, consequently, a greater diminution in the revenue, but also to the fact that the appropriations exceeded, by nearly six millions, the amount which was asked for in the estimates then submitted. The sum necessary for the service of the year beyond the probable receipts, and the amount which it was intended should be reserved in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, will be about six millions. If the whole of the reserved balance be not at once applied to the current expenditures, but four millions be still kept in the Treasury, as seems most expedient, for the uses of the Mint, and to meet contingencies, the sum needed will be ten millions.

In making this estimate, the receipts are calculated on the supposition of some further extension of the indulgence granted in the payment of bonds for duties, which will affect the amount of the revenue for the present year to the extent of two and a half millions.

It is not proposed to procure the required amount by loans or increased taxation. There are now in the Treasury nine million three hundred and sixty-seven thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars, directed by the act of the 23d of June, 1836, to be deposited with the States in October next. This sum, if so deposited, will be subject, under the law, to be recalled, if needed, to defray existing appropriations; and as it is now evident that the whole, or the principal part of it, will be wanted for that purpose, it appears most proper that the deposite should be withheld. Until the amount can be collected from the banks, Treasury notes may be temporarily issued, to be gradually redeemed as it is received.

I am aware that this course may be productive of inconvenience to many of the States. Relying upon the acts of Congress which held out to them the strong probability, if not the certainty of receiving this instalment, they have in some instances adopted measures with which its retention may seriously interfere. That such a condition of things should have occurred is much to be regretted. It is not the least among the unfortunate results of the disasters of the times; and it is for Congress to devise a fit remedy, if there be one. The money being indispensable to the wants of the Treasury, it is difficult to conceive upon what principle of justice or expediency its application to that object can be avoided. To recall any portion of the sums already deposited with

the States, would be more inconvenient and less efficient. To burden the country with increased taxation, when there is in fact a large surplus revenue, would be unjust and unwise; to raise moneys by loans under such circumstances, and thus to commence a new national debt, would scarcely be sanctioned by the American people.

The plan proposed will be adequate to all our fiscal operations, during the remainder of the year. Should it be adopted, the Treasury, aided by the ample resources of the country, will be able to discharge, punctually, every pecuniary obligation. For the future, all that is needed will be that caution and forbearance in appropriations which the diminution of the revenue requires, and which the complete accomplishment or great forwardness of many expensive national undertakings renders equally consistent with prudence and patriotic liberality.

The preceding suggestions and recommendations are submitted in the belief that their adoption by Congress will enable the Executive department to conduct our fiscal concerns with success, so far as their management has been committed to it. Whilst the objects and the means proposed to attain them are within its constitutional powers and appropriate duties, they will at the same time, it is hoped, by their necessary operation, afford essential aid in the transaction of individual concerns, and thus yield relief to the people at large, in a form adapted to the nature of our Government. Those who look to the action of this Government for specific aid to the citizen to relieve embarrassments arising from losses by revulsions in commerce and credit, lose sight of the ends for which it was created, and the powers with which it is clothed. It was established to give security to us all in our lawful and honorable pursuits, under the lasting safeguard of republican institutions. It was not intended to confer special favors on individuals, or on any classes of them; to create systems of agriculture, manufactures, or trade; or to engage in them, either separately or in connexion with individual citizens or organized associations. If its operations were to be directed for the benefit of any one class, equivalent favors must, in justice, be extended to the rest; and the attempt to bestow such favors with an equal hand, or even to select those who should most deserve them, would never be successful. All communities are apt to look to Government for too much. Even in our own country, where its powers and duties are so strictly limited, we are prone to do so, especially at periods of sudden embarrassment and distress. But this ought not to be. The framers of our excellent constitution, and the people who approved it with calm and sagacious deliberation, acted at the time on a sounder principle. They wisely judged that the less Government interferes with private pursuits, the better for the general prosperity. It is not its legitimate object to make men rich, or to repair, by direct grants of money or legislation in favor of particular pursuits, losses not incurred in the public service. This would be substantially to use the property of some for the benefit of others. But its real duty—that duty the performance of which makes a good Government the most precious of human blessings—is to enact and enforce a system of general laws commensurate with, but not exceeding, the objects of its establishment, and to leave every citizen and every interest to reap, under its benign protection, the rewards of virtue, industry, and prudence.

I cannot doubt that on this, as on all similar occasions, the Federal Government will find its agency most conducive to the security and happiness of the people, when limited to the exercise of its conceded powers. In never asssuming, even for a well-meant object, such powers as were not designed to be conferred upon it, we shall in reality do most for the general welfare. To avoid every unnecessary interference with the pursuits of the citizen, will result in more benefit than to adopt measures which could only assist limited interests, and are eagerly, but perhaps naturally, sought for, under the pressure of temporary circumstances. If, therefore, I refrain from suggesting to Congress any specific plan for regulating the exchanges of the country, relieving mercantile embarrassments, or interfering with the ordinary operations of foreign or domestic commerce, it is from a conviction that such measures are not within the constitutional province of the General Government, and that their adoption would not promote the real and permanent welfare of those they might be designed to aid.

The difficulties and distresses of the times, though unquestionably great, are limited in their extent, and cannot be regarded as affecting the permanent prosperity of the nation. Arising, in a great degree, from the transactions of foreign and domestic commerce, it is upon them that they have chiefly fallen. The great agricultural interest has, in many parts of the country, suffered comparatively little; and, as if Providence intended to display the munificence of its goodness at the moment of our greatest need, and in direct contrast to the evils occasioned by the waywardness of man, we have been blessed throughout our extended territory with a season of general health and of uncommon fruitfulness. The proceeds of our great staples will soon furnish the means of liquidating debts at home and abroad, and contribute equally to the revival of commercial activity, and the restoration of commercial credit. The banks, established avowedly for its support, deriving their profits from it, and resting under obligations to it which cannot be overlooked, will feel at once the necessity and justice of uniting their energies with those of the mercantile interest. The suspension of specie payments, at such a time and under such circumstances as we have lately witnessed, could not be other than a temporary measure; and we can scarcely err in believing that the period must soon arrive when all that are solvent will redeem their issues in gold and silver. Dealings abroad naturally depend on resources and prosperity at home. If the debt of our merchants has accumulated, or their credit is impaired, these are fluctuations always incident to extensive or extravagant mercantile transactions. But the ultimate security of such obligations does not admit of question. They are guarantied by the resources of a country, the fruits of whose industry afford abundant means of ample liquidation, and by the evident interest of every merchant to sustain a credit, hitherto high, by promptly applying these means for its preservation.

I deeply regret that events have occurred which require me to ask your consideration of such serious topics. I could have wished that, in making my first communication to the assembled Representatives of my country, I had nothing to dwell upon but the history of her unalloyed prosperity. Since it is otherwise, we can only feel more deeply the responsibility of the respective trusts that have been confided to us, and,

under the pressure of difficulties, unite in invoking the guidance and aid of the Supreme Ruler of nations, and in laboring with zealous resolution to overcome the difficulties by which we are environed.

It is, under such circumstances, a high gratification to know, by long experience, that we act for a people to whom the truth, however unpromising, can always be spoken with safety; for the trial of whose patriotism no emergency is too severe, and who are sure never to desert a public functionary honestly laboring for the public good. It seems just that they should receive, without delay, any aid in their embarrassments which your deliberations can afford. Coming directly from the midst of them, and knowing the course of events in every section of our country, from you may best be learned as well the extent and nature of these embarrassments, as the most desirable measures of relief.

I am aware, however, that it is not proper to detain you, at present, longer than may be demanded by the special objects for which you are convened. To them, therefore, I have confined my communication; and, believing it will not be your own wish now to extend your deliberations beyond them, I reserve till the usual period of your annual meeting that general information on the state of the Union which the constitution requires me to give.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, *September* 4, 1837.

The reading of the message having been concluded,

On motion of Mr. Hamer, it was

Ordered, That it do lie on the table.

A motion was made by Mr. Hamer, that ten thousand copies of the message, together with the documents which accompany the same, be printed for the use of the members of this House. Subsequently, Mr. Hamer, at the suggestion of Mr. Owens, modified his said motion, so as to print twenty thousand copies of said message and documents; when

Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio, moved that ten thousand copies thereof be printed.

And the question was put on the motion that 20,000 copies be printed,

And passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, ... 115, / Nays, ... 109.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. Hugh J. Anderson	Mr. Zadok Casey	Mr. John Fairfield
Charles G. Atherton	Reuben Chapman	Isaac Fletcher
William Beatty	Jonathan Cilley	Henry A. Foster
Andrew Beirne	John F. H. Claiborne	Jacob Fry, jr.
Bennet Bicknell	John C. Clark	Albert Gallup
Richard Biddle	Jesse F. Cleveland	James Garland
Samuel Birdsall	Walter Coles	Samuel J. Gholson
Ratliff Boon	Henry W. Connor	Thomas Glascock
James W. Bouldin	Robert Craig	Seaton Grantland
John C. Brodhead	Samuel Cushman	Abraham P. Grant
Isaac H. Bronson	Thomas Davee	Hiram Gray
Andrew D. W. Bruyn	John I. DeGraff	Elisha Haley
Andrew Buchanan	John Dennis	Albert G. Harrison
Jesse A. Bynum	George C. Dromgoole	Charles E. Haynes
C. C. Cambreleng	Alexander Duncan	Hopkins Holsey
John Campbell	John Edwards	Orin Holt
Timothy Carter	James Farrington	George W. Hopkins

Benjamin C. Howard
Edward B. Hubley
William H. Hunter
Samuel Ingham
Thomas B. Jackson
Jabez Jackson
Daniel Jenifer
Joseph Johnson
William Cost Johnson
Nathaniel Jones
John W. Jones
Gouverneur Kemble
Daniel Kilgore
John Klingensmith, jr.
Daniel P. Leadbetter
Henry Logan
Arphaxed Loomis
James M. Mason
Joshua L. Martin
Robert McClellan
Abraham McClellan
Charles McClure
Mr. Isaac McKim
John Miller
William Montgomery
Ely Moore
William S. Morgan
Samuel W. Morris
Henry A. Muhlenberg
John L. Murray
William H. Noble
George W. Owens
John Palmer
Amasa J. Parker
William Parmenter
John M. Patton
Lemuel Paynter
Isaac S. Pennybacker
David Petrikin
Francis W. Pickens
Arnold Plumer
William W. Potter
John H. Prentiss
Luther Reily
Mr. John P. Richardson
Francis C. Rives
Daniel Sheffer
Francis O. J. Smith
James B. Spencer
Edward Stanly
Archibald Stewart
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
Obadiah Titus
Isaac Toucey
George W. B. Towns
Hopkins L. Turney
Henry Vail
David D. Wagener
Joseph Weeks
Thomas T. Whittlesey
Jared W. Williams
Henry A. Wise
John T. H. Worthington.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
James Alexander, jr.
Heman Allen
John W. Allen
John T. Andrews
John B. Aycrigg
John Bell
William K. Bond
Nathaniel B. Borden
George N. Briggs
William B. Calhoun
John Calhoon
William B. Campbell
William B. Carter
John Chambers
John Chaney
Timothy Childs
William K. Clowney
Thomas Corwin
Robert B. Cranston
John W. Crockett
Edward Curtis
Caleb Cushing
Edward Darlington
Edward Davies
Edmund Deberry
George H. Dunn
Franklin H. Elmore
George Evans
Horace Everett
John Ewing
Richard Fletcher
Millard Fillmore
Rice Garland
Patrick G. Goode
James Graham
William Graham
Mr. William J. Graves
George Grennell, jr.
Hiland Hall
William Halstead
Thomas L. Harper
James Harlan
Alexander Harper
William S. Hastings
Richard Hawes
Micajah T. Hawkins
Thomas Henry
William Herod
Ogden Hoffman
Robert M. T. Hunter
Henry Johnson
Hugh S. Legare
Levi Lincoln
Andrew W. Loomis
Francis Mallory
Richard P. Marvin
Samson Mason
Abram P. Maury
William L. May
John P. Maxwell
James J. McKay
Tho. M. T. McKennan
Richard H. Menefee
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Charles F. Mitchell
Calvary Morris
Charles Naylor
Joseph C. Noyes
Charles Ogle
William Patterson
James A. Pearce
Luther C. Peck
Mr. Lancelot Phelps
Stephen C. Phillips
John Pope
David Potts, jr.
James Rariden
Joseph F. Randolph
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
R. Barnwell Rhett
Joseph Ridgway
John Robertson
Edward Rumsey
David Russell
Samuel T. Sawyer
John Sergeant
Augustine H. Shepperd
Charles Shepard
Mark H. Sibley
William Slade
Adam W. Snyder
William W. Southgate
Charles C. Stratton
John Taliaferro
Waddy Thompson
Joseph L. Tillinghast
George W. Toland
Joseph R. Underwood
Abraham Vanderveer
Taylor Webster
John White
Elisha Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Sherrod Williams
Christ'her H. Williams
Thomas Jones Yorke.

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances.

A motion was made by Mr. Connor, that twenty thousand copies thereof be printed; which motion was disagreed to.

And it was then

Ordered, That ten thousand copies thereof be printed.

On motion of Mr. McKennan,

Resolved, That the Clerk cause to be furnished to the members of this House, during the present session, such newspapers as they may direct; the expense thereof not to exceed the price of three daily papers to each member.

On motion of Mr. Patton, it was

Resolved, That this House do now proceed to the election of a printer of this House for the twenty-fifth Congress.

The House then, accordingly, proceeded, by ballot, to the election of a printer; and, upon examination of the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth ballots, it was found that no choice had been made, no person having received a majority of the whole number of votes given in.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock, meridian.

WEDNESDAY, September 6, 1837.

On motion of Mr. Allen, of Vermont,

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be directed to furnish to each member a diagram of the Hall, showing the seats of the members.

A motion was made by Mr. Bronson, that the House do come to the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the further balloting, under the resolution of yesterday, providing for the election of a printer for this House, be suspended until the third Monday of September instant; and that, temporarily, and until the due election of a printer, the Clerk of this House be authorized and directed to employ some persons or person to do the necessary printing of the House, upon the same terms that it was done at the last session.

The said resolution was read; when

A motion was made by Mr. Grennell, that the same do lie on the table;

And the question being put,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, ... 108, / Nays, ... 114.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams	Mr. Caleb Cushing	Mr. George Grennell, jr.
Heman Allen	Edward Darlington	John K. Griffin
John W. Allen	William C. Dawson	Hiland Hall
John B. Aycrigg	Edward Davies	William Halsted
John Bell	Edmund Deberry	James Harlan
Richard Biddle	John Dennis	Alexander Harper
William K. Bond	George H. Dunn	William S. Hastings
Nathaniel B. Borden	Franklin H. Elmore	Richard Hawes
George N. Briggs	George Evans	Thomas Henry
William B. Calhoun	Horace Everett	William Herod
John Calhoon	John Ewing	Ogden Hoffman
William B. Carter	Richard Fletcher	Robert M. T. Hunter
John Chambers	Isaac Fletcher	Daniel Jenifer
Timothy Childs	Millard Fillmore	Henry Johnson
William K. Clowney	Rice Garland	William Cost Johnson
Thomas Corwin	Patrick G. Goode	Hugh S. Legare
Robert B. Cranston	James Graham	Levi Lincoln
John W. Crockett	William Graham	Andrew W. Loomis
Edward Curtis	William J. Graves	Francis Mallory

Mr. Richard P. Marvin
Samson Mason
Abram P. Maury
William L. May
John P. B. Maxwell
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Richard H. Menefee
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Mathias Morris
Calvary Morris
Charles Naylor
Joseph C. Noyes
Charles Ogle
William Patterson
John M. Patton
James A. Pearce

Mr. Luther C. Peck
Stephen C. Phillips
John Pope
David Potts, jr.
James Rariden
Joseph F. Randolph
John Reed
R. Barnwell Rhett
Joseph Ridgway
Francis C. Rives
Edward Rumsey
David Russell
Samuel T. Sawyer
John Sergeant
Augustine H. Sheppard
Charles Shepard
Mark H. Sibley

Mr. William Slade
Adam W. Snyder
William W. Southgate
Edward Stanly
Charles C. Stratton
John Taliaferro
Waddy Thompson
Joseph L. Tillinghast
George W. Toland
Joseph R. Underwood
John White
Elisha Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Sherrod Williams
Christopher H. Williams
Henry A. Wise
Thomas Jones Yorke.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. Hugh S. Anderson
John. T. Andrews
Charles G. Atherton
William Beatty
Andrew Beirne
Bennet Bicknell
Samuel Birdsall
Rathff Boon
James W. Bouldin
John C. Brodhead
Isaac H. Bronson
Andrew D. W. Bruyn
Andrew Buchanan
C. C. Cambreleng
Timothy J. Carter
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Reuben Chapman
Jonathan Cilley
John F. H. Claiborne
John C. Clark
Jesse F. Cleveland
Walter Coles
Henry W. Connor
Robert Craig
Samuel Cushman
Thomas Davee
John I. De Graff
George C. Dromgoole
Alexander Duncan
John Edwards
James Farrington
John Fairfield
Henry A. Foster
Jacob Fry, jr.
Albert Gallup
James Garland
Samuel J. Gholson

Mr. Thomas Glascock
Seaton Grantland
Abraham P. Grant
Hiram Gray
Elisha Haley
Robert H. Hammond
Thomas L. Hamer
Albert G. Harrison
Micajah T. Hawkins
Charles E. Haynes
Hopkins Holsey
Orin Holt
George W. Hopkins
Benjamin C. Howard
Edward B. Hubley
William H. Hunter
Samuel Ingham
Thomas B. Jackson
Jabez Jackson
Joseph Johnson
Nathaniel Jones
John W. Jones
Gouverneur Kemble
Daniel Kilgore
John Klingensmith, jr.
Daniel P. Leadbetter
Henry Logan
Arphaxed Loomis
James M. Mason
Joshua L. Martin
James J. McKay,
Robert McClellan
Abraham McClellan
Charles McClure
Isaac McKim
John Miller
William Montgomery
William S. Morgan

Mr. Samuel W. Morris
Henry A. Muhlenberg
John L. Murray
William H. Noble
George W. Owens
John Palmer
Amasa J. Parker
William Parmenter
Lemuel Paynter
Isaac S. Pennybacker
David Petrikin
Lancelot Phelps
Francis W. Pickens
Arnold Plumer
Zadock Pratt
John H. Prentiss
Luther Reily
Abraham Rencher
John Robertson
Daniel Sheffer
Matthias Sheplor
Francis O. J. Smith
James B. Spencer
Archibald Stewart
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
Obadiah Titus
Isaac Toucey
George W. B. Towns
Hopkins L. Turney
Henry Vail
Abraham Vanderveer
David D. Wagener
Taylor Webster
Joseph Weeks
Thomas T. Whittlesey
Jared W. Williams
John T. H. Worthington.

A motion was then made by Mr. Pickens to amend the said resolution, by adding thereto as follows:

"And that the contracts for printing be given out by the Clerk to the lowest bidder, subject to the regulations now imposed by law: *Provided*, That the contracts do not exceed the prices now stipulated by the joint resolution of Congress of 1819, and that this arrangement be extended to the first Monday of December next."

A motion was made by Mr. Coles to amend the amendment proposed

by Mr. Pickens, by striking out all thereof after the word "And," being the first word of the said amendment, and inserting as follows:

"That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of separating the emoluments of the public printing of the House from the newspaper presses of the country."

And on the question to agree to this amendment,

It was decided in the negative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Robertson to amend the amendment proposed by Mr. Pickens, by striking out the words "*be extended to the first Monday in December next*," and inserting in lieu thereof, "*be continued until the further order of the House of Representatives.*"

And on the question to agree to this amendment,

It was decided in the negative.

And then, on motion of Mr. Reed, the amendment proposed by Mr. Pickens was amended by inserting therein, after 1819, these words: "And that the quality of the paper be prescribed in the contract."

The question was then put that the House do agree to the amendment of Mr. Pickens, as amended,

And passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, ... 114, Nays, ... 109.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. James Alexander, jr.
Heman Allen
John W. Allen
John B. Aycrigg
John Bell
Richard Biddle
William K. Bond
George N. Briggs
Jesse A. Bynum
John Calhoon
William B. Campbell
John Campbell
William B. Carter
Zadok Casey
John Chambers
Reuben Chapman
Timothy Childs
Thomas Corwin
Robert B. Cranston
John W. Crockett
Edward Curtis
Caleb Cushing
Edward Darlington
William C. Dawson
Edward Davies
Edmund Deberry
John Dennis
George H. Dunn
Franklin H. Elmore
George Evans
Horace Everett
John Ewing
Richard Fletcher
Millard Fillmore
Jacob Fry, jr.
Rice Garland
James Garland
Thomas Glascock

Mr. Patrick G. Goode
James Graham
William Graham
Seaton Grantland
William J. Graves
George Grennell. jr.
John K. Griffin
Hiland Hall
William Halsted
James Harlan
Alexander Harper
William S. Hastings
Richard Hawes
Thomas Henry
William Herod
George W. Hopkins
Robert M. T. Hunter
Daniel Jenifer
Henry Johnson
William Cost Johnson
Levi Lincoln
Andrew W. Loomis
Francis Mallory
Richard P. Marvin
Samson Mason
Abram P. Maury
John P. B. Maxwell
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Richard H. Menefee
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
William Montgomery
William S. Morgan
Mathias Morris
Calvary Morris
Charles Naylor
Joseph C. Noyes

Mr. Charles Ogle
William Patterson
John M. Patton
James A. Pearce
Luther C. Peck
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
John Pope
David Potts, jr.
James Rariden
Joseph F. Randolph
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
Joseph Ridgway
John Robertson
Edward Rumsey
David Russell
Samuel T. Sawyer
John Sergeant
Augustine H. Shepperd
Charles Shepard
Mark H. Sibley
William Slade
William W. Southgate
Edward Stanly
Charles C. Stratton
John Taliaferro
Waddy Thompson
Joseph L. Tillinghast
George W. Toland
Joseph R. Underwood
John White
Elisha Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Sherrod Williams
Christopher H. Williams
Thomas Jones Yorke.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Hugh J. Anderson
John T. Andrews
Charles G. Atherton
William Beatty
Andrew Beirne
Bennet Bicknell
Samuel Birdsall
Ratliff Boon
Nathaniel B. Borden
James W. Bouldin
John C. Brodhead
Isaac H. Bronson
Andrew D. W. Bruyn
Andrew Buchanan
William B. Calhoun
C. C. Cambreleng
Timothy J. Carter
John Chaney
Jonathan Cilley
John F. H. Claiborne
John C. Clark
Jesse F. Cleveland
Walter Coles
Henry W. Connor
Robert Craig
Samuel Cushman
Thomas Davee
John I. De Graff
George C. Dromgoole
Alexander Duncan
John Edwards
James Farrington
John Fairfield
Henry A. Foster
Albert Gallup
Samuel J. Gholson

Mr. Abraham P. Grant
Hiram Gray
Elisha Haley
Robert H. Hammond
Thomas L. Hamer
Albert G. Harrison
Micajah T. Hawkins
Charles E. Haynes
Ogden Hoffman
Hopkins Holsey
Orin Holt
Benjamin C. Howard
Edward B. Hubley
William H. Hunter
Samuel Ingham
Jabez Jackson
Joseph Johnson
Nathaniel Jones
John W. Jones
Gouverneur Kemble
Daniel Kilgore
John Klingensmith, jr.
Hugh S. Legare
Daniel P. Leadbetter
Henry Logan
Arphaxed Loomis
James M. Mason
Joshua L. Martin
William L. May
James J. McKay
Robert McClellan
Abraham McClellan
Charles McClure
Isaac McKim
John Miller
Ely Moore

Mr. Samuel W. Morris
Henry A. Muhlenberg
John L. Murray
William H. Noble
George W. Owens
Amasa J. Parker
William Parmenter
Lemuel Paynter
Isaac S. Pennybacker
David Petrikin
Lancelot Phelps
Arnold Plumer
William W. Potter
John H. Prentiss
John P. Richardson
Francis C. Rives
Daniel Sheffer
Matthias Sheplor
Francis O. J. Smith
Adam W. Snyder
James B. Spencer
Archibald Stewart
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
Obadiah Titus
Isaac Toucey
George W. B. Towns
Hopkins L. Turney
Henry Vail
Abraham Vanderveer
David D. Wagener
Taylor Webster
Joseph Weeks
Thomas T. Whittlesey
Jared W. Williams
John T. H. Worthington.

The question then recurred, that the House do agree to the resolution moved by Mr. Bronson, as amended; when

A motion was made by Mr. Wise further to amend the said resolution, by striking out all after the word "*Resolved*," and inserting as follows:

"That the Clerk of this House be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ the editors of the Intelligencer, and the editors of the Madisonian, equally, to execute the printing of this House, upon the joint resolution of 1819, until the first Monday in December next."

A motion was then made by Mr. McKennan, that the said resolution do lie on the table; which motion was agreed to by the House.

The House then again proceeded, by ballot, to the election of a printer to this House for the twenty-fifth Congress; and, upon examination of the sixth, seventh, and eight ballots, it was found that no choice had been made, no person having received a majority of the whole number of votes given in.

A motion was made by Mr. Taylor, that the House do come to the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the printers to the House of Representatives of the last Congress be authorized to print for this House until a public printer shall be duly elected.

A motion was made by Mr. Patton, that the said resolution do lie on the table;

And the question being put,

It passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, ... 124, / Nays, ... 100.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
James Alexander, jr.
Heman Allen
John W. Allen
John B. Aycrigg
Andrew Beirne
John Bell
Richard Biddle
William K. Bond
Nathaniel B. Borden
James W. Bouldin
George N. Briggs
William B. Calhoun
John Calhoon
William B. Campbell
John Campbell
William B. Carter
Zadok Casey
John Chambers
Timothy Childs
William K. Clowney
Thomas Corwin
Robert Craig
Robert B. Cranston
John W. Crockett
Edward Curtis
Caleb Cushing
Edward Darlington
Edward Davies
Edmund Deberry
John Dennis
George C. Dromgoole
George H. Dunn
Franklin H. Elmore
George Evans
Horace Everett
John Ewing
Richard Fletcher
Millard Fillmore
Rice Garland
James Garland
Patrick G. Goode

Mr. James Graham
William Graham
Seaton Grantland
William J. Graves
Hiram Gray
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Hiland Hall
William Halsted
James Harlan
Alexander Harper
William S. Hastings
Richard Hawes
Thomas Henry
William Herod
Ogden Hoffman
George W. Hopkins
Robert M. T. Hunter
Daniel Jenifer
Henry Johnson
William Cost Johnson
Hugh S. Legare
Levi Lincoln
Andrew W. Loomis
Francis Mallory
Richard P. Marvin
James M. Mason
Samson Mason
Abram P. Maury
William L. May
John P. B. Maxwell
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Richard H. Menefee
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Matthias Morris
Calvary Morris
Charles Naylor
Joseph C. Noyes
Charles Ogle
William Patterson

Mr. John M. Patton
James A. Pearce
Luther C. Peck
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
John Pope
David Potts, jr.
James Rariden
Joseph F. Randolph
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
R. Barnwell Rhett
John P. Richardson
Joseph Ridgway
John Robertson
Edward Rumsey
David Russell
Samuel T. Sawyer
John Sergeant
Augustine H. Shepperd
Charles Shepard
Mark H. Sibley
William Slade
Adam W. Snyder
William W. Southgate
Edward Stanly
Archibald Stewart
John Taliaferro
Waddy Thompson
Joseph L. Tillinghast
George W. Toland
George W. B. Towns
Joseph R. Underwood
Abraham Vanderveer
John White
Elisha Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Sherrod Williams
Christopher H. Williams
Henry A. Wise
Thomas Jones Yorke

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. Hugh J. Anderson
John T. Andrews
Charles G. Atherton
William Beatty
Bennet Bicknell
Samuel Birdsall
Ratliff Boon
John C. Brodhead
Isaac H. Bronson
Andrew Buchanan
Jesse A. Bynum
C. C. Cambreleng
Timothy J. Carter

Mr. John Chaney
Reuben Chapman
Jonathan Cilley
John F. H. Claiborne
John C. Clark
Jesse F. Cleveland
Walter Coles
Henry W. Connor
Samuel Cushman
Thomas Davee
John I. De Graff
Alexander Duncan
John Edwards

Mr. James Farrington
John Fairfield
Henry A. Foster
Jacob Fry, jr.
Albert Gallup
Samuel J. Gholson
Thomas Glascock
Abraham P. Grant
Elisha Haley
Robert H. Hammond
Thomas L. Hamer
Albert G. Harrison
Micajah T. Hawkins

Mr. Charles E. Haynes
Hopkins Holsey
Orin Holt
Benjamin C. Howard
Edward B. Hubley
William H. Hunter
Samuel Ingham
Thomas B. Jackson
Jabez Jackson
Joseph Johnson
Nathaniel Jones
John W. Jones
Gouverneur Kemble
Daniel Kilgore
John Klingensmith, jr.
Daniel P. Leadbetter
Henry Logan
Arphaxed Loomis
Joshua L. Martin
James J. McKay
Robert McClellan
Mr. Abraham McClellan
Charles McClure
Isaac McKim
John Miller
William Montgomery
Ely Moore
William S. Morgan
Samuel W. Morris
Henry A. Muhlenberg
John L. Murray
William H. Noble
George W. Owens
John Palmer
Amasa J. Parker
William Parmenter
Lemuel Paynter
Isaac S. Pennybacker
David Petrikin
Lancelot Phelps
Arnold Plumer
Mr. William W. Potter
Zadock Pratt
John H. Prentiss
Luther Reily
Francis C. Rives
Daniel Sheffer
James B. Spencer
Charles C. Stratton
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
Obadiah Titus
Isaac Toucey
Hopkins L. Turney
Henry Vail
David D. Wagener
Taylor Webster
Joseph Weeks
Thomas T. Whittlesey
Jared W. Williams
John T. H. Worthington.

A motion was then made by Mr. Boon, that the House do come to the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That, in the election of public printer to the House of Representatives for the twenty-fifth Congress, the vote of the members shall be given *viva voce*.

A motion was made by Mr. Everett, that the said resolution do lie on the table;

And the question being put,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, ... 91, Nays, ... 131.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
James Alexander, jr.
Heman Allen
John W. Allen
John B. Aycrigg
John Bell
Richard Biddle
William K. Bond
Nathaniel B. Borden
George N. Briggs
Isaac H. Bronson
William B. Calhoun
John Calhoon
William B. Campbell
John Campbell
Timothy Childs
William K. Clowney
Thomas Corwin
Robert B. Cranston
John W. Crockett
Edward Curtis
Caleb Cushing
Edward Darlington
Edward Davies
Edmund Deberry
John Dennis
Franklin H. Elmore
Mr. George Evans
Horace Everett
John Ewing
Richard Fletcher
Millard Fillmore
Rice Garland
Patrick G. Goode
George Grennell, jr.
Hiland Hall
William Halsted
James Harlan
Alexander Harper
William S. Hastings
Thomas Henry
Ogden Hoffman
Robert M. T. Hunter
Henry Johnson
William Cost Johnson
Hugh S. Legare
Levi Lincoln
Andrew W. Loomis
Francis Mallory
Richard P. Marvin
Samson Mason
John P. B. Maxwell
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Richard H. Menefee
Mr. Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
William S. Morgan
Matthias Morris
Calvary Morris
Charles Naylor
Joseph C. Noyes
William Patterson
James A. Pearce
Stephen C. Phillips
John Pope
David Potts, jr.
Joseph F. Randolph
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
R. Barnwell Rhett
Joseph Ridgway
Edward Rumsey
David Russell
John Sergeant
Augustine H. Shepperd
Charles Shepard
Mark H. Sibley
William Slade
Francis O. J. Smith
William W. Southgate
Edward Stanly

Mr. Charles C. Stratton
Waddy Thompson
Joseph L. Tillinghast
George W. Toland
Mr. Joseph R. Underwood
Elisha Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Mr. Christopher H. Williams
Henry A. Wise
Thomas Jones Yorke.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. Hugh J. Anderson
John T. Andrews
Charles G. Atherton
William Beatty
Andrew Beirne
Bennet Bicknell
Samuel Birdsall
Ratliff Boon
James W. Bouldin
John C. Brodhead
Andrew D. W. Bruyn
Andrew Buchanan
Jesse A. Bynum
C. C. Cambreleng
Timothy J. Carter
William B. Carter
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Reuben Chapman
Jonathan Cilley
John F. H. Claiborne
John C. Clark
Jesse F. Cleveland
Walter Coles
Henry W. Connor
Robert Craig
Samuel Cushman
William C. Dawson
Thomas Davee
John I. De Graff
George C. Dromgoole
Alexander Duncan
George H. Dunn
John Edwards
James Farrington
John Fairfield
Henry A. Foster
Jacob Fry, jr.
Albert Gallup
James Garland
Samuel J. Gholson
Thomas Glascock
James Graham
William Graham
Mr. Seaton Grantland
William J. Graves
Hiram Gray
Elisha Haley
Robert H. Hammond
Thomas L. Hamer
Albert G. Harrison
Richard Hawes
Micajah T. Hawkins
Charles E. Haynes
William Herod
Hopkins Holsey
Orin Holt
George W. Hopkins
Benjamin C. Howard
Edward B. Hubley
William H. Hunter
Samuel Ingham
Thomas B. Jackson
Jabez Jackson
Daniel Jenifer
Joseph Johnson
Nathaniel Jones
John W. Jones
Gouverneur Kemble
Daniel Kilgore
John Klingensmith, jr.
Daniel P. Leadbetter
Henry Logan
Arphaxed Loomis
James M. Mason
Joshua L. Martin
Abram P. Maury
William L. May
James J. McKay
Robert McClellan
Abraham McClellan
Charles McClure
Isaac McKim
John Miller
William Montgomery
Ely Moore
Samuel W. Morris
Henry A. Muhlenberg
Mr. John L. Murray
William H. Noble
Charles Ogle
George W. Owens
John Palmer
Amasa J. Parker
William Parmenter
John M. Patton
Lemuel Paynter
Isaac S. Pennybacker
David Petrikin
Lancelot Phelps
Arnold Plumer
William W. Potter
John H. Prentiss
James Rariden
Luther Reily
John P. Richardson
Francis C. Rives
John Robertson
Samuel T. Sawyer
Daniel Sheffer
Matthias Sheplor
Adam W. Snyder
James B. Spencer
Archibald Stewart
John Taliaferro
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
Obadiah Titus
Isaac Toucey
George W. B. Towns
Hopkins L. Turney
Henry Vail
Abraham Vanderveer
David D. Wagener
Taylor Webster
Joseph Weeks
John White
Thomas T. Whittlesey
Sherrod Williams
Jared W. Williams
John T. H. Worthington.

On motion of Mr. Patton, the resolution was then amended, by inserting therein, after the word "*printer*," the words "*and all other officers.*"

A motion was made by Mr. Robertson, that the further consideration of the resolution be postponed until to-morrow;

And pending the question on this motion,

The House adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock, meridian.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1837.

Another member, viz: from the State of Indiana, Albert S. White, appeared, was sworn to support the constitution of the United States, and took a seat in the House.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution, submitted by Mr. Boon, and pending yesterday, viz:

Resolved, That in the election of public printer to the House of Representatives for the twenty-fifth Congress, the vote of the members shall be given *viva voce*.

A motion was made by Mr. Robertson to amend said resolution, by striking out all thereof after the word *Resolved*, and inserting the following, viz:

That the public printing ought to be separated as far as practicable from the political press.

Resolved, That, to afford time to digest a plan having that object in view, the Clerk, until further order, contract for all printing ordered by this House, upon the terms and in the manner prescribed by the joint resolution of the 3d March, 1819; distributing the same among the proprietors of the several printing offices, not exceeding four, in the city of Washington, who will execute it on those terms, as equally as he can, provided they will undertake to execute it equally, if not, in such proportions as they may severally contract to execute.

A motion was made by Mr. Clark, that the resolution submitted by Mr. Boon, and the amendment pending thereto, do lie on the table.

And the question being put on this motion,

It passed in the affirmative.

The House then again proceeded, by ballot, to the election of a printer to this House for the twenty-fifth Congress; and upon an examination of the ninth ballot it was found that no choice had been made, no person having received a majority of the whole number of votes given in.

A motion was then made by Mr. Howard, that the House do come to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the further balloting for a printer under the resolution of Tuesday last be suspended until the third Monday of September instant; and that, temporarily, and until said third Monday in September, the printers to the last House of Representatives be employed to execute the printing of the House, upon the same terms and conditions that were agreed upon at the last Congress.

The said resolution was read; when

A motion was made by Mr. Patton, that it do lie on the table;

And the question being put,

It passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, ... 116, Nays, ... 107.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are

Mr. John Quincy Adams	Mr. John Calhoon	Mr. Edward Darlington
James Alexander, jr.	William B. Campbell	William C. Dawson
Heman Allen	John Campbell	Edward Davies
John W. Allen	William B. Carter	Edmund Deberry
John B. Aycrigg	Zadok Casey	John Dennis
John Bell	John Chambers	George H. Dunn
Richard Biddle	William K. Clowney	Franklin H. Elmore
William K. Bond	Thomas Corwin	George Evans
Nathaniel B. Borden	Robert B. Cranston	Horace Everett
James W. Bouldin,	John W. Crockett	John Ewing
George N. Briggs	Edward Curtis	Richard Fletcher
William B. Calhoun	Caleb Cushing	Millard Fillmore

Mr. Rice Garland
Patrick G. Goode
James Graham
William Graham
Seaton Grantland
William J. Graves
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Hiland Hall
William Halsted
James Harlan
Alexander Harper
William S. Hastings
Richard Hawes
Thomas Henry
William Herod
Ogden Hoffman
George W. Hopkins
Robert M. T. Hunter
Daniel Jenifer
Henry Johnson
William Cost Johnson
Hugh S. Legare
Levi Lincoln
Andrew W. Loomis
Francis Mallory
Richard P. Marvin

Mr. Samson Mason
Abram P. Maury
William L. May
John P. B. Maxwell
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Richard H. Menefee
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Calvary Morris
Charles Naylor
Joseph C. Noyes
Charles Ogle
William Patterson
John M. Patton
James A. Pearce
Luther C. Peck
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
John Pope
David Potts, jr.
James Rariden
Joseph F. Randolph
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
R. Barnwell Rhett
Joseph Ridgway
Francis C. Rives

Mr. John Robertson
Edward Rumsey
David Russell
Samuel T. Sawyer
John Sergeant
Augustine H. Shepperd
Charles Shepard
Mark H. Sibley
William Slade
Adam W. Snyder
William W. Southgate
Edward Stanly
Archibald Stewart
Charles C. Stratton
John Taliaferro
Waddy Thompson
Joseph L. Tillinghast
George W. Toland
Joseph R. Underwood
John White
Elisha Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Sherrod Williams
Christopher H. Williams
Henry A. Wise
Thomas Jones Yorke.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. Hugh J. Anderson
John T. Andrews
Charles G. Atherton
William Beatty
Andrew Beirne
Bennet Bicknell
Samuel Birdsall
Ratliff Boon
John C. Brodhead
Isaac H. Bronson
Andrew D. W. Bruyn
Andrew Buchanan
Jesse A. Bynum
C. C. Cambreleng
Timothy J. Carter
Reuben Chapman
Jonathan Cilley
John F. H. Claiborne
John C. Clark
Jesse F. Cleveland
Walter Coles
Henry W. Connor
Robert Craig
Samuel Cushman
Thomas Davee
John I. De Graff
George C. Dromgoole
Alexander Duncan
John Edwards
James Farrington
John Fairfield
Isaac Fletcher
Henry A. Foster
Jacob Fry, jr.
Albert Gallup
Samuel J. Gholson

Mr. Thomas Glascock
Abraham P. Grant
Hiram Gray
Elisha Haley
Robert H. Hammond
Thomas L. Hamer
Albert G Harrison
Micajah T. Hawkins
Charles E. Haynes
Hopkins Holsey
Orin Holt
Benjamin C. Howard
Edward B. Hubley
William H. Hunter
Samuel Ingham
Thomas B. Jackson
Jabez Jackson
Joseph Johnson
Nathaniel Jones
John W. Jones
Gouverneur Kemble
John Klingensmith, jr.
Daniel P. Leadbetter
Henry Logan
Arphaxed Loomis
James M. Mason
Joshua L. Martin
James J. McKay
Robert McClellan
Abraham McClellen
Charles McClure
Isaac McKim
John Miller
William Montgomery
Ely Moore
William S. Morgan

Mr. Samuel W. Morris
Henry A. Muhlenberg
John L. Murray
William H. Noble
George W. Owens
John Palmer
Amasa J. Parker
William Parmenter
Lemuel Paynter
Isaac S. Pennybacker
David Petrikin
Lancelot Phelps
Arnold Plumer
William W. Potter
Zadock Pratt
John H. Prentiss
Luther Reily
Daniel Sheffer
Matthias Sheplor
Francis O. J. Smith
James B. Spencer
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
Obadiah Titus
Isaac Toucey
George W. B. Towns
Hopkins L. Turney
Henry Vail
Abraham Vanderveer
David D. Wagener
Taylor Webster
Joseph Weeks
Thomas T. Whittlesey
Jared W. Williams
John T. H. Worthington

A motion was made by Mr. Harrison, that the House do come to the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That, for the purpose of putting an end to further ineffectual ballotings for printer to the House, in future ballotings, the persons receiving the fewest number of votes upon a count shall be dropped, and the balloting shall be continued between the two receiving the highest number of votes.

The said resolution was read; and

On motion of Mr. Patton, it was ordered to lie on the table.

The House then again proceeded, by ballot, to the election of a printer to this House for the twenty-fifth Congress; and upon an examination of the twelfth ballot, it appeared that Thomas Allen was duly elected, having received a majority of the whole number of votes given in.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Mercer, on Monday, the 5th instant.

The question recurred on the amendment moved by Mr. John Quincy Adams, on that day, viz: to add thereto the following, viz: "and that the report of the select committee made at the first session of the last Congress be also referred to said committee;" whereupon

Mr. Adams withdrew his said amendment.

Mr. Mercer then modified his said resolution to read as follows:

Resolved, That the standing rules and orders of the last House of Representatives, with the exception of those rules which relate to the appointment and duties of the Committee of Elections, be adopted as the rules and orders of proceeding of this House, for the ensuing ten days; that the rules and orders be referred to a committee; and that the report of the committee on the rules at the last Congress be referred to the said committee, with instructions to report such amendments of the said rules and orders as they may deem expedient.

Mr. Hamer moved to amend the said resolution, by striking out all thereof after the word "Resolved," and inserting the following, viz:

"That the rules and orders of the House of Representatives for the twenty-fourth Congress, except the 107th rule, be adopted for the government of this House until Friday next, the 15th instant, unless sooner altered or revoked.

"*Resolved*, That a committee of members be appointed to prepare and report rules for the government of this House."

And on the question to agree to this amendment,

It was decided in the negative.

Mr. Hamer further moved to amend the said resolution, by striking out of the same the following words, viz: "With the exception of those rules which relate to the appointment and duties of the Committee of Elections;" which motion was agreed to by the House.

And the question being put upon the said resolution as amended,

It was agreed to by the House.

Mr. Mercer, Mr. Hamer, Mr. Briggs, Mr. Smith of Maine, and Mr. Muhlenberg, were appointed a committee in pursuance of the said resolution.

On motion of Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio,

Ordered, That the several standing committees be appointed, according to the standing rules and orders of the House.

Mr. Biddle submitted the following resolution; which was read, and laid on the table one day, under the rule, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury report to this House whether a letter, purporting to be addressed by him to the Clerk of the House, offering payment in specie to members of Congress, is authentic; if so, to what other claimants on the Treasury a similar offer has been made, and what principle of discrimination, if any, has been adopted, in the medium of payment to the public creditors.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock, meridian.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1837.

On motion of Mr. Haynes,

Ordered, That when this House shall adjourn to-day it will adjourn to meet on Monday next.

Mr. Bell announced to the House that James Standefer, one of the members of this House, from the State of Tennessee, died while on his way to take his seat in this House; and, thereupon, moved the following resolution, which was unanimously agreed to, viz:

Resolved, That, as a testimony of respect for the memory of James Standefer, deceased, the members of this House will go into mourning, by wearing crape on the left arm for thirty days;

And then, as a further mark of respect for the memory of the deceased,

The House adjourned until Monday next, at 12 o'clock, meridian.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1837.

Several other members, to wit:

From Tennessee—Richard Cheatham,

From Alabama—Dixon H. Lewis,

From Arkansas—Archibald Yell,

From Michigan—Isaac E. Crary,

appeared, were sworn to support the constitution of the United States, and took seats in the House.

In pursuance of the standing rules of the House, and of the order of the 7th instant, the appointment of the several standing committees was announced as follows:

A Committee of *Elections*, consisting of Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Kilgore, Mr. Maury, Mr. Towns, Mr. Bronson, Mr. Pennybacker, and Mr. Hastings.

A Committee of *Ways and Means*, consisting of Mr. Cambreleng, Mr. McKim, Mr. Owens, Mr. Sergeant, Mr. Hamer, Mr. Jones of Virginia, Mr. Fletcher of Massachusetts, Mr. Atherton, and Mr. Rhett.

A Committee of *Claims*, consisting of Mr. Whittlesey of Ohio, Mr. Grennell, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Darlington, Mr. Graham of North Carolina, Mr. Russell, Mr. Campbell of Tennessee, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Carter of Maine.

A Committee on *Commerce*, consisting of Mr. Smith, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, Mr. Cushman, Mr. De Graff, Mr. Legare, Mr. Toland, Mr. Curtis, and Mr. Mason of Virginia.

A Committee on the *Public Lands*, consisting of Mr. Boon, Mr. Williams of North Carolina, Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Casey, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Duncan, and Mr. Turney.

A Committee on the *Post Office and Post Roads*, consisting of Mr. Connor, Mr. Briggs, Mr. Hall, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Hubley, Mr. Calhoon of Kentucky, Mr. Palmer, and Mr. Worthington.

A Committee for the *District of Columbia*, consisting of Mr. Bouldin, Mr. Augustine H. Shepperd, Mr. Jenifer, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Cilley, Mr. Prentiss, Mr. Beirne, Mr. C. H. Williams of Tennessee, and Mr. Hunter of Ohio.

A Committee on the *Judiciary*, consisting of Mr. Thomas, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Toucey, Mr. Martin, Mr. Corwin, Mr. Bynum, Mr. Garland of Virginia, Mr. Hoffman, and Mr. Potter.

A Committee on *Revolutionary Claims*, consisting of Mr. Muhlenberg, Mr. Craig, Mr. Underwood, Mr. Taliaferro, Mr. Elmore, Mr. Foster, Mr. Parmenter, Mr. Harper of Ohio, and Mr. Birdsall.

A Committee on *Public Expenditures*, consisting of Mr. Haley, Mr. Ogle, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Titus, Mr. Stratton, Mr. Rumsey, Mr. Fletcher of Vermont, Mr. Crockett, and Mr. Patterson.

A Committee on *Private Land Claims*, consisting of Mr. May, Mr. Garland of Louisiana, Mr. Calhoun of Massachusetts, Mr. Harlan, Mr. Mr. Bruyn, Mr. Mallory, Mr. Beatty, Mr. Rariden, and Mr. Leadbetter.

A Committe on *Manufactures*, consisting of Mr. John Quincy Adams, Mr. Webster, Mr. Whittlesey of Connecticut, Mr. Holsey, Mr. Slade, Mr. Biddle, Mr. Tillinghast, Mr. Vail, and Mr. Naylor.

A Committe on *Agriculture*, consisting of Mr. Deberry, Mr. Logan, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Weeks, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Noyes, Mr. Davies, Mr. Randolph, and Mr. Mitchell.

A Committee on *Indian Affairs*, consisting of Mr. Bell, Mr. Everett, Mr. Haynes, Mr. Chaney, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Parker, Mr. Campbell of South Carolina, Mr. Murray of Kentucky, and Mr. S. W. Morris of Pennsylvania.

A Committee on *Military Affairs*, consisting of Mr. McKay, Mr. Coles, Mr. Glascock, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Gholson, Mr. Miller, Mr. Rives, Mr. Kemble, and Mr. McClellan of Tennessee.

A Committee on the *Militia*, consisting of Mr. Glascock, Mr. Wagener, Mr. Carter of Tennessee, Mr. Holt, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Hunter of Virginia, Mr. Halsted, and Mr. Allen of Ohio.

A Committee on *Naval Affairs*, consisting of Mr. Ingham, Mr. Milligan, Mr. Reed, Mr. Wise, Mr. Grantland, Mr. Moore, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Paynter, and Mr. Williams of New Hampshire.

A Committee on *Foreign Affairs*, consisting of Mr. Howard, Mr. Hamer, Mr. Cushing, Mr. Jackson of Georgia, Mr. Dromgoole, Mr. Rencher, Mr. Pope, Mr. Claiborne, and Mr. Fairfield.

A Committee on the *Territories*, consisting of Mr. Patton, Mr. Potts, Mr. Pickens, Mr. Pearce, Mr. Borden, Mr. Graves, Mr. Davee, Mr. Jones of New York, and Mr. Farrington.

A Committee on *Revolutionary Pensions*, consisting of Mr. Morgan, Mr. Klingensmith, Mr. Bond, Mr. Fry, Mr. Johnson of Virginia, Mr. Sibley, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Gray, and Mr. Loomis of Ohio.

A Committee on *Invalid Pensions*, consisting of Mr. Taylor, Mr. Williams of Kentucky, Mr. Allen of Vermont, Mr. McClellan of New York, Mr. Petrikin, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Herod, Mr. Reily, and Mr. Stanly.

A Committee on *Roads and Canals*, consisting of Mr. Mercer, Mr. Evans, Mr. McKennan, Mr. Snyder, Mr. White of Kentucky, Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Johnson of Maryland, Mr. Bicknell, and Mr. White of Indiana.

A Committee on *Revisal and Unfinished Business*, consisting of Mr. Mason of Ohio, Mr. Noble, Mr. Southgate, Mr. Henry, and Mr. Peck.

A Committee of *Accounts*, consisting of Mr. Johnson of Virginia, Mr. Grant, Mr. McClure, Mr. Charles Shepard of North Carolina, and Mr. Johnson of Maryland.

A Committee on *Expenditures in the Department of State*, consisting of Mr. M. Morris of Pennsylvania, Mr. Jackson of New York, Mr. Sheplor, Mr. Yorke, and Mr. Andrews.

A Committee on the *Expenditures of the Department of the Treasury*, consisting of Mr. Allen of Vermont, Mr. Sheffer, Mr. Aycrigg, Mr. Gray, and Mr. Halsey.

A Committee on the *Expenditures of the Department of War*, consisting of Mr. Clowney, Mr. Vanderveer, Mr. Holt, Mr. Morris of Ohio, and Mr. Marvin.

A Committee on the *Expenditures of the Department of the Navy*, consisting of Mr. Brodhead, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Goode, Mr. Edwards, and Mr. Graham of Indiana.

A Committee on the *Expenditures of the Department of the Post Office*, consisting of Mr. Childs, Mr. Dennis, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Gallup, and Mr. Plumer.

A Committee on the *Expenditures of the Public Buildings*, consisting of Mr. Sawyer, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Menefee, Mr. Dunn, and Mr. Ridgway.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. Biddle on the 7th instant, which is as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury report to this House whether a letter, purporting to be addressed by him to the Clerk of the House, offering payment in specie to members of Congress, is authentic; if so, to what other claimants on the Treasury a similar offer has been made, and what principle of discrimination, if any, has been adopted, in the medium of payment to the public creditors.

A motion was made by Mr. Robertson to amend said resolution, by adding thereto as follows:

Also, that he report, so far as now ascertained, the amount of specie received by the Government since the first day of May last; the sources from whence derived, and the amount from each; the regulations under which the same, or any part thereof, has been disbursed; the persons to whom paid, and the sums paid to each; the amount now on hand, and where deposited: also, whether, since the date above, the public dues, or any portion thereof, have been received in protested drafts, or any funds other than those prescribed by the joint resolution of the 30th April, 1816.

Mr. Biddle accepted this proposition of amendment, and modified his resolution by adding the same thereto.

As thus modified, the resolution was agreed to by the House.

Mr. Bell moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed, with as little delay as possible, to communicate to this House the amount of the appropriations of the past and present year remaining unexpended; the amount required to fulfil all existing engagements contracted prior to the first day of June last, and all existing engagements contracted since that time; also, the amount of moneys drawn from the Treasury and placed in the hands of disbursing officers or agents on the first day of May last, and at the present time; and that he also report what objects of public expenditure which can, with the least injury to the public service, be either wholly dispensed with during the present year, or bear any material reduction.

The rule which requires this resolution to lie on the table one day for consideration was dispensed with by unanimous consent.

The said resolution was then again read, and agreed to by the House.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the message of the President of the United States of the 5th instant, was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. John Quincy Adams reported that the committee had, according to order, had the state of the Union generally under consideration, and particularly the message of the President of the United States of the 5th instant, and come to two resolutions thereon; which he delivered in at the Clerk's table, where the same were read, and concurred in by the House, and are as follow:

Resolved, That so much of the President's message as relates to the finances of the country be referred to the Committee of Way and Means.

Resolved, That so much of the said message as relates to a bankrupt law be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Cambreleng moved that the House do come to the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That so much of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury as relates to the finances of the country be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means; and that so much as relates to a bankrupt law be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A motion was made by Mr. Ewing to amend the said resolution, by striking out of the same the words "the Committee of Ways and Means," and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "to a select committee, with power to inquire into existing laws, in connexion with orders and regulations adopted by the Treasury, War, and Post Office Departments, which now tend to prolong the embarrassments of the people and extend injurious influences throughout the political as well as the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests of the Union; and to provide such judicious restraints upon the abuses of Executive power conferred by legislation, in relation to the currency, revenue, and patronage hereafter, as may be deemed proper to afford permanent and general relief; said committee to consist of one member of each State, appointed by a vote of the House."

And on the question to agree to this amendment,

It was decided in the negative.

The question was then put that the House do agree to the resolution moved by Cambreleng,

And passed in the affimative.

On motion of Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio,

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives, under the general order to print, be directed not to have any map accompanying documents printed without the special direction of the House.

Mr. Smith, of Maine, moved that the House do come to the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the action of the several standing committees of this House on all matters not embraced by the message of the President of the United States to the two House of Congress, communicated on the second day of the current session, be suspended until the commencement of the annual session of Congress in December next; and that the consideration of all petitions on such suspended matters be also postponed to the period above specified.

A motion was made by Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, that the consideration of said resolution be postponed until Wednesday next; which motion was disagreed to.

A motion was made by Mr. Garland, of Virginia, to amend said resolution, by adding thereto as follows: "with the exception of private business." This motion was also disagreed to by the House.

And the resolution proposed by Mr. Smith was then agreed to.

And the House adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock, meridian.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1837.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, presented a memorial of Littleton Dennis Teackle, of the State of Maryland, accompanied by a report of a select committee of the House of Delegates of the said State, containing the principles and details of a plan designed to remove the present embarrassing condition of monetary affairs, and to avoid the recurrence of similar evils, by the interposition of an adequate and ample circulating medium, in connexion with the custody, transmission, and disbursement of the revenue, and praying that the said plan may be considered and adopted by Congress.

Mr. Herod presented memorials of inhabitants of Mooresville and Plainfield, in the State of Indiana, praying for the incorporation of a national bank, with certain powers and restrictions set forth in the memorials.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, presented a memorial of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, also praying the incorporation of a national bank.

Ordered, That the said memorials be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill (No. 1) to postpone the fourth instalment of deposite with the States; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. James Garland,

Resolved, That this House proceed to the election of a chaplain.

The House accordingly proceeded, by ballot, to the choice of a chaplain to Congress on their part; and upon an examination of the second

ballot, it appeared that the Rev. Septimus Tuston, of the Presbyterian church, had received a majority of the whole number of votes given in, and was duly elected.

Mr. John Quincy Adams moved the following resolutions; which were laid on the table one day, under the rule, viz:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, so far as may be consistent with the public interest, all the correspondence between the Government of the United States and that of Mexico, concerning the boundary between them, and particularly concerning any proposition for a cession of territory belonging to the Mexican confederation to the United States; and, also, all correspondence relating thereto between the Department of State and the diplomatic representatives of the United States in Mexico, and of the said Department with those of the Mexican republic accredited to the Government of the United States.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House whether any proposition has been made on the part of the republic of Texas to the Government of the United States for the annexation of the said republic of Texas to this Union; and, if such proposition has been made, what answer has been returned, and all correspondence which has taken place relating thereto.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, so far as the public interest will permit, the correspondence between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain, releting to the Northeastern boundary of the United States, since the message of the late President to the Senate of the United States of the 15th of June, 1836.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow, 12 o'clock, meridian.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1837.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a memorial of Lewis Feuchtwanger, of the city of New York, setting forth that he has succeeded in making and perfecting a metallic composition, known as German silver, and praying that pieces the size of a dime, and value of a cent, may be substituted for the copper currency of the country.

Mr. Slade presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Vergennes, in the State of Vermont, praying for the incorporation of a national bank.

Mr. Bronson presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the county of Jefferson, in the State of New York.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the village of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio.

Mr. Graham, of Indiana, presented a like memorial of inhabitants of New Albany, in the State of Indiana.

Mr. Casey presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Georgetown, in the State of Illinois.

Mr. Petrikin presented a memorial of the anti-bank convention of the State of Pennsylvania, convened at Harrisburg on the 4th of July last, praying for a separation of the financial concerns of the Government from banks, and the restoration of a metallic currency.

Ordered, That the said several memorials be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a petition of Charles Blight, in behalf of the heirs and representatives of Robert Fulton, deceased, praying remuneration for the services of the said Robert Fulton, in inventing a system of coast and harbor defence; also, for inventing and superintending the construction of a steam frigate at New York, and for sundry other services rendered and injuries sustained by said Fulton.

Mr. Fillmore presented two several remonstrances of inhabitants of the counties of Erie and Cattaraugus, in the State of New York, remonstrating against the admission of Texas into the Union.

Mr. Rariden presented like remonstrances of citizens of Steuben and Wayne counties, in the State of Indiana.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, presented a memorial of the insurance companies of the city of New Orleans, remonstrating against the establishment of a port of entry at Indian Key.

Mr. Underwood presented a petition of Asa Derrington, of the State of Kentucky, a soldier in the last war with Great Britain, praying that his name may be inscribed upon the invalid pension list.

Mr. Underwood presented a petition of Elisha Adair, of the State of Kentucky, executor of Joseph Adair, deceased, praying remuneration for losses sustained by his ancestor, the said Joseph, upon old continental money.

Mr. Underwood also presented a petition of Philip F. Jones, of the State of Kentucky, praying compensation for clothing and a rifle lost while in service during the last war with Great Britain.

Mr. Underwood also presented a petition of inhabitants of the counties of Green, Barren, and Adair, in the State of Kentucky, praying for the establishment of a mail route.

Ordered, That the said several memorials and petitions be laid upon the table, under the order of the 11th instant.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill (No. 2) "to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes;" which was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Mercer, from the select committee to which was referred the rules and orders of the House, together with the report of the committee upon the same subject made to the last Congress, made a report in part; which report was made the special order for to-morrow.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Dickins, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have appointed Mr. Smith of Connecticut, Mr. Lyon, and Mr. Allen, of the joint committee on enrolled bills, on their part, in pursuance of the joint rules of the two Houses. The Senate have passed a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of the two Houses, who shall direct the expenditure of the money appropriated for the library of Congress; and have appointed Mr. Robbins, Mr. Preston, and Mr. Wall, of the committee. The Senate have also passed a resolution directing that two chaplains, of different denominations, be elected by Congress, one by each House, to serve during the present session, who shall interchange weekly; and the Senate have chosen the Rev. Henry Slicer chaplain on their part. And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. John Quincy Adams yesterday, calling on the President of the United States for "the correspondence between the Government of the United States and that of Mexico, concerning the boundary between them; and particularly concerning any proposition for a cession of territory belonging to the Mexican confederation to the United States; and, also, the correspondence relating thereto between the Department of State and the representatives of the United States in Mexico; and of the said Department with those of the Mexican republic accredited to the Government of the United States;" and the said resolution being read, it was agreed to by the House.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the following resolution, submitted by Mr. John Quincy Adams yesterday, viz:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House whether any proposition has been made on the part of the republic of Texas to the Government of the United States for the annexation of the said republic of Texas to this Union; and, if such proposition has been made, what answer has been returned, and all correspondence which has taken place relating thereto.

A motion was made by Mr. Haynes to amend the same, by inserting therein, after the words "*this House*," these words: "if, in his opinion, it shall be compatible with the public interest."

And, after debate,

A motion was made by Mr. Petrikin, that the said resolution do lie on the table;

And the question being put,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, ... 73, / Nays, ... 149.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. Charles G. Atherton
William Beatty
Andrew Beirne
John Bell
Bennet Bicknell
Samuel Birdsall
John C. Brodhead
Andrew D. W. Bruyn
Andrew Buchanan
William B. Campbell
John Campbell
William B. Carter
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Reuben Chapman
Richard Cheatham
Jonathan Cilley
Robert Craig
Isaac E. Crary
John W. Crockett
Samuel Cushman
Thomas Davee
Edmund Deberry
George C. Dromgoole
Alexander Duncan

Mr. John Edwards
Franklin H. Elmore
James Farrington
Albert Gallup
James Garland
James Graham
Seaton Grantland
John K. Griffin
Robert H. Hammond
George W. Hopkins
Robert M. T. Hunter
Joseph Johnson
John W. Jones
Hugh S. Legare
James M. Mason
Joshua L. Martin
William L. May
Abraham McClellan
John Miller
William S. Morgan
Samuel W. Morris
Henry A. Muhlenberg
William H. Noble
Amasa J. Parker

Mr. John M. Patton
Lemuel Paynter
Isaac S. Pennybacker
David Petrikin
Arnold Plumer
R. Barnwell Rhett
Francis C. Rives
John Robertson
Daniel Sheffer
Matthias Sheplor
Francis O. J. Smith
William W. Southgate
James B. Spencer
Archibald Stewart
Waddy Thompson
Obadiah Titus
George W. B. Towns
Hopkins L. Turney
Abraham Vanderveer
David D. Wagener
Joseph Weeks
Thomas T. Whittlesey
Jared W. Williams
Christopher H. Williams

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
James Alexander, jr.
Heman Allen
John W. Allen
John T. Andrews
John B. Aycrigg
Richard Biddle
William K. Bond
Nathaniel B. Borden
George N. Briggs
Isaac H. Bronson
Jesse A. Bynum
William B. Calhoun
John Calhoon
C. C. Cambreleng
Timothy J. Carter
John Chambers
Timothy Childs
John C. Clark
Jesse F. Cleveland
Walter Coles
Henry W. Connor
Thomas Corwin
Robert B. Cranston
Edward Curtis
Caleb Cushing
Edward Darlington
William C. Dawson
Edward Davies
John Dennis
George H. Dunn
George Evans
Horace Everett
John Ewing
John Fairfield
Richard Fletcher
Millard Fillmore
Henry A. Foster
Jacob Fry, jr.
Rice Garland
Patrick G. Goode
William Graham
Abraham P. Grant
William J. Graves
Hiram Gray
George Grennell, jr.
Elisha Haley
Hiland Hall
William Halsted
Thomas L. Hamer

Mr. James Harlan
Albert G. Harrison
Alexander Harper
William S. Hastings
Richard Hawes
Micajah T. Hawkins
Charles E. Haynes
Thomas Henry
William Herod
Ogden Hoffman
Hopkins Holsey
Orin Holt
Benjamin C. Howard
Edward B. Hubley
William H. Hunter
Samuel Ingham
Thomas B. Jackson
Jabez Jackson
Daniel Jenifer
Henry Johnson
William Cost Johnson
Nathaniel Jones
Gouverneur Kemble
Daniel Kilgore
John Klingensmith, jr.
Daniel P. Leadbetter
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
Henry Logan
Arphaxed Loomis
Andrew W. Loomis
Francis Mallory
Richard P. Marvin
Samson Mason
Abram P. Maury
John P. B. Maxwell
James J. McKay
Robert McClellan
Charles McClure
Isaac McKim
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Richard H. Menefee
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
William Montgomery
Mathias Morris
Calvary Morris
John L. Murray
Charles Naylor
Joseph C. Noyes

Mr. Charles Ogle
George W. Owens
John Palmer
William Parmenter
William Patterson
Luther C. Peck
Lancelot Phelps
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
John Pope
David Potts, jr.
William W. Potter
John H. Prentiss
James Rariden
Joseph F. Randolph
John Reed
Luther Reily
Abraham Rencher
John P. Richardson
Joseph Ridgway
Edward Rumsey
David Russell
Samuel T. Sawyer
John Sergeant
Augustine H. Shepperd
Charles Shepard
Mark H. Sibley
William Slade
Adam W. Snyder
Edward Stanly
Charles C. Stratton
John Taliaferro
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
Joseph L. Tillinghast
George W. Toland
Isaac Toucey
Joseph R. Underwood
Henry Vail
Taylor Webster
Albert S. White
John White
Elisha Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Sherrod Williams
Henry A. Wise
John T. H. Worthington
Archibald Yell
Thomas Jones Yorke.

The question was then put on the amendment moved by Mr. Haynes,

And passed in the affirmative;

And the resolution, as thus amended, was agreed to by the House.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the following resolution, submitted by Mr. John Quincy Adams yesterday:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, so far as the public interest will permit, the correspondence between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain, relating to the Northeastern boundary of the United

States, since the message of the late President of the United States to the Senate of the 15th of June, 1836.

A motion was made by Mr. Howard to amend the said resolution, by adding thereto as follows: "and all the correspondence which has taken place since that period, between the Government of the United States and the Government of the State of Maine, on the subject of alleged aggressions upon the rights of Maine by the British authorities."

Mr. Adams accepted this proposition as a part of his resolution, and modified the same accordingly.

As thus modified, the resolution was agreed to by the House.

On motion of Mr. John Quincy Adams, it was

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House do procure and cause to be printed for the use of the members of this House, copies of all the acts of the several State Legislatures of this Union, enacted since the 10th day of May last, authorizing or relating to the suspension of specie payments by the banks, or any of them, chartered by the said State Legislatures respectively.

Ordered, That a committee on enrolled bills be now appointed on the part of this House, in pursuance of the joint rules of the two Houses; and Mr. Briggs, Mr. Yell, and Mr. Samuel W. Morris were appointed accordingly.

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution from the Senate, for the appointment of a joint committee, who shall direct the expenditure of the money appropriated for the library of Congress; and the same being read, it was agreed to; and Mr. Patton, Mr. Crary, and Mr. Lincoln, were appointed of the committee on the part of the House.

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

On motion of Mr. Gholson,

Resolved, That the resolution of this House, adopted on the 9th of September instant, for the government of the standing committees of this House, be rescinded, so far as the same relates to the Committee of Elections.

Mr. Snyder submitted the following resolution; which was read, and laid on the table one day, under the rule, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury inform this House at what time the Bank of the State of Missouri was made a deposite bank, and what amount of its own notes said bank had in circulation, and what amount of specie it had in its vaults when it was selected; also, what amount of money is now in the hands of the receivers of public moneys in Illinois, and where the same is now ordered to be deposited.

Mr. Loomis, of New York, submitted the following resolution; which was read, and laid on the table one day, under the rule, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury prepare and report to this House, as soon as may be, a statement showing what methods have been adopted for the safe keeping of the public funds since the first organization of the Government under the constitution, the length of time that such method has been in use, designating the several changes and when made, what losses under such method have been sustained by the

Treasury, in consequence of defalcation of agents or officers so intrusted with the funds for safe keeping.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock, meridian.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1837.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a petition of Sherlock S. Gregory, of the county of Rensselaer, in the State of New York, praying to be considered an alien, or stranger in the land, so long as slavery exists, and the wrongs of the Indians are unrequited and unrepented of; which petition was ordered to be laid on the table, under the order of the House of the 11th instant.

Mr. Sibley presented a memorial of inhabitants of the county of Ontario, in the State of New York, praying for the incorporation of a national bank.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Euclid, in the State of Ohio.

Mr. Lewis presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Montgomery, in the State of Alabama.

Mr. Harrison presented a like memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri.

Mr. Miller presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri.

Mr. Downing presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Quincy, in the Territory of Florida.

Ordered, That the said several memorials be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Sheffer presented a memorial of inhabitants of the county of Adams, in the State of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union of the States of this confederacy.

Mr. Hunter, of Ohio, presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the State of Ohio.

Mr. Goode presented like memorials of inhabitants of the county of Wood, in the State of Ohio.

Mr. May presented a petition of inhabitants of the counties of La Salle and Buren, in the State of Illinois, praying for the establishment of a mail route.

Mr. Biddle presented a petition of the grand jury of the county of Allegany, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for the completion of the public buildings in said county, designed, in part, for the accommodation of the district and circuit courts of the United States.

Mr. McClure presented a memorial of inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, praying for an appropriation of a sum of money sufficient for the removal of free negroes and manumitted slaves to Africa.

The said several memorials were laid on the table, under the order of the House of the 11th instant.

Mr. Paynter presented a petition of citizens of the third congressional district of the State of Pennsylvania, setting forth that Charles Naylor, who holds a seat as member of the present House of Representatives

of the United States, was not duly elected, and praying that his seat may be declared vacant; which petition was referred to the Committee of Elections.

Mr. Jenifer presented a memorial of inhabitants of the District of Columbia, praying that a bridge, free of toll, may be constructed over the Anacostia or east branch of the Potomac river, or that one of the bridges already erected may be purchased and declared a free bridge.

Mr. Goode presented a petition of inhabitants of Allen county, in the State of Ohio, praying that certain moneys which were paid by them for land may be refunded, on account of a deficiency in the number of acres in the several sections purchased.

The said memorial and petitions were laid upon the table, under the order of the House of the 11th instant.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill (No. 3) authorizing a further postponement of the payment of duty bonds, and for other purposes; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Cambreleng presented a paper entitled "Mode in which the revenues of Great Britain are carried into the exchequer; and mode of collecting, keeping, and transferring public money in France;" which paper was laid on the table.

Mr. Garland, of Virginia, submitted the following resolutions; which were read, and the rule requiring them to be laid on the table one day was dispensed with by consent, and the resolutions were then agreed to, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury communicate to this House all the orders and correspondence with the several deposite banks, in reference to the transfers and payments of the several instalments due to the State Governments under the deposite act of the 23d day of June, 1836.

2. *Resolved*, That he communicate to this House the monthly statements of the condition of the deposite banks from the first day of January last to the present time.

3. *Resolved*, That he communicate a statement of each draft, and in whose favor drawn, upon which specie was demanded, and protested for nonpayment by any deposite bank; also, each State Government which has made a demand of specie, and not paid, and the time when.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the select committee, made yesterday, proposing certain amendments to the rules and orders of the House; which report is as follows:

The committee appointed under the resolution of the 7th instant, referring the Standing Rules and Orders of the House to a committee, with instructions to report such amendments thereof as they may deem expedient, report, in part:

1st. Strike out of the 17th rule all after the word "Speaker," in the last clause, and insert—

"Shall dispose of the business on his table in the following order, viz:

"*First.* Messages and other Executive communications.

"*Second.* Messages from the Senate, and amendments proposed by the Senate to bills of the House.

"*Third.* Bills and resolutions from the Senate on their first and second reading, that they be referred to committees and put under way; but if, on being read a second time, no motion be

made to commit, they are to be ordered to their third reading, unless objection be made; in which case, if not otherwise ordered by a majority of the House, they are to be laid on the table in the general file of bills on the Speaker's table, to be taken up in their turn.

"*Fourth.* Engrossed bills and bills from the Senate on their third reading.

"*Fifth.* Bills of the House and from the Senate, on the Speaker's table, on their engrossment, or on being ordered to a third reading, to be taken up and considered in the order of time in which they passed to a second reading.

"The messages, communications, and bills on his table having been disposed of, the Speaker shall then proceed to call the orders of the day."

2d. Insert in the 21st rule, after the word "proceed," in the ninth and tenth lines, the words "in case any member object."

3d. To insert a new rule after the 21st, to read as follows: "If a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's table; and no member shall be held to answer, or be subject to the censure of the House, for words spoken in debate, if any other member has spoken, or other business has intervened, after the words spoken, and before exception to them shall have been taken."

4th. Add to the 25th rule the following clauses:

"Every member shall remain uncovered during the sessions of the House;" and, "No member or other person shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the ayes and noes are calling or ballots are counting."

5th. From the 26th rule, strike out from the fourth line the word "present," and insert in lieu thereof the following words: *within the bar of the House;* and,

6th. Add to the rule the following clause: "And when any member shall ask leave to vote, the Speaker shall propound to him the question—'*Were you within the bar when your name was called?*'"

8th. Add to the 28th rule the following clause: "All motions to excuse a member from voting, shall be made before the House divides, or before the call of the yeas and nays is commenced; and any member requesting to be excused from voting, may make a brief verbal statement of the reasons for making such request, and the question shall then be taken without further debate."

8th. In lieu of the 45th rule insert the following:

"Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made verbally, by the introducer; they shall not be debated on the day of their being presented; nor on any day assigned by the House for the receipt of petitions after the first thirty days of the session, unless where the House shall direct otherwise, but shall lie on the table, to be taken up in the order in which they were presented."

9th. To insert after the 59th rule the following rules as the 58th and 59th rules:

"Rule 58. At every session of Congress commencing on the first Monday of December, it shall be the duty of the Committee of Ways and Means, within thirty days after their appointment, to report the general appropriation bills—for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government; for the army; the navy; and for the Indian department and Indian annuities; or in failure thereof, the reasons of such failure; and general appropriation bills shall be in order in preference to any other bills of a public nature, unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the House.

"Rule 59. No appropriation shall be reported in such general appropriation bills, or be in order as an amendment thereto, for any expenditure not previously authorized by law."

10th. Add to the 35th rule the following clause:

"On a motion for the previous question, and prior to the seconding of the same, a call of the House shall be in order; but after a majority shall have seconded such motion, no call shall be in order prior to a decision of the main question."

11th. Add to the 36th rule the following clause:

"All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate."

12. Add to the 40th rule the following clause:

"No bill or resolution shall, at any time, be amended by annexing thereto, or incorporating therewith, any other bill or resolution pending before the House, nor by any proposition containing the substance, in whole or in part, of any other bill or resolution pending before the House."

13th. Amend the 55th rule by adding two standing committees, each to consist of five members, to precede, in the enumeration of committees, that of Revisal and Unfinished Business—a Committee on Patents, and a Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Insert after 74th rule the following rules:

"It shall be the duty of the Committee on Patents to consider all subjects relating to patents which may be referred to them, and report their opinion thereon, together with such propositions relative thereto as may seem to them expedient.

"It shall be the duty of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to consider all subjust relating to the public edifices and grounds within the city of Washington which may be referrçd to them, and report their opinion thereon, together with such propositions relating thereto as may seem to them expedient."

Amend the 55th rule, by striking out "two," and inserting the word *six*, after the word twenty.

Amend the 38th rule, by substituting for the first clause thereof the following words, to precede the words "a motion to strike out and insert:"

"Any member may call for the division of a question, which shall be divided if it comprehend propositions in substance so distinct, that one being taken away, a substantive proposition shall remain for the decision of the House."

15th. In lieu of the 88th rule insert the following:

"Every bill shall be introduced on the report of a committee, or by motion for leave. In the latter case, at least one day's notice shall be given of the motion; and the motion shall be made, and the bill introduced, if leave is given, when resolutions are called for: such motion, or the bill when introduced, may be committed."

16th. Amend the 91st rule, by inserting after the words "on what day," "if no motion be made to commit, the question shall be stated on its engrossment; and if it be not ordered to be engrossed on the day of its being reported, it shall be placed in the general file on the Speaker's table, to be taken up in its order."

18th. From the 107th rule strike out the words "at least two-thirds," wherever they occur, and insert the words "a majority."

The amendments recommended in said report, from the first to the ninth, inclusive, were concurred in by the House.

The 10th amendment was then read; when

A motion was made by Mr. John Quincy Adams to amend the same, as follows:

Before the words of the amendment reported by the committee, insert—

"The previous question shall be in this form, 'Shall the main question be now put?' It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present; and, until it is decided, shall preclude all further amendment, and further debate of the main question, as well as of pending amendments; and the question shall be taken on the amendments, in order, if amendments be pending, and then on the main question."

And, on the question that the House do agree to this amendment,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, ... 102, Nays, ... 106.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
James Alexander, jr.
Heman Allen
John W. Allen
John B. Aycrigg
John Bell
Richard Biddle
William K. Bond
Nathaniel B. Borden
George N. Briggs
William B. Calhoun
William B. Campbell
John Campbell
William B. Carter
John Chambers
Richard Cheatham
Timothy Childs
Thomas Corwin
Robert Craig
Robert B. Cranston
John W. Crockett
Edward Curtis
Caleb Cushing
Edward Darlington
Edward Davies
Edmund Deberry
George H. Dunn
George Evans
Horace Everett
John Ewing
Richard Fletcher
Millard Fillmore
Rice Garland
Patrick G. Goode

Mr. James Graham
William Graham
William J. Graves
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Hiland Hall
William Halsted
James Harlan
Alexander Harper
William S. Hastings
Richard Hawes
Thomas Henry
William Herod
Ogden Hoffman
Robert M. T. Hunter
Daniel Jenifer
William Cost Johnson
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
Andrew W. Loomis
Francis Mallory
Richard P. Marvin
Samson Mason
Abram P. Maury
John P. B. Maxwell
James J. McKay
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Richard H. Menefee
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Mathias Morris
Charles Naylor
Joseph C. Noyes
Charles Ogle

Mr. William Patterson
Luther C. Peck
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
John Pope
David Potts, jr.
James Rariden
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
Joseph Ridgway
John Robertson
Edward Rumsey
David Russell
Samuel T. Sawyer
John Sergeant
Charles Shepard
Mark H. Sibley
William Slade
William W. Southgate
Edward Stanly
Charles C. Stratton
John Taliaferro
Waddy Thompson
Joseph L. Tillinghast
George W. Toland
Joseph R. Underwood
Taylor Webster
Albert S. White
John White
Elisha Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Christopher H. Williams
Henry A. Wise
Thomas Jones Yorke.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. Hugh J. Anderson
John T. Andrews
Charles G. Atherton
William Beatty
Andrew Beirne
Bennet Bicknell
Samuel Birdsall
John C. Brodhead
Isaac H. Bronson
Andrew D. W. Bruyn
Andrew Buchanan
C. C. Cambreleng
Timothy J. Carter
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Reuben Chapman
Jonathan Cilley
John F. H. Claiborne
John C. Clark
Jesse F. Cleveland
Walter Coles
Henry W. Connor
Isaac E. Crary
Samul Cushman
William C. Dawson
Thomas Davee
John I. De Graff
George C. Dromgoole

Mr. Alexander Duncan
John Edwards
James Farrington
John Fairfield
Isaac Fletcher
Henry A. Foster
Jacob Fry, jr.
Albert Gallup
James Garland
Thomas Glascock
Seaton Grantland
Abraham P. Grant
Hiram Gray
Elisha Haley
Robert H. Hammond
Thomas L. Hamer
Albert G. Harrison
Charles E. Haynes
Hopkins Holsey
George W. Hopkins
Benjamin C. Howard
Edward B. Hubley
William H. Hunter
Samuel Ingham
Thomas B. Jackson
Jabez Jackson
Joseph Johnson
Nathaniel Jones

Mr. John W. Jones
Gouverneur Kemble
Daniel Kilgore
John Klingensmith, jr.
Daniel P. Leadbetter
Henry Logan
Arphaxed Loomis
James M. Mason
Joshua L. Martin
Robert McClellan
Abraham McClellan
Charles McClure
Isaac McKim
John Miller
William Montgomery
Ely Moore
Henry A. Muhlenberg
John L. Murray
William H. Noble
George W. Owens
John Palmer
Amasa J. Parker
William Parmenter
John M. Patton
Isaac S. Pennybacker
David Petrikin
Lancelot Phelps
Arnold Plumer

Mr. Zadock Pratt	Mr. James B. Spencer	Mr. Henry Vail
John H. Prentiss	Archibald Stewart	Abraham Vanderveer
Luther Reily	William Taylor	David D. Wagener
Francis C. Rives	Francis Thomas	Joseph Weeks
Daniel Sheffer	Obadiah Titus	Jared W. Williams
Matthias Sheplor	Isaac Toucey	John T. H. Worthington
Francis O. J. Smith	Hopkins L. Turney	Archibald Yell.
Adam W. Snyder		

The 10th amendment was then agreed to.

The 11th amendment was then read;

And, after debate thereon,

The House adjourned until to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, meridian.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1837.

Mr. Lincoln presented memorials of inhabitants of Boylston, Berlin, West Boylston, Upton, Lunenburg, Princeton, Gardner, Ashburnham, and Shrewsbury, in the State of Massachusetts, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union of these States.

Mr. Lincoln presented resolutions against the annexation of Texas to the Union of these States, adopted at a public meeting of inhabitants of Leicester, in the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. Briggs presented a memorial of Gersham Bulkly and others, of Williamstown, in the State of Massachusetts, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union of these States.

Mr. Parmenter presented like memorials of inhabitants of Dunstable, Watertown, Weston, Newton, Westford, and Hopkinton, in the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. Everett presented like memorials of inhabitants of the State of Vermont.

Mr. Davis presented like memorials of inhabitants of the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Bond presented like memorials of inhabitants of the State of Ohio.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Portage county, in the State of Ohio.

Mr. Loomis, of Ohio, presented like memorials of inhabitants of the State of Ohio.

Mr. Herod presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the State of Indiana.

Mr. Casey presented a resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, requesting the Representatives from said State, in the Congress of the United States, to use their exertions in procuring the passage of a law making a donation of each alternate section upon each side of the routes of the most important of the works of internal improvement contemplated in said State, to aid in the construction of said works.

Mr. Lincoln presented a memorial of inhabitants of Gardner, in the State of Massachusetts, remonstrating against the admission of any new State into the Union whose constitution tolerates domestic slavery.

Mr. Lewis presented a petition of inhabitants of Chambers county, in the State of Alabama, praying for the passage of an act granting the right of pre-emption in the purchase of public lands to settlers thereon.

Mr. Adams presented a petition of William McKay and one hundred and sixty-three other inhabitants of Ryegate, in the State of Vermont, praying for retrenchment and reform in the expenses of Government and aristocratical grandeur at Washington.

The said several petitions and memorials were laid on the table, under the order of the House of the 11th instant.

Mr. Lewis presented a petition of inhabitants of Irwinton, in the State of Alabama, praying for the incorporation of a national bank; which petition was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Speaker presented a representation or memorial of John H. Sargent, of Charleston, in South Carolina, in relation to the establishment of a general bankrupt law, and accompanied by a printed pamphlet, containing a plan for establishing a general print mint, for the emission of paper money to the amount, perhaps, of two hundred millions, to be founded upon a rock, and upon a credit of ten years at six per cent. which will be productive of a rise of property immediately of ten, fifteen, perhaps twenty per cent. and perhaps more; which representation and plan were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Dickins, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill (No. 1) entitled "An act to postpone the fourth instalment of deposite with the States;" in which bill I am directed to ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives. And then he withdrew.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill (No. 4) imposing additional duties as depositaries in certain cases on public officers, and for other purposes; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill (No. 5) for adjusting the remaining claims upon the late deposite banks; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with the order of the House of the 11th instant, of the amount of the appropriations of the past and present years remaining unexpended, the amount required to fulfil all existing engagements contracted prior to 1st June, and all existing engagements contracted since that time; also, the amount of money drawn from the Treasury and placed in the hands of disbursing officers or agents on the 1st of May last and at the present time; as, also, what objects of expenditure can, with the least injury to the public service, be either wholly dispensed with during the present year or bear any material reduction; which report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with the order of the House of the 11th instant, relative to the authenticity of a letter purporting to be addressed by him to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, offering payment in specie to members of Congress; to what other claimants on the Treasury a similar offer has been made, and what principle of discrimination, if any, has been adopted in the medium of payment to the public creditors; also, the amount of specie received by the Government since the first of May last, and the regulations under which the same, or any part thereof, has been disbursed, and whether, since the first of May last, any portion of the public dues have been received in protested drafts, &c.; which report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the select committe made on the 13th instant, proposing certain amendments to the rules and orders of the House.

The question depending yesterday, that the House do agree to the 11th of the said amendments, recurred; which said amendment is as follows:

11th. Add to the 36th rule the following clause:

"All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate."

And on the question that the House do agree to this amendment,

It passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, ... 103, / Nays, ... 96.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. Charles G. Atherton
William Beatty
Andrew Beirne
Bennet Bicknell
Nathaniel B. Borden
John C. Brodhead
Isaac H. Bronson
Andrew D. W. Bruyn
Andrew Buchanan
Jesse A. Bynum
C. C. Cambreleng
Timothy J. Carter
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Reuben Chapman
John F. H. Claiborne
John C. Clark
Walter Coles
Henry W. Connor
Robert Craig
Samuel Cushman
John I. De Graff
George C. Dromgoole
Alexander Duncan
John Edwards
James Farrington
Isaac Fletcher
Henry A. Foster
Jacob Fry, jr.
Albert Gallup
Samuel J. Gholson
Thomas Glascock
Seaton Grantland
Elisha Haley
Robert H. Hammond

Mr. Thomas L. Hamer
Albert G. Harrison
Micajah T. Hawkins
Charles E. Haynes
Orin Holt
Benjamin C. Howard
Edward B. Hubley
William H. Hunter
Samuel Ingham
Thomas B. Jackson
Jabez Jackson
Joseph Johnson
Nathaniel Jones
John W. Jones
Gouverneur Kemble
Daniel Kilgore
John Klingensmith, jr.
Daniel P. Leadbetter
Henry Logan
Arphaxed Loomis
James M. Mason
Joshua L. Martin
William L. May
James J. McKay,
Robert McClellan
Abraham McClellan
Charles McClure
Isaac McKim
John Miller
William Montgomery
Ely Moore
William S. Morgan
Samuel W. Morris
Henry A. Muhlenberg

Mr. John L. Murray
William H. Noble
George W. Owens
John Palmer
Amasa J. Parker
Lemuel Paynter
Isaac S. Pennybacker
David Petrikin
Lancelot Phelps
Arnold Plumer
Zadock Pratt
John H. Prentiss
Luther Reily
Daniel Sheffer
Matthias Sheplor
Francis O. J. Smith
Adam W. Snyder
James B. Spencer
Archibald Stewart
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
Obadiah Titus
Isaac Toucey
George W. B. Towns
Hopkins L. Turney
Henry Vail
Abraham Vanderveer
David D. Wagener
Taylor Webster
Joseph Weeks
Thomas T. Whittlesey
Jared W. Williams
John T. H. Worthington
Archibald Yell.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
James Alexander, jr.
John W. Allen
John B. Aycrigg
John Bell
Samuel Birdsall
William K. Bond
George N. Briggs
William B. Calhoun
John Calhoon
William B. Campbell

Mr. John Campbell
William B. Carter
John Chambers
Richard Cheatham
Timothy Childs
Robert B. Cranston
Edward Curtis
Caleb Cushing
Edward Darlington
William C. Dawson
Edmund Deberry

Mr. John Dennis
George H. Dunn
Horace Everett
John Ewing
Millard Fillmore
James Garland
Rice Garland
Patrick G. Goode
James Graham
William Graham
George Grennell, jr.

Mr. John K. Griffin	Mr. Charles F. Mercer	Mr. Samuel T. Sawyer
Hiland Hall	John J. Milligan	John Sergeant
William Halsted	Calvary Morris	Augustine H. Sheppard
James Harlan	Charles Naylor	Charles Shepard
Alexander Harper	Joseph C. Noyes	Mark H. Sibley
William S. Hastings	Charles Ogle	William Slade
Thomas Henry	William Parmenter	William W. Southgate
William Herod	William Patterson	Edward Stanly
Ogden Hoffman	John M. Patton	Charles C. Stratton
Robert M. T. Hunter	Luther C. Peck	John Taliaferro
Daniel Jenifer	Stephen C. Phillips	Waddy Thompson
William Cost Johnson	Francis W. Pickens	Joseph L. Tillinghast
Dixon H. Lewis	John Pope	George W. Toland
Levi Lincoln	David Potts, jr.	Joseph R. Underwood
Andrew W. Loomis	James Rariden	Albert S. White
Richard P. Marvin	John Reed	John White
Samson Mason	Abraham Rencher	Lewis Williams
Abram P. Maury	Joseph Ridgway	Sherrod Williams
John P. B. Maxwell	John Robertson	Christopher H. Williams
Thomas M. T. McKennan	Edward Rumsey	Henry A. Wise
Richard H. Menefee	David Russell	Thomas Jones Yorke.

The 12th amendment recommended in the report of the select committee was then read, and, on motion of Mr. Mercer, was amended by striking out these words, viz: "nor by any proposition containing the substance, in whole or in part, of any other bill or resolution pending before the House."

And as thus amended, the said 12th amendment was agreed to.

The 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th amendments were then read, and severally agreed to by the House.

The 17th amendment recommended in the report of the select committee is as follows:

From the 107th rule strike out the words "*at least two-thirds*," whereever they occur, and insert the words "*a majority*."

The said 107th rule thus proposed to be amended is in the words following, viz:

107. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor. Nor shall any rule be suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present. Nor shall the order of business, as established by the rules of the House, be postponed or changed, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

And on the question that the House do agree to this amendment,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, ... 88,
Nays, ... 121.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John T. Andrews	Mr. Jonathan Cilley	Mr. Albert Gallup
Charles G. Atherton	John F. H. Claiborne	Hiram Gray
William Beatty	John C. Clark	Elisha Haley
Andrew Beirne	Henry W. Connor	Robert H. Hammond
Bennet Bicknell	Robert Craig	Thomas L. Hamer
Samuel Birdsall	Samuel Cushman	Albert G. Harrison
John C. Brodhead	Thomas Davee	Micajah T. Hawkins
Isaac H. Bronson	John I. De Graff	Charles E. Haynes
Andrew Buchanan	John Edwards	Hopkins Holsey
C. C. Cambreleng	James Farrington	Orin Holt
Timothy J. Carter	John Fairfield	George W. Hopkins
John Chaney	Richard Fletcher	Benjamin C. Howard
Reuben Chapman	Jacob Fry, jr.	Edward B. Hubbley

Mr. Samuel Ingham
Thomas B. Jackson
Jabez Jackson
Joseph Johnson
Nathaniel Jones
John W. Jones
John Klingensmith, jr.
Daniel P. Leadbetter
Henry Logan
Arphaxed Loomis
James M. Mason
Joshua L. Martin
Robert McClellan
Abraham McClellan
Charles McClure
John Miller
William Montgomery
Mr. Ely Moore
William S. Morgan
Samuel W. Morris
Henry A. Muhlenberg
William H. Noble
George W. Owens
John Palmer
Amasa J. Parker
William Parmenter
Lemuel Paynter
Isaac S. Pennybacker
David Petrikin
Lancelot Phelps
Arnold Plumer
Zadock Pratt
John H. Prentiss
Mr. Luther Reily
Daniel Sheffer
Matthias Sheplor
Francis O. J. Smith
James B. Spencer
William Taylor
Isaac Toucey
George W. B. Towns
Hopkins L. Turney
Henry Vail
David D. Wagener
Taylor Webster
Joseph Weeks
Thomas T. Whittlesey
Jared W. Williams
John T. H. Worthington.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
James Alexander, jr.
John W. Allen
John B. Aycrigg
John Bell
Richard Biddle
William K. Bond
Nathaniel B. Borden
George N. Briggs
Jesse A. Bynum
William B. Calhoun
John Calhoon
William B. Campbell
John Campbell
William B. Carter
Zadok Casey
John Chambers
Richard Cheatham
Timothy Childs
Jesse F. Cleveland
Walter Coles
Thomas Corwin
Robert B. Cranston
John W. Crockett
Edward Curtis
Caleb Cushing
Edward Darlington
William C. Dawson
Edward Davies
Edmund Deberry
John Dennis
George C. Dromgoole
George H. Dunn
Franklin H. Elmore
Horace Everett
John Ewing
Richard Fletcher
Millard Fillmore
James Garland
Rice Garland
Thomas Glascock
Mr. Patrick G. Goode
James Graham
William Graham
Seaton Grantland
William J. Graves
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Hiland Hall
William Halsted
James Harlan
Alexander Harper
William S. Hastings
Thomas Henry
William Herod
Ogden Hoffman
William H. Hunter
Robert M. T. Hunter
Daniel Jenifer
William Cost Johnson
Gouverneur Kemble
Hugh S. Legare
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
Andrew W. Loomis
Richard P. Marvin
Samson Mason
Abram P. Maury
William L. May
John P. B. Maxwell
James J. McKay
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Richard H. Menefee
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Matthias Morris
Calvary Morris
John L. Murray
Charles Naylor
Joseph C. Noyes
Charles Ogle
Mr. William Patterson
John M. Patton
Luther C. Peck
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
John Pope
David Potts, jr.
James Rariden
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
John P. Richardson
Joseph Ridgway
Francis C. Rives
John Robertson
Edward Rumsey
David Russell
Samuel T. Sawyer
John Sergeant
Augustine H. Shepperd
Charles Shepard
Mark H. Sibley
William Slade
Adam W. Snyder
William W. Southgate
Edward Stanly
Archibald Stewart
Charles C. Stratton
John Taliaferro
Waddy Thompson
Joseph L. Tillinghast
George W. Toland
Joseph R. Underwood
Albert S. White
John White
Lewis Williams
Sherrod Williams
Christopher H. Williams
Henry A. Wise
Archibald Yell
Thomas Jones Yorke

The amendments reported from the select committee being gone through with,

Mr. Mercer, from the said select committee, then reported a further amendment to the rules, as follows:

"The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Jefferson's Manual

shall govern the House in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the House, and the joint rules of the Senate and House of Representatives."

This amendment was read, and agreed to by the House.

Mr. Mercer, from the said select committee, further reported as follows, viz:

Resolved, That the following be added to the standing rules of the Senate and House of Representatives:

"That no spirituous liquors shall be offered for sale or exhibited within the Capitol, or on the public grounds adjacent thereto."

This amendment was read, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in the said joint rule of the two Houses.

A motion was made by Mr. Underwood, further to amend the rules, by substituting for the 51st and 52d rules, the following, viz:

Should the House deem proper to punish absent members for neglect of their duty, it shall be done by calling the roll and noting the absentees. All those thus noted shall forfeit the compensation allowed by law for that day on which their absence is so noted, unless the House, for reasons assigned, remit the forfeiture; and the Clerk shall inform the Sergeant-at-Arms of all such forfeitures incurred, and he shall deduct the amount thereof from the pay of members in default respectively. Should the House be left without a quorum, the members present may order the absentees into custody, and have them brought forthwith before the Speaker, to be reprimanded for their neglect of duty, unless excused: *Provided*, That no order shall be made to take any absent member into custody and bring him before the Speaker between ten o'clock at night and the regular hour for the daily meeting of the House, nor shall any member be taken into custody between said hours, nor shall any member be required to attend in the House between said hours.

And on the question to agree to this amendment,

It was decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Bell,

The rules were further amended, by inserting therein the following: "No division and count of the House by tellers shall be in order but upon motion seconded by at least one-fifth of a quorum of the members."

On motion of Mr. Underwood,

The rules were further amended, by striking out so much of the 17th rule as is in the words following, viz: "The petitions having been" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "The petitions having been presented and disposed of, reports from committees shall be called for and disposed of; in doing which, the Speaker shall call upon each standing committee in the order they are named in the 55th and 77th rules; and when the standing committees shall have been called on, then it shall be the duty of the Speaker to call for reports from select committees. If the Speaker shall not get through the call upon the committees before the House passes to other business, he shall resume the next call where he left off."

A motion was made by Mr. Patton, further to amend the rules, by substituting for the 9th rule the following:

In all cases the Speaker shall vote; and if the House shall be equally

divided, the question shall be lost. The Clerk, in taking the yeas and nays, shall call the name of the Speaker last. The Speaker, whenever he desires to debate any question under consideration, shall be at liberty to call any member to the chair temporarily, and participate in debate.

And on the question to agree to this amendment,

It was decided in the negative.

A motion was made by Mr. Petrikin further to amend the said rules as follows: Strike out the word "*ballot*" in the 3d line of the 7th rule and insert in lieu thereof the words "*a viva voce vote*," and strike out the word "*ballot*" in the 4th line of said rule and insert "*vote*," and strike out the word "*ballot*," in the 6th line of said rule and insert "*vote*," and strike out the words "*ballot* or ballots," in the last line of said rule, and insert the words "*vote or votes.*" And also in the 8th rule, page 32, in the 1st line of said rule, strike out "*ballot*" and insert "*voting.*" And in the 4th line of said rule strike out the word "*ballot*," where it occurs, and insert "*voting.*" Also, amend the 9th rule, by striking out the word "*ballot*" and insert "*voting.*"

And on the question to agree to these amendments,

It was decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Lincoln,

The said rules were further amended, by inserting therein the following, to wit:

"And in all ballotings blanks shall be rejected, and not taken into the count, in the enumeration of votes as reported by the tellers."

A motion was made by Mr. Pope, further to amend the said rules, by inserting in the 9th rule, between the word *not* and the word *vote*, the words "be required."

This motion was disagreed to by the House.

On motion of Mr. Dawson,

The said rules were further amended, by inserting therein the following, viz:

"The Speaker shall, at the time of appointing the other committees, each session, add a Committee on Mileage, whose duty it shall be to ascertain and report the distance to the Sergeant-at-Arms for which each member shall receive pay."

A motion was made by Mr. Thomas, further to amend the rules, by adding to the 19th as follows: "And precedence shall be given to those bills that will not cause debate."

And on the question to agree to this motion,

It was decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Harrison,

The rules were further amended by inserting in the 16th rule, after the words "beginning with Maine," these words, to wit: "and the Territory of Wisconsin, alternately." So that the said 16th rule shall read, "As soon as the Journal is read the Speaker shall call for petitions from the members of each State, and delegates from each Territory, beginning with Maine and the Territory of Wisconsin, alternately."

On motion of Mr. Mercer, it was

Resolved, That the rules of the last House of Representatives, as amended, be adopted as the rules of this House.

[See Appendix for the rules and orders previous to amendment; and *also, as herein* amended.]

Ordered, That the rules be printed as amended; and that Jefferson's Manual of Parliamentary Practice be also printed with the rules.

Ordered, That a Committee on Patents, and a Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, be now appointed, pursuant to the rules of the House; when

A Committee on Patents was appointed, consisting of Mr. Loomis of New York, Mr. Cheatham, Mr. Crary, Mr. Hawes, and Mr. Halsted.

A Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds was appointed, consisting of Mr. Towns, Mr. Yell, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Everett, and Mr. McClure.

The bill from the Senate (No. 1) entitled "An act to postpone the fourth instalment of deposite with the States," was read the first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Harlan,

Ordered, That when this House shall adjourn to-day, it will adjourn to meet again on Monday next, the 18th instant.

And then the House adjourned until Monday next, 12 o'clock, meridian.

MONDAY, September 18, 1837.

Another member, viz: from the State of Alabama, Francis S. Lyon, appeared, was sworn to support the constitution of the United States, and took a seat in the House.

On motion of Mr. John Quincy Adams,

Ordered, That the edition of the Rules and Orders of the House, with Jefferson's Manual of Practice, ordered to be printed on the 15th instant, consist of two thousand copies, and that the same be well bound.

Mr. Evans presented memorials of inhabitants of Chesterville, Winslow, Bath, Strong, and Winthrop, in the State of Maine, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union of these States.

Mr. Lincoln submitted resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Massachusetts, in the words following, viz:

Resolved, That the franking privilege should be extended to the Governors of the several States, and to the Secretaries thereof, and also to Chief Clerks of both branches of the several State Legislatures.

Resolved, That his excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolves to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Governors of the several States.

Remonstrances against the annexation of Texas to the Union of these States were presented by Mr. John Quincy Adams, as follows:

Of Isaiah Thayer and 229 other legal voters of Weymouth, in Massachusetts.

Of Zephaniah Willis and 111 other legal voters of Kingston, Plymouth county, Massachusetts.

Of Hannah Cranch Fifield and 243 other women of Weymouth, in Massachusetts.

Of Hannah Pratt and 261 other women of South Weymouth, in Massachusetts.

Of Elihu Hobart and 409 other inhabitants and legal voters of Abington, in Massachusetts.

Of Ralph Partridge and 99 other inhabitants of Duxbury, in Massachusetts.

Of Emerson Paine and 63 other legal voters of Halifax, in Massachusetts.

Of Rebecca Sampson and 79 other women of Duxbury, in Massachusetts.

Of Lydia R. Paine and 153 other women of Halifax, in Massachusetts.

Of Jabez Talbot and 161 other inhabitants of Stoughton, in Massachusetts.

Of Ebenezer Davis and 95 other inhabitants of Acton, in the State of Massachusetts.

Of Amasa Sanderson and 184 other legal voters of Groton, in Massachusetts.

Of James Chamberlain and 186 other inhabitants of Holliston, in Massachusetts.

Of Edward Wolcott and 64 other inhabitants of Natick, in Massachusetts.

Of C. S. Macreading and 29 other inhabitants of Newton, in Massachusetts.

Of Otis Pettee and 28 other inhabitants of Newton, in Massachusetts.

Of Daniel Chute and 253 other inhabitants of Reading, in Massachusetts.

Of James Barnaby and 180, and Abagail Barnaby and 250 women of Townsend, in Massachusetts.

Of Lavius Hyde and 36 other inhabitants of Wayland, in Massachusetts.

Of Susannah Grant and 57 other women of Wayland, in Massachusetts.

Of Joseph Bennet and 61 other males, and Mary L. Bennet and 32 women of Woburn, in Massachusetts.

Of Luther Wright and 42 other males, and Eliza Richardson and 44 other females of Woburn, in Massachusetts.

Of Amos Durant and 124 other inhabitants of Fitchburg, in Massachusetts.

Of Miranda Sherwin and 140 other inhabitants of Fitchburg, in Massachusetts.

Of Remington Southwick and 69 other inhabitants of Mendon, in Massachusetts.

Of 205 inhabitants of Shelburne, in Massachusetts.

Of Silas Ripley and 32 other male inhabitants of Orleans, in Massachusetts.

Of Theophilus Packard and other congregational ministers of the Franklin Association in Franklin county, in Massachusetts.

Of Lucinda Wetherbee and 65 other inhabitants of Roxborough, in Massachusetts.

Of Peter Wheeler and 33 other inhabitants of Roxborough, in Massachusetts.

Of Francis Loud and 86 other males, and Lydia Joy and 71 other females of West Hampton, in Massachusetts.

Of Mercy Ames and 291 other females of Marshfield, in Massachusetts.

Of Susan Joy Thaxter and 231 other females of Hingham, in Massachusetts.

Of Sarah Dyer and 107 other females of Abington, in Massachusetts.

Of Mary P. Peterson and 194 other females of Abington, in Massachusetts.

Of Charles Toothaker and 126 others of Chelmsford, in Massachusetts.

Of Mary Harding and 53 other females of Stow, in Massachusetts.

Of Joel Hobart and 52 other inhabitants of Temple, in the State of Maine.

Of Jonathan Curtis and 31 other males of Pittsfield, in the State of New Hampshire.

Of Nancy T. Merrill and 142 other females of Pittsfield, in the State of New Hampshire.

Of Willard Everett and 36 other inhabitants of Francistown, in the State of New Hampshire.

Of Israel Black and 33 other inhabitants of Francistown, in the State of New Hampshire.

Of John Smith and 112 other men and women of Rutland, in the State of Vermont.

Of Amos Clement and 181 other inhabitants of Danville, in the State of Vermont.

Of Samuel Thomson and 29 other males, and Rachael Thomson and 24 other females of Danville, in the State of Vermont.

Of 205 inhabitants of Marshfield, in the State of Vermont.

Of Clarissa Stoddard and 139 other females of Washington county, in the State of Vermont.

Of Timothy Slocum and 85 other inhabitants of Shaftsbury, in the State of Vermont.

Of David Carpenter and 54 other males, and Lydia Carpenter and 64 other females of West Brattleborough, in the State of Vermont.

Of Anna Minor and 40 other females of Roxbury, in the State of Connecticut.

Of B. B. Rockwell and 32 other inhabitants of Winchester, in the State of Connecticut.

Of Semantha Terry and 130 women of Plymouth, in the State of Connecticut.

Of Joel Blakeslee and 37 other males of Plymouth, in the State of Connecticut.

Of Bishop Leverett and five others of Plymouth, in the State of Connecticut.

Of John A. Warner and 22 other inhabitants of Plymouth, in the State of Connecticut.

Of John M. Warner and 23 others of Plymouth, in the State of Connecticut.

Of Orpha Smith and 46 other females of Cornwall, in the State of Connecticut.

Of Elizabeth Burlew and 860 other females of the county of Cayuga, in the State of New York.

Of Daniel Rice and 48 other inhabitants of Otsego county, in the State of New York.

Of William A. Walker and 49 other males, and Sarah W. Walker and 69 other females of Ostego county, in the State of New York.

Of T. R. Colman and 28 other inhabitants of Cattaraugus county, in the State of New York.

Of M. Beecher and 31 other inhabitants of Cattaraugus county, in the State of New York.

Of Alfred Warrener and 104 other males, and Eliza Warrener and 101 other females of Herkimer county, in the State of New York.

Of Sophia Clark and 760 other inhabitants of the county of Oneida, in the State of New York.

Of Alvio N. Curtis and 260 other inhabitants of the county of Oneida, in the State of New York.

Of J. M. Burrows and 138 other inhabitants of the county of Oswego, in the State of New York.

Of Evan Evans and 44 other inhabitants of the county of Oneida, in the State of New York.

Of Elizabeth Wald and 35 other inhabitants of the town of Manlius, in the State of New York.

Of T. G. Livingston and 82 other inhabitants of Essex county, in the State of New York.

Of Lyndon King and 23 other methodist preachers within the bounds of the Black-river conference, in the State of New York.

Of William A. Adair and 454 other inhabitants of the county of Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Of W. Johnston and 18 minors of Washington county, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Of William Robb and 42 other inhabitants of Washington county, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Of Cyrus Betts and 32 other inhabitants of Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

Of Henry Lippincott and 37 other inhabitants of the county of Bucks, Pennsylvania.

Of W. K. Johnson and 36 other inhabitants of Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

Of Joseph Broadhurst and 39 other inhabitants of Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

Of T. M. Lewis and 339 other inhabitants of York county, Pennsylvania.

Of Luther Freeman and 27 other inhabitants of Knox county, Pennsylvania.

Of Addison Baker and 107 other inhabitants of Knox county, Pennsylvania.

Of Samuel Blair and 27 other inhabitants of Knox county, Pennsylvania.

Of Oliver Strong and 41 other males and females of Knox county, Pennsylvania.

Of John Trimble and 89 other inhabitants of Knox county, Pennsylvania.

Of Abraham Bace, jr., and 46 other males and females of Stark county, Ohio.

Of J. K. Shepherd and 23 other inhabitants of Muskingum, Ohio.

Of N. Howland and 74 other inhabitants of Ohio city, in the State of Ohio.

Of John Wilson and 22 other inhabitants of Logansport, in Ohio.

Of Joseph Gerrish and 15 other inhabitants of Greene county, in the State of Illinois.

Of Samuel Olmsted and 100 other inhabitants of Cass county, in the State of Michigan.

Of William P. Giddings and 89 other males and females of Kalamazoo county, Michigan.

Mr. Cushing submitted resolutions adopted by the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, asserting the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and the right of the people of the United States to petition Congress for the abolition of slavery therein.

Mr. Briggs presented memorials of inhabitants of Hawley, in the State of Massachussets, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union of these States.

Mr. Fletcher, of Massachusetts, presented like memorials of inhabitants of Walpole and Wrentham, in the State of Massachusetts, and of students of an academy at Plymouth, in the State of New Hampshire.

Mr. Hastings presented like memorials of inhabitants of Uxbridge, Northbridge, Bellingham, Roxbury, and Dedham, in the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. Parmenter presented like memorials of inhabitants of Natick, Westford, Ashby, and Charlestown, in the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. Kemble presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the county of Westchester, in the State of New York.

Mr. Bronson presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the county of Jefferson, in the State of New York.

Mr. Potts presented like memorials of inhabitants of Chester county, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Henry presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Mercer county, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. McKennan presented like memorials of inhabitants of Mount Pleasant and Washington, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Potter presented like memorials of inhabitants of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Loomis, of Ohio, presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Stark county, in the State of Ohio.

Mr. Harper presented like memorials of inhabitants of Licking and Muskingum counties, in the State of Ohio.

Mr. Alexander presented like memorials of inhabitants of Guernsey county, in the State of Ohio.

Mr. Morris presented like memorials of inhabitants of Athens county, in the State of Ohio.

Mr. Mason, of Ohio, presented like memorials of inhabitants of Clark and Green counties, in the State of Ohio.

Mr. Hunter, of Ohio, presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Richland county, in the State of Ohio.

Mr. Wittlesey, of Ohio, presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Huron county, in the State of Ohio.

Mr. Craig presented a petition of Benjamin Webb, a revolutionary soldier, praying for a pension.

Mr. Mercer presented a memorial of William Brent, jun., of the State of Virginia, proposing a system of national instruction.

The said several memorials and petitions were laid on the table, under the order of the House of the 11th instant.

Mr. Whittlesey, of Connecticut, presented a memorial of inhabitants of New Haven, praying for the incorporation of a national bank.

Mr. Stewart presented a memorial of inhabitants of Franklin county, in the State of Virginia, praying for the incorporation of a national bank.

Mr. Dawson presented petitions of inhabitants of Milledgeville and and the city of Columbus, in the State of Georgia, praying for the incorporation of a national bank.

Mr. Mercer presented a memorial of William Brent, jun., of the State of Virginia, praying for the appointment of two committees to examine and "report their views of the present national grievance, and their remedies, and the reasons for those remedies, and the facts upon which their reasoning depends."

Ordered, That the said petitions and memorials be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Lyon presented a memorial of the Selma and Tennessee railroad company, praying for a right of way through the public lands, and also for a donation of land to aid in the construction of said road.

Mr. Jones, of Wisconsin, presented a petition of inhabitants of the city of New York, praying an appropriation for the construction of a harbor at the mouth of Root river, in the Territory of Wisconsin.

The said memorial and petition were laid on the table, under the order of the House of the 11th instant.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 1) entitled "An act to postpone the fourth instalment of deposite with the States," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill (No. 6) to authorize merchandise to be deposited in the public stores, and for other purposes; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill (No. 7) to revoke the charters of such banks in the District of Columbia as shall not resume specie payments within a limited time, and to suppress the circulation of small notes therein; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, asked and obtained leave to report a bill (No. 8) making an additional appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities for the year 1837; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the daily hour of meeting of this House shall be *ten* o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Harlan, the said resolution was amended by striking out *ten*, and inserting *eleven*.

As thus amended, the said resolution was agreed to.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Snyder on the 13th instant; and, the same being read, it was agreed to by the House.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Dickins, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have agreed to the resolution adopted by this House proposing the following addition to the joint rules of the two Houses, viz: "No spirituous liquors shall be offered for sale, or exhibited, within the Capitol, or on the public grounds adjacent thereto." And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Loomis, of New York, on the 13th instant; and, being read, it was agreed to by the House.

On motion of Mr. Gholson, it was

Resolved, That the Committee of Elections be instructed to report upon the certificate of election of Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson, the members elect from Mississippi, whether they are members of the twenty-fifth Congress or not; and that said committee take into their consideration the proclamation of his excellency Charles Lynch, Governor of said State, and the writ of election issued in accordance with said proclamation on the 13th day of June, 1837; and, also, the act of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, entitled "An act to relulate elections," approved March 2, 1833.

Mr. Everett submitted the following resolution, and the rule which requires the same to lie on the table one day being dispensed with, the resolution was read and agreed to, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before this House a statement of the number of Indians employed in the military service of the United States since the commencement of the present Seminole war; and copies of all orders and instructions under which Indians have been employed or have been directed to be employed in the military service of the United States since the commencement of said war.

The House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Haynes reported that the committee had, according to order, had the state of the Union, generally, under consideration, particularly the bill from the Senate (No. 1) entitled "An act to postpone the fourth instalment of deposite with the States," and had come to no resolution thereon.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1837.

Another member, to wit: from the State of Tennessee, Ebenezer J. Shields, appeared, was sworn to support the constitution of the United States, and took a seat in the House.

Mr. Goode presented a petition of inhabitants of Mercer and Putnam counties, in the State of Ohio, praying for the establishment of a mail route;

Mr. Owens presented a petition of James King, keeper of the light-house at Tybee island, in the State of Georgia, praying for an increase of his compensation;

Mr. Grant presented a petition of Joseph Farrar, alias Farrow, of the county of Oswego, in the State of New York, a soldier of the last war with Great Britain, and an invalid pensioner, praying for arrears of pension;

Mr. Phillips presented a petition of sundry females of Essex county, in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia;

which said petitions were severally laid upon the table, under the order of the House of the 11th instant.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a memorial of Joseph Husband, jr., relative to the adoption of a system of government therein set forth, calculated, as he believes, to allay *party feelings*; and, also, for the incorporation of a "bank of the world."

Mr. Sergeant presented a memorial of inhabitants of Erie county, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the incorporation of a national bank.

Ordered, That the said memorials be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio, presented memorials of inhabitants of Geauga county, in the State of Ohio, against the annexation of Texas to the Union of these States.

Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio, also presented like memorials of inhabitants of the counties of Trumbull and Ashtabula, in the State of Ohio.

Mr. Potts presented like memorials of inhabitants of Chester county, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Sergeant presented like memorials of inhabitants of the city and county of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Naylor presented like memorials of inhabitants of the county of Montgomery, and the city and county of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Potter presented like memorials of inhabitants of Centre county, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Toland presented like memorials of inhabitants of the city and county of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Aycrigg presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the township of Bloomfield, in the State of New Jersey.

Mr. Russell presented like memorials of inhabitants of the county of Washington, in the State of New York.

Mr. Prentiss presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the county of Otsego, in the State of New York.

Mr. Grant prosented a like memorial of inhabitants of Oswego county, in the State of New York.

Mr. Childs presented like memorials of inhabitants of the county of Monroe, in the State of New York.

Mr. Allen, of Vermont, presented like memorials of inhabitants of Morristown, Johnson, Waterville, Huntington, Hyde Park, Milton, Cambridge, and Coventry, in the State of Vermont; of Wayne county in the State of Michigan; and Oneida county, in the State of New York.

Mr. Holt presented like memorials of inhabitants of the county of Windham and of Ashford, in the State of Connecticut.

Mr. Cranston presented like memorials of inhabitants of Newport, Portsmouth, and Middletown, in the State of Rhode Island.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented memorials remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union of these States as follows:

Of Phebe Vaughan and 70 other females of Carver, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of Thomas Cobb and 93 other legal voters of Carver, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of Maria P. Fairbanks and 183 other females of Mendon, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of Mary Harding and 53 other females of Stow, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of Jesse Hure and 53 other males of Wilton, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of Hope Brown and 22 other males of Shirly, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of James Batcheller and 71 other inhabitants of Marlborough, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of Perly D. Blodget and 52 other inhabitants of Newmarket, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of Shadrack Starr and 51 other inhabitants of Burrilville, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of Lydia Kellogg and 37 other females of Avon, in the State of Connecticut;

Of William Mitchell and 34 other males and females of Middletown, in the State of Connecticut;

Of Cynthia Gleason and 50 other males of Durham, in the State of Connecticut;

Of William Battell and 67 other inhabitants of Torrington, in the State of Connecticut;

Of Nathaniel Tuthill and 106 other males and females of Suffolk county, in the State of New York;

Of John Gridley and 243 other males and females of the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York;

Of Sarah Morehouse and 272 other inhabitants of the county of Oneida, in the State of New York;

Of Henry Crane and 91 other inhabitants of the county of Oneida, in the State of New York;

Of Cyrenus Woodworth and 240 other males and females of Otsego county, in the State of New York;

Of Abell Harley and 71 other males and females of Oswego county, in the State of New York;

Of Aaron Stedman and 275 other males and females of Monroe county, in the State of New York;

Of Levi Cross and 61 other inhabitants of Chatauque county, in the State of New York;

Of Catherine Cross and 22 other inhabitants of Chatauque county, in the State of New York;

Of George H. Having and 540 other males and females of Essex county, in the State of New York;

Of Eliza Ann Pettibone and 87 other males and females of Starkville, in the State of New York;

Of Joseph Adams and 858 other males, and Laura Leech and 203 other females of the county of Chenango, in the State of New York;

Of Alexander Campbell and 101 other males and females of Madison county, in the State of New York;

Of Benjamin Lyons and 79 other males of Montrose, in the State of Pennsylvania;

Of Horace Wood and Emily Wood and 137 other males and females of Erie county, in the State of Pennsylvania;

Of J. M. Fann and 55 other males of Crawford county, in the State of Pennsylvania;

Of Sarah F. Henry and 45 other females of Crawford county, in the State of Pennsylvania;

Of Daniel Branch and 39 other males and females of Trumbull county, in the State of Ohio;

Of Emily Shephen and 98 other females of Putnam county, in the State of Illinois;

Of Austin Bryant and 118 other males and females of Buren county, in the State of Illinois;

Of E. Beardsley and 63 other inhabitants of St. Clair county, in the State of Michigan;

Of A. L. Ely and 66 other inhabitants of Allegan county, in the State of Michigan;

Of Elijah Fish and 360 other males and females of the county of Oakland, in the State of Michigan;

Of Reuben Hall and 736 other inhabitants of the county of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan;

Of Olive Beardsley and 50 other females of St. Clair county, in the State of Michigan;

Of Elisha Clark and 139 other inhabitants of Jackson county, in the State of Michigan.

Mr. Borden presented like memorials of inhabitants of the county of Bristol, in the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. Lincoln presented like memorials of inhabitants of Worcester, Shrewsbury, Princeton, Boylston, Hubbardstown, and Ashburnham, in the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. Phillips presented like memorials of inhabitants of Lynn, Byfield, Reading, Haverhill, Essex, and Gloucester, in the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. Grennell presented like memorials of inhabitants of Gill, Shutesbury, Ashfield, Leverett, Sunderland, Heath, Greenfield, New Salem,

Amherst, Northfield, Petersham, and Royalston, in the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. Evans presented a like memorial of females of Winthrop, in the State of Maine.

Mr. Noyes presented like memorials of inhabitants of East Machias, Castine, and Penobscot, in the State of Maine.

Mr. Fairfield presented like memorials of inhabitants of Buxston and Limerick, in the State of Maine.

Mr. Tillinghast presented like memorials of inhabitants of Gloucester, Foster, Johnson, Warwick, Bristol, and Providence, in the State of Rhode Island.

Mr. Morris, of Ohio, presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Washington county, in the State of Ohio.

Mr. Muhlenberg presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Berks county, in the State of Pennsylvania.

The said several memorials were laid on the table, under the order of the House of the 11th instant.

Mr. John Quincy Adams submitted the following resolution; which was read, and laid on the table, viz:

Resolved, That the *power* of annexing the people of any independent foreign State to this Union, is a power not delegated by the constitution of the United States to their Congress, or to any department of their Government: but reserved to the people.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Dickins, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed bills of the following titles, viz:

No. 2. An act to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes.

No. 4. An act for adjusting the remaining claims upon the late deposite banks.

No. 3. An act authorizing a further postponement of payment upon duty bonds;

in which bills I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House. And then he withdrew.

Mr. Martin submitted the following resolution; which was read, and the rule which requires the same to lie on the table one day being dispensed with, it was agreed to, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House, on or before the first Monday in December next—

1st. The average quantity of public land offered at public sale, per annum, since the first of January, 1823.

2d. The quantity of public lands which have remained subject to private entry, and not sold, for a period of twenty years and more.

3d. The quantity of public lands which have been subject to private entry for fifteen years and under twenty.

4th. The quantity of public lands which have been subject to private entry for ten years and under fifteen.

5th. The quantity of public lands which have been subject to private entry for five years and under ten; designating the State or Territory in which the lands of each class are situated.

6th. The aggregate quantity of public land in State and Territory; what portion has been sold, and the amount received therefor.

Mr. Jenifer submitted the following resolution; and the rule which requires the same to lie on the table one day being dispensed with, it was read, and agreed to by the House, viz:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House what measures have been adopted, since the adjournment of the last Congress, in relation to the tobacco trade between the United States and foreign countries; also, such information as he may have received from our ministers or other agents abroad in relation to the same: *Provided*, in his opinion, such communication may not be detrimental to the interests of the United States.

Mr. Taliaferro submitted the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be required, as far as is now practicable, to furnish this House a statement to show how many bushels of corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, and other bread-stuffs have been, during the last twelve years, imported from foreign countries into the ports of the United States, distinguishing the several ports.

A motion was made by Mr. Haynes to amend the resolution by striking out "*during the last ten years*" and inserting "from the year 1825." This motion was disagreed to by the House.

A motion was made by Mr. Ewing to amend the resolution, by adding thereto as follows: "together with the cause or causes to which the increased importation of the last two years may be justly attributed, so far as the same may be known to the Department." This motion was disagreed to by the House.

On motion of Mr. Haynes,

The said resolution was then amended, by striking out "ten years," and inserting "twelve years."

And as thus amended, the resolution was agreed to by the House.

Mr. Patton submitted the following resolution; which was read, and laid on the table one day, under the rule, viz:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit to this House—

1st. A copy of all the documents and correspondence in his Department relative to the recall of Major General Scott from the command against the Seminole and Creek Indians.

2d. A copy of the record of the proceedings of the court of inquiry convened at Fredericktown, in relation to the operations against the Seminole and Creek Indians, together with the decisions thereon of the late and present Executive.

3d. A copy of the orders to Major General Scott, relative to the conduct of his command and the terms he might offer to the enemy.

4th. A copy of the orders of Major General Jesup on assigning to him the same command; and all other orders and correspondence with General Jesup subsequent thereto, which he may deem not injurious to the public service to communicate.

Mr. Wise submitted the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed by ballot to inquire into the causes of the Florida war; and into the causes of the extraordinary delays and failures, and the enormous expenditures which have attended the prosecution of that war; and into the manner of its conduct, and the facts of its history, generally; that said said committee have

power to send for persons and papers, and that it have power to sit in the recess, and that it make report to the next session of Congress.

And, after debate,

The House, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, passed to the order of the day, and to the business on the Speaker's table; when

Bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:

No. 2. An act to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes.

No. 3. An act authorizing a further postponement of payment upon duty bonds.

No. 4. An act for adjusting the remaing claims upon the late deposite banks;

were, severally, read the first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Haynes reported that the committee had, according to order, had the state of the Union, generally, under consideration, particularly the bill from the Senate (No. 1) entitled "An act to postpone the fourth instalment of deposite with the States," and had come to no resolution thereon.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1837.

Mr. Reed presented memorials of inhabitants of Nantucket, Brewster, and of other parts of the State of Massachusetts, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union of these States.

Mr. Reed also presented resolutions adopted at a meeting of citizens of New Bedford, in the State of Massachusetts, against the annexation of Texas to the Union of these States.

Mr. Borden presented memorials of inhabitants of Freetown, in the State of Massachussetts, also against the annexation of Texas to the Union of these States.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented like memorials of 98 members of Bowdoin college, in the State of Maine;

Of 368 inhabitants of Montpelier, in the State of Vermont;

Of 24 legal voters of the town of Peeling, in the State of New Hampshire;

Of 17 inhabitants of Suffield, in the State of Connecticut;

Of 49 females of East Windsor, in the State of Connecticut;

Of 133 females of Suffield, in the State of Connecticut;

Of 127 males and females of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut;

Of 51 inhabitants of East Windsor, in the State of Connecticut;

Of 110 inhabitants of Utica, in the State of New York;

Of 183 inhabitants of Marshall, in said State;

Of 103 inhabitants of Holland Patent, in said State;

Of 122 inhabitants of Kirkland, in said State.

Mr. Calhoun, of Massachusetts, presented like memorials of inhabitants of East Brookfield, Monson, South Wilbraham, and Brimfield, in the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. Tillinghast presented a like memorial of inhabitants of East Greenwich, in the State of Rhode Island.

Mr. Childs presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the county of Monroe, in the State of New York.

Mr. Loomis, of New York, presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the county of Herkimer; and also of the faculty and students of the Hamilton literary and theological institution in the county of Madison, in the State of New York.

Mr. Naylor presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the city and county of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Ogle presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the county of Westmoreland, in the State of Pennsylvania.

The Speaker presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the county of Trumbull, in the State of Ohio.

Mr. Kilgore presented like memorials of inhabitants of the county of Harrison, in the State of Ohio.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, presented like memorials of inhabitants of Portage county, in the State of Ohio.

Mr. Hunter, of Ohio, presented like memorials of inhabitants of the State of Ohio.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a memorial of John Gardiner, of the city of Washington, praying for the enactment of a law requiring owners of vessels to provide their ships with his newly invented "life-preserver."

Mr. Craig presented a petition of inhabitants of the county of Augusta, in the State of Virginia, praying that the circuit court of Western Virginia may be abolished.

The Speaker presented a communication from Richard Randolph, presenting a portrait of Peyton Randolph, the first President of the first Congress which assembled in city of Philadelphia in the year 1774, and requesting that it be placed in the Capitol; which communication was referred to the Joint Committee on the Library.

Mr. Goode presented petitions of inhabitants of Mercer county, in the State of Ohio, praying for the establishment of post routes;

Mr. Goode presented a petition of the trustees of the township of Dublin, in Mercer county, in the State of Ohio, praying indemnity for a portion of the sixteenth section of said township, heretofore granted by the United States to one Anthony Shane.

Mr. Goode presented a memorial of inhabitants of Perrysburg, in the State of Ohio, praying for the passage of an act granting pre-emptions to persons holding "tax titles" to lands from the State of Ohio.

Mr. Hamer presented a petition of inhabitants of Brown and Clermont counties, in the State of Ohio, praying for the establishment of a post route.

Mr. Hamer also presented a petition of Alice Chalmers, of Clermont county, in the State of Ohio, widow of Andrew Chalmers, deceased, who was a soldier of the war of the Revolution, praying for a pension.

Mr. Hamer also presented a petition of Mary Miles, of Clermont county, in the State of Ohio, widow of John Miles, who was a soldier of the Revolution, praying for a pension.

Mr. Owens presented a petition of inhabitants of Darien, in the State

of Georgia, praying that the "district of Brunswick," in said State, may be changed to the "district of Darien, port of Darien."

The said several petitions and memorials were laid upon the table, under the order of the House of the 11th instant.

Mr Cambreleng presented a memorial of merchants of the city of New York, praying for an extension of credit on duty bonds; which memorial was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, presented a petition of inhabitants of the county of Huron, in the State of Ohio, praying for the incorporation of a national bank; which petition was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 2) entitled "An act to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes," reported the same, with amendments.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of Union.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 3) entitled "An act authorizing a further postponement of payment upon duty bonds," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 4) entitled "An act for adjusting the remaining claims upon the late deposite banks," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Everett submitted the following resolution, and the rule which requires the same to lie on the table one day being dispensed with, the said resolution was read, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before this House statements of the amount of duties unpaid which accrued before the end of the first half of the present year, and when payable; of the amount then due from the Bank of the United States, and when payable; of the data on which the accruing revenues for the last half of the present year were founded.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Wise yesterday, for the appointment of a select committee to make certain inquiries in relation to the war with the Seminole Indians in Florida; and, after further debate,

The House, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, passed to the orders of the day, and to the business on the Speaker's table; when

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with the order of the House of the 18th instant, in relation to the deposite of public money in the Bank of Missouri; and the amount now in the hands of receivers in Illinois, and where deposited; which report was ordered to lie on the table.

The House again resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of Union; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Haynes reported that the committee had, according to order, had the state of the Union, generally, under consideration, particularly the bill from the Senate (No. 1) entitled "An act to postpone the fourth instalment of deposite with the States," and had come to no resolution thereon.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1837.

Mr. Ewing presented a memorial of inhabitants of Mount Vernon, in the State of Indiana, praying for the incorporation of a national bank; which memorial was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Glascock presented a petition of Joshua Pharaoh, of the State of Georgia, a soldier of the Revolution, praying for an increase of pension.

Mr. Howard presented a memorial of James W. Borden, of the State of Indiana, praying indemnity for spoliations committed prior to 1800 by French cruisers upon property belonging to his ancestor, Joseph Borden, deceased.

Mr. Howard presented a memorial of the heirs of Joseph Mussi, deceased, late of Philadelphia, also praying indemnity for French spoliations committed prior to 1800.

Mr. Potts presented memorials of inabitants of the counties of Lancaster and Chester, in the State of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union of these States.

Mr. Grant presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the county of Oswego, in the State of New York.

Mr. Russell presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the county of Washington, in the State of New York.

Mr. Prentiss presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the county of Otsego, in the State of New York.

Mr. Hall presented like memorials of inhabitants of Shaftsbury, Townsend, Wardboro', Dummerstown, Halifax, Ludlow, Putney, Chester, and Wilmington, in the State of Vermont.

Mr. Tillinghast presented like memorials of inhabitants of Woonsocket Falls, North Providence, Tiverton, Little Compton, Warwick, Cumberland, Valley Falls, and Cranston, in the State of Rhode Island.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented like memorials of 480 females of Roxbury, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of 87 inhabitants of the county of Jefferson, in the State of New York;

Of 191 inhabitants of the county of Oneida, in the State of New York;

Of 52 inhabitants of Livingston county, in the State of New York;

Of 52 inhabitants of the county of Allegany, in the State of New York;

Of 34 inhabitants of Cornwall, in the State of Connecticut;

Of 324 inhabitants of Dorchester, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of 124 inhabitants of Litchfield county, in the State of Connecticut.

Mr. Lincoln presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Shrewsbury, in the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. Borden presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Freetown, in the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. Williams, of New Hampshire, presented like memorials of inhabitants of Bristol and New Hampton, in the State of New Hampshire.

Mr. Smith presented the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of the State of Maine, also against the annexation of Texas to the Union of these States.

These petitions, memorials, and proceedings were severally laid upon the table, under the order of the House of the 11th instant.

On motion of Mr. Thomas,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the representation or memorial of John H. Sergeant, of Charleston, in South Carolina, in relation to the establishment of a general bankrupt law, be discharged from the further consideration thereof, and that it do lie on the table.

Mr. Thomas said he was further instructed by the Committee on the Judiciary to inform the House that the committee this morning adopted a resolution in the words following:

"*Resolved*, That it is inexpedient to report a bankrupt law at the special session of Congress."

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Wise on the 19th instant; when

Mr. Wise modified his resolution to read as follows:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, *by ballot*, to inquire into the causes of the Florida war; and into the causes of the extraordinary delays and failures, and the expenditures which have attended the prosecution of that war; and into the manner of its conduct, and the facts of its history, generally; that said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and that it have power to sit in the recess, and that it make report to the next session of Congress.

A motion was made by Mr. Glascock to amend the said resolution, by striking out all thereof after the word *Resolved*, and inserting the following:

"That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the causes of the Florida war; and the causes of the extraordinary delays and failures, and the expenditures which have attended the prosecution of the same, and all the facts connected with its history, generally; and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers."

A motion was then made by Mr. Howard to amend the amendment proposed by Mr. Glascock, by striking out "a select committe be appointed to inquire," and inserting "the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire."

And, after debate, and pending the question on these amendments,

The House, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, passed to the orders of the day.

The House then again resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Haynes reported that the committee had, according to order, had the state of the Union, generally, under consideration, particularly the bill from the Senate

(No. 1) entitled "An act to postpone the fourth instalment of deposite with the States," and had come to no resolution thereon.

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, prepared in obedience to the order of the House of the 20th instant, calling for statements of the amount of duties unpaid which accrued before the end of the first half of the present year, and when payable; of the amount then due from the Bank of the United States, and when payable; and of the data on which the accruing revenues for the last half of the present year were founded: which report was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report from Major General Macomb, relative to the number of Indians employed in the military service of the United States since the commencement of the present Seminole war, with copies of all orders and instructions under which Indians have been employed; prepared and furnished in obedience to the order of the House of the 18th instant; which letter and report were ordered to lie on the table.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

FRIDAY, September 22, 1837.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a memorial of Mary and John Chamberlin and 247 other males and females of the county of Erie, in the State of New York, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union of these States;

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a like memorial of 4,393 females of the city of New York;

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a like memorial of Joseph Harlan and 40 males and females of the county of Stark, in the State of Ohio;

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a like memorial of George Watson and 581 inhabitants of the city of New York;

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a like memorial of 27 females of Jersey city, in the State of New Jersey;

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a like memorial of L. Van Dyck and 39 inhabitants of the county of Columbia, in the State of New York;

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a like memorial of James Lightbody and 31 inhabitants of Jersey city, in the State of New Jersey;

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a like memorial of William Delemarter and Harriet Warner and 230 males and females of the county of Chenango, in the State of New York;

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a like memorial of Richard Woolsey and Mary W. Lewis and 265 males and females of Ulster county, in the State of New York;

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a like memorial of Wealthy Ann Doggert and 640 females from New Haven, in the State of Conecticut;

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a like memorial of Maria Marriatt and 43 females of the county of Columbia, in the State of New York;

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a like memorial of Margaret Car-

penter and 63 females of the county of Westchester, in the State of New York;

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a like memorial of ministers of New Hampshire conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church;

Mr. Briggs presented a like memorial of inhabitants of West Stockbridge, in the State of Massachusetts;

Mr. Parmenter presented a like memorial of inhabitanis of Groton, in the State of Massachusetts;

Mr. Lincoln presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Leicester, in the State of Massachusetts;

Mr. Grant presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the county of Oswego, in the State of New York;

Mr. Sibley presented like memorials of inhabitants of East Bloomfield, Macedon, Palmyra, Farmington, and Skaneateles, in the State of New York;

Mr. Reily presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Dauphin county, in the State of Pennsylvania;

Mr. Rariden presented like memorials of inhabitants of the State of Indiana;

Mr. Beirne presented a memorial of a committee appointed at a meeting of citizens of Newbern, in the State of Virginia, praying for a post route;

The Speaker laid before the House a resolution adopted at a meeting of citizens of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, in the following words:

Resolved, That we have seen, with feelings of unspeakable satisfaction and entire approbation, that the House of Representatives has, by one of its rules, prohibited the sale of ardent spirits in the Capitol and on the public grounds. We hail this as a new era in the Temperance reformation, and the harbinger of better times. Our representatives have commenced their work nobly, and they deserve, and will receive, the lasting thanks of every well-wisher of his country.—

which said several memorials and resolution were laid on the table, under the order of the House of the 11th instant.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution snbmitted by Mr. Wise on the 19th instant, for the appointment of a select committee to make certain inquiries in relation to the war with the Seminole Indians of Florida.

The question recurred on the amendment moved by Mr. Howard yesterday, to the amendment moved by Mr. Glascock, to strike out "a select committee be appointed to inquire," and insert "the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire."

And, after further debate,

The House, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, passed to the order of the day.

The House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Haynes reported that the Committee had, according to order, had the state of the Union, generally, under consideration, particularly the bill from the Senate (No. 1) entitled "An act to postpone the fourth instalment of deposite with the States," and had come to no resolution thereon.

The Speaker laid before the House a further report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with the resolution of the House of the 11th instant, as to the amount of public appropriations unexpended.

Ordered, That the said report do lie on the table.

A motion was made by Mr. Patton that the House do adjourn;

And the question being put,

It passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, ... 96, Nays, ... 88.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
James Alexander, jr.
John W. Allen
John T. Andrews
J. Banker Aycrigg
William Key Bond
George N. Briggs
William B. Calhoun
John Calhoon
William B. Campbell
John Campbell
John Chambers
Reuben Chapman
Richard Cheatham
John F. H. Claiborne
William K. Clowney
Thomas Corwin
Robert B. Cranston
Edward Curtis
Caleb Cushing
Edward Darlington
William C. Dawson
Edward Davies
John Dennis
George C. Dromgoole
George H. Dunn
Franklin H. Elmore
George Evans
Horace Everett
John Ewing
Richard Fletcher
Jacob Fry, jr.

Mr. James Garland
Rice Garland
Samuel J. Gholson
Patrick G. Goode
James Graham
William J. Graves
John K. Griffin
Hiland Hall
William Halsted
James Harlan
Alexander Harper
William S. Hastings
Richard Hawes
Thomas Henry
William Herod
Benjamin C. Howard
Edward B. Hubley
Daniel Jenifer
William Cost Johnson
John W. Jones
Gouverneur Kemble
Hugh S. Legare
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
Francis S. Lyon
Samson Mason
Abram P. Maury
John P. B. Maxwell
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Samuel W. Morris

Mr. Calvary Morris
John L. Murray
Charles Naylor
Joseph C. Noyes
John M. Patton
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
John Pope
David Potts, jr.
James Rariden
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
Joseph Ridgway
Francis C. Rives
John Robertson
Samuel T. Sawyer
John Sergeant
Augustine H. Shepperd
Charles Shepard
Ebenezer J. Shields
William Slade
William W. Southgate
Edward Stanly
Charles C. Stratton
Joseph L. Tillinghast
George W. Toland
Joseph R. Underwood
Albert S. White
Lewis Williams
Christopher H. Williams
Henry A. Wise
Thomas Jones Yorke.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. Hugh J. Anderson
Charles G. Atherton
William Beatty
Andrew Beirne
Bennet Bicknell
John C. Brodhead
Isaac H. Bronson
C. C. Cambreleng
Timothy J. Carter
Zadok Casey
Timothy Childs
Jonathan Cilley
Walter Coles
Samuel Cushman
John I. De Graff
Alexander Duncan
James Farrington
John Fairfield
Henry A. Foster

Mr. Albert Gallup
Seaton Grantland
Hiram Gray
Elisha Haley
Robert H. Hammond
Thomas L. Hamer
Micajah T. Hawkins
Charles E. Haynes
Ogden Hoffman
Orin Holt
George W. Hopkins
William H. Hunter
Samuel Ingham
Thomas B. Jackson
Jabez Jackson
Nathaniel Jones
Daniel P. Leadbetter
Henry Logan
Arphaxed Loomis

Mr. James J. McKay
Robert McClellan
Abraham McClellan
Charles McClure
Isaac McKim
Richard H. Menefee
John Miller
William Montgomery
Ely Moore
William S. Morgan
Henry A. Muhlenberg
William H. Noble
Charles Ogle
George W. Owens
John Palmer
Amaza J. Parker
William Parmenter
Lemuel Paynter
Isaac S. Pennybacker

Mr. David Petrikin	Mr. Matthias Sheplor	Mr. Hopkins L. Turney
Lancelot Phelps	Mark H. Sibley	Abraham Vanderveer
Arnold Plumer	Adam W. Snyder	David D. Wagener
William W. Potter	James B. Spencer	Taylor Webster
John H. Prentiss	Archibald Stuart	Joseph Weeks
Luther Reily	John Taliaferro	Elisha Whittlesey
R. Barnwell Rhett	William Taylor	Thomas T. Whittlesey
John P. Richardson	Francis Thomas	Sherrod Williams
Edward Rumsey	Obadiah Titus	Jared W. Williams
Daniel Sheffer	Isaac Toucey	John T. H. Worthington.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1837.

Mr. May presented a petition of inhabitants of the counties of Putnam and McLean, in the State of Indiana, praying for the establishment of a mail route.

Mr. Bond presented a memorial of inhabitants of Fayette county, in the State of Ohio, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union of these States.

Mr. Webster presented a petition of inhabitants of the counties of Mercer, Van Wert, and Putnam, in the State of Ohio, praying for the establishment of a mail route.

Mr. Darlington presented a memorial of inhabitants of the county of Delaware, in the State of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union of these States.

Mr. Mathias Morris, of Pennsylvania, presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Bucks county, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. McKennan presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the county of Washington, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Ogle presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Somerset county, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Marvin presented like memorials of inhabitants of the counties of Chautauque and Cattaraugus, in the State of New York.

Mr. Loomis, of New York, presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the county of Herkimer, in the State of New York.

Mr. Tillinghast presented memorials of inhabitants of Providence, Cumberland, Cranston, Valley Falls, North Providence, Little Compton, Warwick, Tiverton, Smithfield, and Bristol, in the State Rhode Island, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Memorials praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia were presented by Mr. John Quincy Adams, as follows, viz:

Of Christiana Van Keuren and 33 other inhabitants of Cornwall, in the State of Connecticut;

Of Hetta L. H. Ward and 225 other inhabitants of Abington, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of Thomas M. Power and 95 other inhabitants of Crawford county, in the State of Pennsylvania;

Of Gurden Lord and 75 other inhabitants of Lewis county, in the State of New York;

Of Luther Wright and Eliza Richardson and 150 other males and females of Middlesex county, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of Lavius Hyde and 32 other inhabitants of Wayland, in Middlesex county, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of Anna Minor and 90 other inhabitants of Roxbury, in the State of Connecticut;

Of Ziba Brown and 70 males and 66 females of Fayette county, in the State of Ohio;

Of Samuel Branch and 23 males and of Chloe Jones and 16 females of Farmington, Trumbull county, in the State of Ohio;

Of T. G. Livingston and 85 others of the county of Lewis, in the State of New York;

Of Israel Balch and 115 other inhabitants of Francistown, in the State of New Hampshire;

Of 621 females of Franklin county, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of Lyndon King and 25 methodist preachers of the State of New York;

Of Amasa Sanderson and 144 other inhabitants of Middlesex county, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of Orpha Smith and 47 females of Cornwall, in the State of Connecticut;

Of William L. Robb and 49 others of Florence, in the State of Pennsylvania;

Of Remington Southwick and 62 others of Mendon, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of Edward Walcutt and 64 other inhabitants of Natick, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of John A. Warner and 23 other inhabitants of Plymouth, Litchfield county, in the State Connecticut;

Of Semantha Terry and 130 females of Plymouth, Litchfield county, in the State of Connecticut;

Of Otis Pettee and 32 other inhabitants of Newton, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of Alkanah Bolles and 29 inhabitants of Susquehanna county, in the State of Pennsylvania;

Of Abner Hitchcock and 82 inhabitants of the county of Oneida, in the State of New York;

Of Hope Brown and 21 inhabitants of Shirley, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of Maria P. Fairbanks and 179 females of Mendon, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of Abraham Gress and 46 males and females of Stark county, in the State of Ohio;

Of Eliza Shailer and 123 inhabitants of Suffield, in the State of Connecticut;

Of Harvey Bissell and 15 males of Suffield, in the State of Connecticut;

Of John Gridley and 206 males and females of the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York;

Of Perley Blodgett and 48 inhabitants of Newmarket, in the State of New Hampshire;

Of Lydia Kellogg and 37 females of Avon, in the State of Connecticut;

Of David Larrabee and 191 males and females of Oneida county, in the State of New York;

Of Catharine Cross and 22 inhabitants of the county of Chautauque, in the State of New York;

Of Olive Beardsley and E. Beardsley and 116 inhabitants of St. Clair county, in the State of Michigan;

Of Paul Macomber and 15 inhabitants of the county of Oneida, in the State of New York;

Of Joseph Faxson and 123 inhabitants of East Randolph, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of Jacob Allen and 75 inhabitants of Weymouth, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of W. R. Chapman and 158 students of Dartmouth college, in the State of New Hampshire.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a memorial of Asbury Caldwell and 71 methodist ministers in the State of Maine, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union of these States.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a like memorial of Nathaniel Eddy and 78 members of Amherst college, in the State of Massachusetts;

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented like memorials of George Peacock and 530 inhabitants of the county of Oneida, in the State of New York.

Mr. Fairfield presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Waterborough, in the State of Maine.

Mr. Parmenter presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Middlesex county, in the State of Massachusetts.

The rules in relation to the order of business being suspended for the purpose of receiving the same,

A motion was made by Mr. Haynes, that from and after Monday next, the daily hour to which the House shall stand adjourned be ten o'clock in the forenoon; which motion was agreed to by the House.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Wise on the 19th instant, for the appointment of a select committee to make certain inquiries in relation to the war with the Seminole Indians of Florida.

The question recurred on the amendment moved by Mr. Howard on the 21st instant, to the amendment moved by Mr. Glascock, to strike out "a select committee be appointed to inquire," and insert "the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire."

And, after further debate,

The House, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, passed to the orders of the day.

The House again resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Haynes reported that the committee had, according to order, had the state of the Union, generally, under consideration, particularly the bill from the Senate (No. 1) entitled "An act to postpone the fourth instalment of deposite with the States," and had come to no resolution thereon.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report, in compliance with a resolution of the House of the 18th instant, showing the method that has been adopted for

the safe keeping of the public funds since the first organization of the Government under the present constitution of the United States.

Ordered, That the said report do lie on the table.

And then the House adjourned until Monday, 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1837.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a memorial of David Strang, of the county of Genesee, in the State of New York, praying for the abolition of all banks of issue, and that the portrait of each President of the United States may be engraved on all the coin emitted from the Mints during their respective terms of office; which memorial was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented memorials remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union of these States, as follows, viz:

Of M. H. Leach and 125 females of Quincy, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of Elizabeth N. Hayward and 193 females of Braintree, in said State;

Of Sally Curtis and 90 females of Hanover, in said State;

Of Sarah Allen and 303 females of Kingston, in said State;

Of Sally Drake and 108 females of Stoughton, in said State;

Of Ruth F. Trask and 37 females of Warren, in said State;

Of Armenia Forbes and 192 females of North Bridgewater, in said State;

Of Abigail G. Green and 67 females of Stoneham, in said State;

Of Sally Boyden and 52 females of Dedham, in said State;

Of Eliza Philbrick and 90 females of Brookline, in said State;

Of Melania A. Belcher and 301 females of Wrentham, in said State;

Of Benjamin L. Will and 125 inhabitants of the county of Dutchess, in the State of New York;

Of Sarah A. Ogden and 180 females of the county of Oneida, in the State of New York.

Petitions and memorials, praying for the abolition of slavery and for the prohibition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia and in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States, were presented by Mr. John Quincy Adams, as follows, viz:

Of David L. Ogden and 350 inhabitants of the county of Oneida, in the State of New York;

Of George Peacock and Betsey Peacock and 370 males and females of New York mills, in said State;

Of H. W. Phillips and 63 inhabitants of North Weymouth, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of 284 inhabitants of Marshfield, in said State;

Of Joshua Eddy and 75 inhabitants of Middleborough, in said State;

Of Ephraim Shepard and 79 inhabitants of Walpole, in said State;

Of George C. Chandler and 7 inhabitants of Newton theological institution of said State;

Of William Fletcher and 56 inhabitants of Holden, in said State;

Of 68 inhabitants of Fitchburg, in said State;

Of 50 inhabitants, members of Williams college, in said State;

Of 112 inhabitants of Cummington, in the said State;
Of Mary Swan and 64 females of Northfield, in said State;
Of Hannah Fales and 73 females of West Hawley, in said State;
Of Fidelia S. Thatcher and 88 females of Hawley, in said State;
Of Fanny Graves and 62 females of Sunderland, in said State;
Of Anna Reynolds and 60 females of Leverett, in said State;
Of Asa Richardson and 160 females of Gardner, in said State;
Of Sarah Lincoln and 266 females of Gardner, in said State;
Of Sarah Blair and 78 females of Westbrook, in said State;
Of Rufus C. Bailey, of Wilton, in said State;
Of John Preston and 146 inhabitants of New Ipswich, in said State;
Of Betsey Low and 31 females of Holderness, in the State of New Hampshire;
Of Catharine K. Barker, of Wakefield, in the State of New Hampshire;
Of 26 females of Campton and Thornton, in the State of New Hampshire;
Of 59 inhabitants of Campton, in the State of New Hampshire;
Of 258 inhabitants of Dover, in the State of New Hampshire;
Of Stark Ray and 26 inhabitants of Chester, in the State of New Hampshire;
Of Mary Sawyer and 378 females of the State of New Hampshire;
Of Benjamin Chace and 27 inhabitants of Chester, in the State of New Hampshire;
Of Nathaniel Moore and 305 inhabitants of Peterborough, in the State of New Hampshire;
Of Elizabeth B. Sargent and 109 females of Chester, in the State of New Hampshire;
Of Leonard Bacon and 26 inhabitants of New Haven, in the State of Connecticut;
Of Orrin Smith and 65 inhabitants of Middlefield, in the State of Massachusetts;
Of Fidelia R. Hillard and 163 inhabitants of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut;
Of Jesse W. Lounsbury and 57 inhabitants of Fairfield county, in the State of Connecticut;
Of Philander Powers and 85 inhabitants of the county of Niagara, in the State of New York;
Of Daniel Adair and 62 inhabitants of Porter, in the county of Niagara, in the State of New York;
Of Judson Benson and 76 inhabitants of the county of Niagara, in the State of New York;
Of N. H. Saunders and 371 inhabitants of the county of Niagara, in the State of New York;
Of Smith Schyler and 46 others of the county of Allegany, in the State of New York;
Of Samuel Thompson and 267 inhabitants of Poughkeepsie, in the State New York;
Of B. F. Farnum and 45 inhabitants of the State of New York;
Of Alvin Foot and 183 inhabitants of the county of Monroe, in the State of New York;

Of 101 females of the county of Oswego, in the State of New York;

Of John Gladding and 38 inhabitants of Pharsalia, in the State of New York;

Of John Watson and 72 inhabitants of the county of Oswego, in the State of New York;

Of Charles Lester and 70 inhabitants of Constantia, in the State of New York;

Of Samuel Culbertson and 95 inhabitants of Dauphin county, in the State of Pennsylvania;

Of Sarah Spencer and 337 females of the county of Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania;

Of A. Cochrine and 383 voters of Erie county, in the State of Pennsylvania;

Of Austin Jones and 57 inhabitants of Susquehanna county, in the State of Pennsylvania;

Of Alphs. Merrifield and 725 inhabitants of Worcester county, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of James Matthews and 80 inhabitants of Jefferson county, in the State of Indiana;

Of Jane Phillips and 78 females of Jefferson county, in the State of Indiana;

Of William Babcock and 69 inhabitants of Knox county, in the State of Ohio;

Of Samuel D. Bowman and 27 inhabitants of the State of Ohio;

Of 36 inhabitants of Portage county, in the State of Ohio.

Mr. Adams also presented a memorial of inhabitants of Boxboro', in the State of Massachusetts, praying that the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 18th of January last, directing that all petitions, papers, &c., relating in any way to slavery be laid upon the table, may be immediately rescinded.

Mr. Phillips presented a memorial of the quarterly meeting of the Society of Friends, in the State of Massachusetts remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union of these States.

Mr. Lincoln presented like memorials of inhabitants of Lunenburg, Winchendon, and Paxton, in the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. Borden presented like memorials of inhabitants of Seekonk and of the county of Bristol, in the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. Parmenter presented like memorials of inhabitants of Carlisle, Newton Centre, and of Middlesex county, in the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. Cranston presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Little Compton, in the State of Rhode Island.

Mr. Allen, of Vermont, presented like memorials of inhabitants of the counties of Orleans and Chittenden, in the State of Vermont, and of the county of Oneida, in the State of New York.

Mr. Slade presented like memorials of inhabitants of Starkboro', Ferrisburg, Vergennes, Weybridge, Hancock, Brandon, Poultney, Charlotte, Ryegate, Elmore, Northfield, Bradford, Cabot, Hardwick, Roxbury, West Randolph, Walden, Westminster, Andover, and the county of Windsor, in the State of Vermont; of the county of Cayuga, in the State of New York; and of Lenawee county, in the State of Michigan.

Mr. Fry presented like memorials of inhabitants of Montgomery county, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Sergeant presented like memorials of inhabitants of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Mr. Naylor presented like memorials of inhabitants of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Mr. Samuel W. Morris, of Pennsylvania, presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Montrose, in said State.

Mr. Mathias Morris, of Pennsylvania, presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Bucks county, in said State.

Mr. Cranston presented memorials of inhabitants of Little Compton and Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States.

Mr. Slade presented a memorial of the quarterly meeting of the Society of Friends, residing in the States of Vermont and New York, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union of these States.

Mr. Robertson presented a petition of Dorothea Tatum, of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, widow of Henry Tatum, deceased, a soldier of the revolutionary war, praying for a pension.

Mr. Chambers presented petitions of inhabitants of Mayville and Germantown, and also of inhabitants of the counties of Bourbon and Mason, in the State of Kentucky, praying for the incorporation of a national bank.

Mr. Jones, of Virginia, presented like petitions of inhabitants of Botetourt county, in the State of Virginia.

Mr. Herod presented a memorial of inhabitants of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, praying for the appointment of a superintendent of the Cumberland road, whose duties shall be confined within the State of Indiana.

The said petitions and memorials were severally laid upon the table, under the order of the House of the 11th instant.

Mr. Buchanan, from the Committee of Elections, which was, on the 18th of September instant, instructed "to report upon the certificate of election of J. F. H. Claiborne and Samuel J. Gholson, the members elect from the State of Mississippi, and whether they are members of the twenty-fifth Congress or not," made a report; which was read; when

A motion was made by Mr. Buchanan that the consideration thereof be postponed until Wednesday next.

A motion was then made by Mr. Mercer that the report be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

And, after debate, the question was put, that the further consideration of the said report be postponed until Wednesday next, the 27th instant,

And passed in the affirmative.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to charter a national bank.

The resolution was read; when

A motion was made by Mr. Everett, that it do lie on the table.

And the question being put,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, ... 89, / Nays, ... 122.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
James Alexander, jr.
Heman Allen
J. Banker Aycrigg
John Bell
Richard Biddle
William Key Bond
George N. Briggs
John Calhoon
William B. Campbell
John Campbell
Willam B. Carter
John Chambers
Richard Cheatham
William K. Clowney
Thomas Corwin
Robert B. Cranston
John W. Crockett
Caleb Cushing
Edward Darlington
William C. Dawson
Edward Davies
Edmund Deberry
John Dennis
George H. Dunn
George Evans
Horace Everett
Richard Fletcher
Millard Fillmore
Rice Garland

Mr. Patrick G. Goode
James Graham
William J. Graves
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Hiland Hall
William Halsted
James Harlan
Alexander Harper
William S. Hastings
Thomas Henry
William Herod
Daniel Jenifer
Henry Johnson
Levi Lincoln
Andrew W. Loomis
Francis S. Lyon
Francis Mallory
Samson Mason
Joshua L. Martin
Abram P. Maury
John P. B. Maxwell
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Richard H. Menefee
Charles F. Mercer
Mathias Morris
Calvary Morris
Charles Naylor
Joseph C. Noyes
Charles Ogle

Mr. William Patterson
James A. Pearce
Luther C. Peck
Stephen C. Phillips
John Pope
David Potts, jr.
James Rariden
John Reed
Joseph Ridgway
John Robertson
Edward Rumsey
David Russell
John Sergeant
Augustine H. Shepperd
Ebenezer J. Shields
Mark H. Sibley
William Slade
Charles C. Stratton
Waddy Thompson
Joseph L. Tillinghast
George W. Toland
Albert S. White
John White
Elisha Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Sherrod Williams
Christopher H. Williams
Henry A. Wise
Thomas Jones Yorke.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. Hugh J. Anderson
John. T. Andrews
Charles G. Atherton
William Beatty
Andrew Beirne
Bennet Bicknell
Samuel Birdsall
Ratliff Boon
James W. Bouldin
John C. Brodhead
Isaac H. Bronson
Andrew D. W. Bruyn
Andrew Buchanan
Jesse A. Bynum
C. C. Cambreleng
Timothy J. Carter
Zadok Casey
Reuben Chapman
John F. H. Claiborne
Jesse F. Cleveland
Walter Coles
Henry W. Connor
Robert Craig
Isaac E. Crary
Edward Curtis
Samuel Cushman
John I. De Graff

Mr. George C. Dromgoole
Alexander Duncan
John Edwards
John Ewing
James Farrington
John Fairfield
Henry A. Foster
Jacob Fry, jr.
Albert Gallup
James Garland
Samuel J. Gholson
Thomas Glascock
Seaton Grantland
Abraham P. Grant
Hiram Gray
Elisha Haley
Robert H. Hammond
Thomas L. Hamer
Albert G. Harrison
Richard Hawes
Micajah T. Hawkins
Charles E. Haynes
Hopkins Holsey
Orin Holt
Benjamin C. Howard
Edward B. Hubley
William H. Hunter

Mr. Robert M. T. Hunter
Samuel Ingham
Thomas B. Jackson
Jabez Jackson
Joseph Johnson
Nathaniel Jones
John W. Jones
Gouverneur Kemble
Daniel Kilgore
John Klingensmith, jr.
Hugh S. Legare
Daniel P. Leadbetter
Henry Logan
Arphaxed Loomis
James M. Mason
William L. May
James J. McKay
Robert McClellan
Abraham McClellan
Isaac McKim
John Miller
William Montgomery
Ely Moore
William S. Morgan
Samuel W. Morris
Henry A. Muhlenberg
William H. Noble

Mr. George W. Owens	Mr. Abraham Rencher	Mr. Francis Thomas
John Palmer	R. Barnwell Rhett	Obadiah Titus
Amaza J. Parker	John P. Richardson	Isaac Toucy
John M. Patton	Francis C. Rives	George W. B. Towns
Lemuel Paynter	Samuel T. Sawyer	Hopkins L. Turney
Isaac S. Pennybacker	Daniel Sheffer	Henry Vail
David Petrikin	Matthias Sheplor	Abraham Vanderveer
Lancelot Phelps	Francis O. J. Smith	David D. Wagener
Francis W. Pickens	Adam W. Snyder	Taylor Webster
Arnold Plumer	William W. Southgate	Joseph Weeks
William W. Potter	James B. Spencer	Thomas T. Whittlesey
Zadock Pratt	Archibald Stuart	Jared W. Williams
John H. Prentiss	John Taliaferro	John T. H. Worthington.
Luther Reily	William Taylor	

The House then, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, passed to the order of the day.

The House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Haynes reported that the Committee had, according to order, had the state of the Union, generally, under consideration, particularly the bill from the Senate (No. 1) entitled "An act to postpone the fourth instalment of deposite with the States," and had come to no resolution thereon.

And then the House adjourned until 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning

TUESDAY, September 26, 1837.

Mr. Chapman presented a memorial of citizens of the county of Cherokee, in the State of Alabama, remonstrating against an application for a grant of land for the benefit of a certain mill in said county, known as "Taylor's mill."

Mr. Chapman presented a memorial of citizens of the Creek nation of Indians, in the State of Alabama, residing on public lands, praying for the right of pre-emption in the purchase of the lands on which they reside.

Mr. Goode presented a petition of inhabitants of Mercer county, in the State of Ohio, praying for a post route.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, presented a memorial of inhabitants of Cuyahoga county, in the State of Ohio, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union of these States.

Mr. Potter presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Centre county, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Toland presented a like memorial of citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Slade presented like memorials of inhabitants of Cornwall and Whiting, in the State of Vermont.

Mr. Fletcher, of Vermont, presented like memorials of inhabitants of Barnett, Wheelock, Berlin, and Warren, in the State of Vermont.

Mr. Haley presented like memorials of inhabitants of South Killingly, in the State of Connecticut.

Mr. Calhoun, of Massachusetts, presented like memorials of inhabitants of Northampton, East Brookfield, and West Needham, in the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. Hastings presented like memorials of inhabitants of East Medway and Westborough, in the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. Briggs presented like memorials of inhabitants of Dalton, West Hawley, Becket, and Blandford, in the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. Farrington presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Rochester, in the State of New Hampshire.

Mr. Menefee presented memorials of inhabitants of Lewis county, in the State of Kentucky, praying for the incorporation of a national bank.

Mr. Hastings presented petitions of inhabitants of Uxbridge and Northbridge, in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. M. Morris, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition of Samual Runk, of the county of Bucks, in the State of Pennsylvania, a soldier of the revolutionary war, praying for a pension.

Mr. Stanly presented a petition of inhabitants of the county of Tyrrel, in the State of North Carolina, praying to be set off from the district of Edenton, and to be annexed to the district of Camden, in the State of South Carolina.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented sundry petitions, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, or in the District of Columbia and in the Territories of the United States, viz:

Of Reuben Sylvester and 36 inhabitants of Plymouth county, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of Hetta L. Ward and 239 inhabitants of Abington, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of George H. Camp and 260 males and females of the city of Utica, in the State of New York;

Of T. H. Gregory and 4 inhabitants of Rensselaer county, in the State of New York;

Of Zerriah Kingsley and 6 females of the State of New York;

Of D. Bingham and 337 inhabitants of Onondaga county, in the State of New York;

Of Elijah Slocum and 169 inhabitants of Chenango county, in the State of New York;

Of Jacob Ellicott and 90 inhabitants of the county of Seneca, in the State of New York;

Of Mary C. Bradford and other females of the county of Cortlandt, in the State of New York;

Of A. Donnelly and other inhabitants of the county of Cortlandt, in the State of New York;

Of M. T. Baily and 136 females of the State of New York;

Of Sophronia Benet and 340 females of Chenango county, in the State of New York;

Of Henry S. Clark and 57 members of Hamilton college, in the State of New York;

Of Sayles Teffts and 25 inhabitants of Oneida county, in the State of New York;

Of John C. Stanford and 92 inhabitants of the county of Oneida, in the State of New York;

Of Sarah E. Lester and 23 inhabitants of the county of Oswego, in the State of New York;

Of John Farwell and Eliphalet S. Jackson and 412 inhabitants of Madison county, in the State of New York;

Of Jane Wilcox and 36 males and females of Lewis county, in the State of New York;

Of Emily A. Janes and Caleb Skiff and 591 males and females of Madison county, in the State of New York;

Of W. C. Gilderslave and 84 inhabitants of Luzerne county, in the State of Pennsylvania;

Of William Henry, of Crawford county, in the State of Pennsylvania;

Of J. M. Fann, of Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Adams presented sundry memorials, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union of these States, viz:

Of S. S. Gregory and 5 inhabitants of the county of Rensselaer, in the State of New York;

Of Thomas Anthony and 97 inhabitants of Marshfield, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of Anthony Collamore and 50 inhabitants of Pembroke, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of Eliza R. Collamore and 66 females of Pembroke, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of Relief W. Crafts and 114 females of West Newton, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of John Titcomb and 60 inhabitants of Farmington, in the State of Maine;

All of which said petitions and memorials were laid upon the table, under the order of the House of the 11th instant.

Mr. Dunn submitted the following resolution; and the rule which requires the same to lie on the table one day being dispensed with by consent, it was read, and, on the question put thereon, agreed to by the House, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury furnish to this House a statement of the probable number of bonds that will be renewed or extended under the operation of the bill which has recently passed the Senate, giving further time on duty bonds, should the same become a law; also, what fees or charges, if any, are required on the renewal or extension of such bonds; and whether such fees or charges can, with propriety, be reduced.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, submitted the following resolution; which was read, and laid on the table one day, under the rule, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to submit to this House, during the first week of December next, a plan for the protection of the Western frontier of the United States against Indian aggression; designating the points to be permanently occupied by garrisons; the auxiliary stations for reserves, and deposites of munitions, arms, and other supplies; the routes to be established for the purpose of maintaining a safe and prompt intercourse between the several stations, and from these with the depots in the interior; and, finally, the minimum force which, in his opinion, will be required to maintain peace among the several tribes, and cause our border settlements to be respected: also, to report, as far as the same can be ascertained, the number of Indians who will be in the occupancy of the country west

and north of the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri; and the number of warriors they may, collectively, be able to send into the field.

A motion was made by Mr. Ewing, that the rules prescribing the order of business be suspended, for the purpose of enabling him to submit a resolution, in the words following, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed, with as little delay as possible, to communicate to this House the quantity of land sold, the proceeds thereof, and the amount of specie received in part of said proceeds at the different land offices during the past year, and embracing up to the last reported returns of the present; and to designate, with as precise a description as the reports of the land offices and depositories of public money may enable him, all the paper, of every kind and denomination, received in payment during said period, the dates when received, whether the same or any part thereof was in the shape of drafts, checks, notes, bills, or orders, by whom made, when, and where payable, the amounts severally; at what land offices received, by whom paid into the office, and by whom endorsed, if there were any endorser: also, the names and place of the depositories thereof; or if any, what other disposition has been made of said paper, or any portion, by order of the Department.

And on the question, Shall the rule be suspended for the purpose aforesaid?

There appeared, { Yeas, ... 97,
Nays, ... 76.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
James Alexander, jr.
John W. Allen
John B. Aycrigg
John Bell
Richard Biddle
William K. Bond
James W. Bouldin
Andrew D. W. Bruyn
Andrew Buchanan
William B. Calhoun
John Calhoon
William B. Campbell
John Campbell
William B. Carter
John Chambers
Reuben Chapman
Richard Cheatham
Timothy Childs
Robert B. Cranston
John W. Crockett
Caleb Cushing
Edward Darlington
William C. Dawson
Thomas Davee
Edward Davies
Edmund Deberry
John Dennis
George H. Dunn
George Evans
John Ewing
John Fairfield
Richard Fletcher
Mr. Patrick G. Goode
William Graham
George Grennell, jr.
Hiland Hall
James Harlan
Alexander Harper
William S. Hastings
Thomas Henry
William Herod
Robert M. T. Hunter
Samuel Ingham
Henry Johnson
William Cost Johnson
Levi Lincoln
Andrew W. Loomis
Francis Mallory
Richard P. Marvin
Samson Mason
Joshua L. Martin
Abram P. Maury
John P. B. Maxwell
Isaac McKim
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Richard H. Menefee
John J. Milligan
William Montgomery
Mathias Morris
Calvary Morris
Charles Naylor
Joseph C. Noyes
Charles Ogle
James A. Pearce
Mr. Luther C. Peck
Stephen C. Phillips
John Pope
David Potts, jr.
William W. Potter
James Rariden
John Reed
John Robertson
Edward Rumsey
David Russell
Samuel T. Sawyer
John Sergeant
Augustine H. Shepperd
Charles Shepard
Ebenezer J. Shields
William Slade
William W. Southgate
Edward Stanly
Charles C. Stratton
John Taliaferro
Joseph L. Tillinghast
Obadiah Titus
George W. Toland
Joseph R. Underwood
Albert S. White
John White
Elisha Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Sherrod Williams
Christopher H. Williams
Henry A. Wise
Thomas Jones Yorke

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John T. Andrews
Charles G. Atherton
William Beatty
Bennet Bicknell
Samuel Birdsall
George N. Briggs
Isaac H. Bronson
C. C. Cambreleng
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
John F. H. Claiborne
Walter Coles
Robert Craig
Isaac E. Crary
Samuel Cushman
Alexander Duncan
James Farrington
Isaac Fletcher
Jacob Fry, jr.
Albert Gallup
Samuel J. Gholson
Thomas Glascock
Seaton Grantland
Abraham P. Grant
Elisha Haley
Thomas L. Hamer
Mr. Charles E. Haynes
Orin Holt
Edward B. Hubley
William H. Hunter
Thomas B. Jackson
Jabez Jackson
Joseph Johnson
Nathaniel Jones
John W. Jones
Daniel Kilgore
John Klingensmith, jr.
Daniel P. Leadbetter
Arphaxed Loomis
William L. May
James J. McKay
Robert McClellan
Abraham McClellan
John Miller
William S. Morgan
William H. Noble
George W. Owens
Amasa J. Parker
William Parmenter
John M. Patton
Lemuel Paynter
Mr. Isaac S. Pennybacker
David Petrikin
Lancelot Phelps
Zadock Pratt
John H. Prentiss
Luther Reily
Francis C. Rives
Daniel Sheffer
Matthias Sheplor
Francis O. J. Smith
Adam W. Snyder
James B. Spencer
Archibald Stuart
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
Isaac Toucey
George W. B. Towns
Hopkins L. Turney
Henry Vail
David D. Wagener
Joseph Weeks
Thomas T. Whittlesey
Jared W. Williams
John T. H. Worthington
Archibald Yell.

Two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the question was lost.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Dickins, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a resolution fixing a day for the adjournment of Congress; in which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House. And then he withdrew.

The House resumed the consideration of the following resolution, reported from the Committee of Ways and Means yesterday, viz:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to charter a national bank.

A motion was made by Mr. Wise to amend the said resolution, by adding thereto these words: "at this time;" and further, by adding the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That it will be expedient to establish a national bank whenever there shall be a clear manifestation of public sentiment in favor of such a measure.

And, after debate, the House, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, passed to the orders of the day, and to the business on the Speaker's table; when,

The Speaker laid before the House a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made in obedience to the orders of the House of the 14th instant, calling for the correspondence with the deposite banks in reference to the transfers and payments of the several instalments due to the States under the deposite law of June 23, 1836; the monthly statements of the condition of the deposite banks from 1st January last; and information respecting Treasury drafts protested for non-payment in specie; which report was ordered to lie on the table.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution from the Senate fixing a day for the adjournment of Congress. The said resolution was read, and is as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the two Houses of Congress will adjourn, and close the present session on Monday, the ninth day of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

A motion was made by Mr. Bell, that it do lie on the table.
And the question being put,
It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, ... 94, / Nays, ... 121.
The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,
Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
James Alexander, jr.
Heman Allen
John W. Allen
John B. Aycrigg
John Bell
Richard Biddle
William K. Bond
Nathaniel B. Borden
Isaac H. Bronson
John Calhoon
William B. Campbell
John Campbell
William B. Carter
John Chambers
Richard Cheatham
Timothy Childs
John F. H. Claiborne
William K. Clowney
Thomas Corwin
Robert B. Cranston
John W. Crockett
Edward Curtis
Caleb Cushing
Edward Darlington
William C. Dawson
Edward Davies
John Dennis
Horace Everett
John Ewing
Richard Fletcher
Millard Fillmore
Mr. Henry A. Foster
James Garland
Rice Garland
Patrick G. Goode
James Graham
Abraham P. Grant
William J. Graves
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
William Halsted
James Harlan
Alexander Harper
William S. Hastings
Richard Hawes
Robert M. T. Hunter
Daniel Jenifer
Henry Johnson
William Cost Johnson
Levi Lincoln
Richard P. Marvin
Samson Mason
Abram P. Maury
John P. B. Maxwell
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Richard H. Menefee
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Calvary Morris
Charles Naylor
Charles Ogle
William Patterson
Mr. John M. Patton
James A. Pearce
Luther C. Peck
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
John Pope
David Potts, jr.
James Rariden
John Reed
Joseph Ridgway
John Robertson
Edward Rumsey
David Russell
Samuel T. Sawyer
John Sergeant
Charles Shepard
Ebenezer J. Shields
William Slade
William W. Southgate
Edward Stanly
Archibald Stuart
Charles C. Stratton
John Taliaferro
Joseph L. Tillinghast
George W. Toland
Joseph R. Underwood
Albert S. White
Lewis Williams
Christopher H. Williams
Henry A. Wise
Thomas Jones Yorke.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. Hugh J. Anderson
Charles G. Atherton
William Beatty
Andrew Beirne
Bennet Bicknell
Samuel Birdsall
Ratliff Boon
James W. Bouldin
George N. Briggs
Andrew D. W. Bruyn
Andrew Buchanan
William B. Calhoun
C. C. Cambreleng
Timothy J. Carter
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Reuben Chapman
Jonathan Cilley
John C. Clark
Mr. Jesse F. Cleveland
Walter Coles
Henry W. Connor
Robert Craig
Isaac E. Crary
Samuel Cushman
Thomas Davee
Edmund Deberry
John I. De Graff
Alexander Duncan
George H. Dunn
John Edwards
Franklin H. Elmore
George Evans
James Farrington
John Fairfield
Jacob Fry, jr.
Albert Gallup
Samuel J. Gholson
Mr. Thomas Glascock
William Graham
Seaton Grantland
Hiram Gray
Elisha Haley
Robert H. Hammond
Thomas L. Hamer
Albert G. Harrison
Micajah T. Hawkins
Charles E. Haynes
Thomas Henry
William Herod
Orin Holt
Benjamin C. Howard
Edward B. Hubley
William H. Hunter
Samuel Ingham
Thomas B. Jackson
Joseph Johnson

Mr. Nathaniel Jones
John W. Jones
Gouverneur Kemble
Daniel Kilgore
John Klingensmith, jr.
Hugh S. Legare
Daniel P. Leadbetter
Henry Logan
Arphaxed Loomis
Andrew W. Loomis
Francis S. Lyon
Francis Mallory
James M. Mason
Joshua L. Martin
William L. May
James J. McKay
Robert McClellan
Abraham McClellan
Isaac McKim
John Miller
William Montgomery
William S. Morgan
Mr. Henry A. Muhlenberg
William H. Noble
Joseph C. Noyes
George W. Owens
John Palmer
Amasa J. Parker
William Parmenter
Lemuel Paynter
Isaac S. Pennybacker
David Petrikin
Lancelot Phelps
Zadock Pratt
John H. Prentiss
Luther Reily
Abraham Rencher
R. Barnwell Rhett
John P. Richardson
Francis C. Rives
Daniel Sheffer
Augustine H. Shepperd
Matthias Sheplor
Mr. Francis O. J. Smith
Adam W. Snyder
James B. Spencer
William Taylor
Waddy Thompson
Obadiah Titus
Isaac Toucey
George W. B. Towns
Hopkins L. Turney
Henry Vail
Abraham Vanderveer
David D. Wagener
Taylor Webster
Joseph Weeks
John White
Elisha Whittlesey
Thomas T. Whittlesey
Sherrod Williams
Jared W. Williams
John T. H. Worthington
Archibald Yell.

And then,

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, it was

Ordered, That the further consideration of the said resolution be postponed until Monday next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and that it be the special order of the day at that time.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Dickins, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed bills of the following titles, viz:

No. 9. "An act to remit the duties upon certain goods destroyed by fire at the late conflagaration in the the city of New York;"

No. 10. "An act making an additional appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven;"

in which bills I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House. And then he withdrew.

The House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; and, after sometime spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Haynes reported that the committee had, according to order, had the state of the Union, generally, under consideration, particularly the bill from the Senate (No. 1) entitled "An act to postpone the fourth instalment of deposite with the States;" which bill he was directed to report to the House without amendment.

Two messages, in writing, were received from the President of the United States by Mr. Van Buren, his private Secretary; which were read, and are as follows:

FIRST MESSAGE.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

I herewith transmit to the House of Representatives a report from the Secretary of State, accompanied by copies of the correspondence requested by their resolution of the 13th instant.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, *September* 26, 1837.

Ordered, That said message do lie on the table.

SECOND MESSAGE.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

In compliance with that part of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th of January last, which relates to the diplomatic correspondence of the late William Tudor, while chargé d'affaires of the United States to Brazil, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, together with the documents by which it was accompanied.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, *September* 26, 1837.

Ordered, That the said message do lie upon the table.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow, 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1837.

Another member, viz: from the State of Tennessee, Joseph L. Williams, appeared, was sworn to support the constitution of the United States, and took a seat in the House.

Mr. Grennell presented memorials of inhabitants of Greenfield, Bernardstown, South Deerfield, Buckland, Gill, New Salem, and Orange, in the State of Massachusetts, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union of these States.

Mr. Grennell also presented petitions of inhabitants of Greenfield, Sunderland, Hatfield, Warwick, Montague, Gill, and Petersham, in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States.

Mr. Grennell also presented a petition of inhabitants of Amherst, in the State of Massachusetts, praying that the resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States of the 18th of January last, requiring all petitions and other papers relating to slavery to be laid upon the table, may be rescinded.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented sundry petitions praying for the abolition of slavery, or of slavery and the slave trade, in the District of Columbia, or in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States, viz:

Of Eliza Collamore and 62 females of Pembroke, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of Ralph Sanger and 41 inhabitants of Dover, in the same State;

Of John Fletcher and 38 inhabitants of Acton, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of Edward Walcot and 70 inhabitants of Natick, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of Samuel Williston and 57 inhabitants of East Hampton, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of James Humphreys and 47 inhabitants of Athol, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of Almira Hawkins and 17 inhabitants of Wrentham, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of William W. Josselyn and 37 inhabitants of Pembroke, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of Theophilus Packard, jr. for the Franklin Association of Ministers, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of John T. Hilton and 53 colored citizens of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of Mary Parrington and 295 females of Limington, in the State of Maine;

Of 101 females of Pittsfield, in the State of New Hampshire;

Of 40 legal voters of Pittsfield, in the State of New Hampshire;

Of Mary P. Brown and other females of the county of Washington, in the State of Rhode Island;

Of 228 legal voters of the county of Addison, in the State of Vermont;

Of Justus Beardsley and 332 inhabitants of Monroe county, in the State of New York;

Of Abigail H. Gibbons and 520 females of the State of New York;

Of Samuel Huntington and 182 inhabitants of the county of Otsego, in the State of New York;

Of Morris Roberts and 167 Welch inhabitants of the county of Oneida, in the State of New York;

Of 99 females and 96 electors of the county of Cortlandt, in the State of New York;

Of 103 inhabitants of Angelica, in the State of New York;

Of John H. Barker and 603 inhabitants of the county of Clinton, in the State of New York;

Of Mary Arnold and 620 inhabitants of the county of Clinton, in the State of New York;

Of Norman H. Barton and 74 inhabitants of Rome, in the State of New York;

Of Benjamin Lundy and 5 others, a committee on behalf of the "Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society of the city and county of Philadelphia;"

Of Joshua L. Hallowell and 93 inhabitants of the city and county of Philadelphia;

Of Sarah H. Russell and 33 other males and females of Adams county, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. John Quincy Adams also presented a memorial of W. H. Johnson and 38 inhabitants of Bucks county, in the State of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union of these States.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Rockingham county, in the State of New Hampshire.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a like memorial of Julius Le Wayne, president of a convention held at Harrisburg in February last for the formation of an anti-slavery society for the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a petition of the Vermont anti-slavery society, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a memorial of Joel W. Lewis and the officers of the Boston Adelphic Union, for the promotion of literature and science, praying for the establishment of a national astronomical observatory at Washington, and that it may be made the duty of those having charge of the same to publish annually a nautical almanack for the use of the navy and commercial marine of the United States.

Mr John Quincy Adams presented a petition of L. B. Brainard and 52 inhabitants of Lorraine county, in the State of Ohio, praying for the

removal of the seat of Government of the United States, in consequence of the existence of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Calhoun, of Massachusetts, presented a memorial of inhabitants of Brookfield, in the State of Massachusetts, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union of these States.

Mr. Everett presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Bethel, in the State of Vermont.

Mr. Fry presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the county of Montgomery, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Paynter presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Naylor presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Mason, of Ohio, presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Logan county, in the State of Ohio.

Mr. Snyder presented a petition of John Long, of the county of Madison, in the State of Illinois, a soldier of the revolutionary war, praying for an increase of his pension.

Mr. Bouldin presented a memorial of the Board of Health and Physicians of the city of Washington, praying for the establishment of a lunatic asylum and a general hospital, in connexion with each other, in the city of Washington.

Mr. Marvin presented a memorial of Governor Blacksnake and other chiefs and warriors of the Seneca nation of Indians, residing in the county of Cattaraugus, in the State of New York, setting forth that some of the chiefs of their nation, at the instigation of certain white individuals, resolved to sell their lands and remove to the Western country; that the great body of their people desire to remain where they are; and praying the protection of the Government in the premises.

Mr. Connor presented a petition of Samuel McComb, of the State of North Carolina, praying compensation for his services as commissioner in superintending the erection of the branch mint at Charlottesville, in said State.

Mr. Griffin presented a petition of Martha E. McLemore, widow of Major John McLemore, who died in the service of the country upon the Suwannee frontier, in the spring of 1836, praying for a pension on account of the services and death of her husband.

Mr. Owens presented a petition of inhabitants of the county of Camden, in the State of Georgia, praying for a post route.

Mr. Lewis presented a petition of inhabitants of the county of Conecuh, in the State of Alabama, praying the incorporation of a United States Bank.

Mr. Howard presented a petition of Magdalena Etchberger, widow of William Etchberger, who was a soldier of the revolutionary army, praying for a pension on account of the services of her husband.

Mr. Howard presented a petition of Leonard Joins, of the State of Maryland, a soldier in the last war with Great Britain, praying that his name may be inscribed on the invalid pension list.

Mr. Howard presented a petition of Richard Harrison, of the city of Washington, praying that his application made at the last session of Congress for the settlement of claims arising from duties faithfully performed

as consular and commercial agent at Cadiz, in the kingdom of Spain, in the revolutionary war, may be taken up and acted upon as early as practicable, as he is very aged and infirm.

The Speaker presented a memorial of John Golder, of the city of New York, actuary of the mutual credit office of the United States, instituted according to the principles of a certain improvement by himself in the science of public finance, praying relief in relation to a certain bond and judgment executed by him in trust to the United States as actuary of said office.

The several memorials and petitions were laid upon the table, under the order of the House of the 11th instant.

A motion was made by Mr. Biddle, that the rules in relation to the order of business be suspended, to enable him to submit to the consideration of the House a resolution in the words following, viz:

Resolved, That the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of payments in specie, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to inquire and report how far the discretionary power now exercised by the Secretary may, without prejudice to the public service, be subjected to legislative regulation.

And on the question, Shall the rule be suspended for the purpose aforesaid?

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, ... 86, / Nays, ... 102.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams	Mr. James Graham	Mr. William Patterson
James Alexander, jr.	William Graham	Stephen C. Phillips
John B. Aycrigg	George Grennell, jr.	David Potts, jr.
John Bell	John K. Griffin	William W. Potter
Richard Biddle	Hiland Hall	James Rariden
William K. Bond	William Halsted	Joseph Ridgway
Andrew Buchanan	James Harlan	John Robertson
William B. Calhoun	Alexander Harper	Edward Rumsey
John Calhoon	William S. Hastings	David Russell
William B. Campbell	Richard Hawes	John Sergeant
William B. Carter	Thomas Henry	Augustine H. Shepperd
John Chambers	William Herod	Charles Shepard
Richard Cheatham	Henry Johnson	Ebenezer J. Shields
Timothy Childs	William Cost Johnson	William W. Southgate
Thomas Corwin	Andrew W. Loomis	Edward Stanly
Robert B. Cranston	Francis Mallory	Charles C. Stratton
John W. Crockett	Richard P. Marvin	John Taliaferro
Edward Curtis	Samson Mason	Joseph L. Tillinghast
Caleb Cushing	Abram P. Maury	George W. Toland
Edward Darlington	John P. B. Maxwell	Albert S. White
William C. Dawson	Thomas M^{c} T. McKennan	John White
Edward Davies	Richard H. Menefee	Elisha Whittlesey
Edmund Deberry	Charles F. Mercer	Lewis Williams
John Dennis	John J. Milligan	Sherrod Williams
Horace Everett	Mathias Morris	Joseph L. Williams
John Ewing	Calvary Morris	Christopher H. Williams
Richard Fletcher	Charles Naylor	Henry A. Wise
Jacob Fry, jr.	Joseph C. Noyes	Thomas Jones Yorke.
Patrick G. Goode	Charles Ogle	

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John W. Allen	Mr. John T. Andrews	Mr. William Beatty
Hugh J. Anderson	Charles G. Atherton	Andrew Beirne

Mr. Bennet Bicknell	Mr. Thomas L. Hamer	Mr. William Parmenter
Samuel Birdsall	Albert G. Harrison	John M. Patton
Ratliff Boon	Charles E. Haynes	Lemuel Paynter
James W. Bouldin	Hopkins Holsey	Isaac S. Pennybacker
John C. Brodhead	Benjamin C. Howard	David Petrikin
Isaac H. Bronson	Edward B. Hubley	Lancelot Phelps
Andrew D. W. Bruyn	William H. Hunter	Zadock Pratt
C. C. Cambreleng	Samuel Ingham	John H. Prentiss
Zadok Casey	Thomas B. Jackson	Luther Reily
John Chaney	Jabez Jackson	R. Barnwell Rhett
Reuben Chapman	Joseph Johnson	John P. Richardson
Jonathan Cilley	Gouverneur Kemble	Francis C. Rives
John C. Clark	Daniel Kilgore	Samuel T. Sawyer
Jesse F. Cleveland	John Klingensmith, jr.	Matthias Sheplor
William K. Clowney	Henry Logan	Francis O. J. Smith
Walter Coles	Arphaxed Loomis	Adam W. Snyder
Henry W. Connor	James M. Mason	James B. Spencer
Robert Craig	Joshua L. Martin	Archibald Stuart
Isaac E. Crary	William L. May	Francis Thomas
Samul Cushman	James J. McKay	Obadiah Titus
Thomas Davee	Robert McClellan	Isaac Toucey
James Farrington	Abraham McClellan	George W. B. Towns
John Fairfield	Charles McClure	Hopkins L. Turney
Henry A. Foster	Isaac McKim	Henry Vail
Albert Gallup	John Miller	Abraham Vanderveer
Samuel J. Gholson	Ely Moore	David D. Wagener
Thomas Glascock	William S. Morgan	Taylor Webster
Seaton Grantland	Samuel W. Morris	Joseph Weeks
Abraham P. Grant	Henry A. Muhlenberg	Thomas T. Whittlesey
Hiram Gray	William H. Noble	Jared W. Williams
Elisha Haley	George W. Owens	John T. H. Worthington
Robert H. Hammond	Amasa J. Parker	Archibald Yell.

Sundry resolutions were submitted, by consent, viz:

On motion of Mr. Thomas, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire what laws will expire with the termination of the present session of Congress, and to report a bill to continue in force such as ought to be extended.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Maryland,

Resolved, That the Commissioner of the Public Buildings be and he is hereby directed to lay before Congress the plan of the Treasury building now erecting, showing the whole design of the edifice, and its exact location upon the public ground, and its arrangement with the adjacent streets and avenues; and, also, in his report, to say whether it is intended to take down the building now occupied by the State Department, or whether that building is to form a part of the new edifice.

Mr. Mallory submitted the following resolution; which was read, and laid on the table one day, under the rule, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to communicate to this House the cause of detention in the sailing of the exploring squadron; together with the correspondence between the Department and the commander and other officers or persons who are now or have been at any time attached to that service; and, also, report what amount of the appropriation made by Congress for that purpose has been expended; and whether an additional sum will not be required, within a short period, to carry on the expedition.

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, submitted the following resolution; which was read, and laid on the table one day, under the rule, viz:

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to report to this House the expense of transporting the express mail, the amount of revenue derived from it, and the regulations adopted for the government thereof.

Mr. Stanly submitted the following resolution; which was read, and laid on the table one day, under the rule, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish this House with a statement of the number of sub-treasuries which will be required if the bill imposing additional duties as depositaries in certain cases on public officers should become a law; and further, how many new officers must be created, if any; how many new buildings to be erected; and what will be, as nearly as he can estimate it, the annual expense of the system; what the salaries to be paid the officers, or what will be the commissions to which they will be entitled.

Mr. Ewing submitted the following resolution; which was read, and laid on the table one day, under the rule, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed, with as little delay as possible, to communicate to this House the quantity of land sold, the proceeds thereof, and the amount of specie received in part of said proceeds at the different land offices during the past year, and embracing up to the last reported returns of the present; and to designate with as precise a description as the reports of the land offices and depositories of public money may enable him, all the paper of every kind and denomination received in payment during said period; the dates when received; whether the same, or any part thereof, was in the shape of drafts, checks, notes, bills or orders, by whom made, when and where payable, the amounts severally, at what land office received, by whom paid into the office, by whom endorsed, if there were any endorser; also, the names and places of the depositories thereof; or if any, what other disposition has been made of said paper, or any portion, by order of the Department.

Mr. Patton, from the Joint Committee on the Library, by leave, reported the following resolution; which was read, and agreed to, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Library be instructed to ascertain whether the purchase of Mr. Madison's work, authorized by an appropriation at the last session of Congress, has been made; and if so, that the said committee inquire into and report a plan for the publication of the same.

Mr. Smith moved that five thousand copies, extra, of the message of the President, communicated to the House yesterday, accompanied with correspondence relative to the disputed boundary of the State of Maine, be printed; and the rule which requires said motion to lie on the table one day being dispensed with, the question was put on the motion, and it was agreed to by the House.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution reported from the Committee of Ways and Means on the 25th instant, that it is inexpedient to charter a national bank; when

A motion was made by Mr. Cambreleng, that the further consideration thereof be postponed until Saturday next, the 30th instant, and that on that day it take precedence in the order of business over reports and resolutions; which motion was agreed to by the House.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee of Elections on the election and return of John F. H. Claiborne and Samuel J. Gholson as members of this House from the State of Mississippi.

The resolution reported by the Committee of Elections is in the words following, viz:

Resolved, That Samuel J. Gholson and John F. H. Claiborne are duly elected members of the 25th Congress, and, as such, are entitled to their seats.

A motion was made by Mr. Maury to strike out from said resolution all thereof after the word *Resolved*, and to insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That John F. H. Claiborne and Samuel J. Gholson, not having been duly elected members of the House of Representatives of the twenty-fifth Congress, from the State of Mississippi, are not entitled to seats upon this floor as such."

And, after debate,

The House, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, passed to the orders of the day, and to the business on the Speaker's table; when

Bills from the Senate of the following titles, viz:

No. 9. An act to remit the duties upon certain goods destroyed by fire at the late conflagration in the city of New York;

No. 10. An act making an additional appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities for the year 1837;

were severally read the first and second time, and referred—

No. 9, to the Committee of Ways and Means;

No. 10, to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill from the Senate (No. 1) entitled "An act to postpone the fourth instalment of deposite with the States," reported from the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, yesterday.

The question, Shall this bill be read a third time? was stated,

And, after debate,

The House adjourned until to-morrow, ten o'clock in the forenoon.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1837.

The Journal of yesterday having been read,

Mr. Tillinghast stated that, on the question to suspend the rule to enable Mr. Biddle to propose a resolution, he gave his vote in the affirmative, but that the same was omitted to be entered, and asked that his vote be recorded.

The Speaker stated that at this time the error could only be corrected by unanimous consent; which consent being given, the error was corrected, and Mr. Tillinghast's name was placed on the list of members voting in the affirmative on that question.

Mr. Crary presented a memorial of inhabitants of Lenawee county, in the State of Michigan, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union of these States.

Mr. Webster presented a petition of inhabitants of Mercer, Van Wert, and Putnam counties, in the State of Ohio, praying for the establishment of a mail route.

Mr. Hamer presented a remonstrance of inhabitants of Columbiana county, in the State of Ohio, against the incorporation of a national bank.

Mr. Sergeant presented a memorial of inhabitants of the city and county of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union of these States.

Mr. Naylor presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Mr. Fry presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the county of Washington, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Plumer presented like memorials of inhabitants of the counties of Crawford, Venango, and Mercer, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Toland presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the county of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Biddle presented like memorials of inhabitants of the counties of Armstrong and Allegany, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Paynter presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the county of Bucks, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Stratton presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the county of Gloucester, in the State of New Jersey.

Mr. Reed presented a like memorial of inhabitants of North Dennis, in the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. Grennell presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Montague, in the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. Borden presented a petition of inhabitants of Seekonk and Taunton, in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States.

Mr. Marvin presented a like petition of inhabitants of the county of Chautauque, in the State of New York.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a like memorial of Abijah Fitch and 90 inhabitants of Auburn, in the State of New York.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a like memorial of William Ladd and three others, a committee appointed by inhabitants of Minot, in the State of Maine.

Sundry petitions praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the Territories of the United States, were presented by Mr. John Quincy Adams, as follows, viz:

Of David Larrabee and Louisa Hubbard and 199 males and females of the county of Oneida, in the State of New York;

Of S. S. Gregory and five inhabitants of Sandlake, in the State of New York;

Of P. D. Lyons and 75 inhabitants of Montrose, in the State of Pennsylvania;

Of De Witt E. Bracket and 28 inhabitants of Newton, in the State of Massachusetts;

Of John A. Warner and 22 inhabitants of Litchfield county, in the State of Connecticut;

Of Edward Walcut and 62 inhabitants of Middlesex county, in the State of Massachusetts;

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the two Houses of Congress will adjourn, and close the present session on Monday, the ninth day of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

A motion was made by Mr. Bell, that it do lie on the table.

And the question being put,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, ... 94, / Nays, ... 121.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
James Alexander, jr.
Heman Allen
John W. Allen
John B. Aycrigg
John Bell
Richard Biddle
William K. Bond
Nathaniel B. Borden
Isaac H. Bronson
John Calhoon
William B. Campbell
John Campbell
William B. Carter
John Chambers
Richard Cheatham
Timothy Childs
John F. H. Claiborne
William K. Clowney
Thomas Corwin
Robert B. Cranston
John W. Crockett
Edward Curtis
Caleb Cushing
Edward Darlington
William C. Dawson
Edward Davies
John Dennis
Horace Everett
John Ewing
Richard Fletcher
Millard Fillmore
Mr. Henry A. Foster
James Garland
Rice Garland
Patrick G. Goode
James Graham
Abraham P. Grant
William J. Graves
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
William Halsted
James Harlan
Alexander Harper
William S. Hastings
Richard Hawes
Robert M. T. Hunter
Daniel Jenifer
Henry Johnson
William Cost Johnson
Levi Lincoln
Richard P. Marvin
Samson Mason
Abram P. Maury
John P. B. Maxwell
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Richard H. Menefee
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Calvary Morris
Charles Naylor
Charles Ogle
William Patterson
Mr. John M. Patton
James A. Pearce
Luther C. Peck
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
John Pope
David Potts, jr.
James Rariden
John Reed
Joseph Ridgway
John Robertson
Edward Rumsey
David Russell
Samuel T. Sawyer
John Sergeant
Charles Shepard
Ebenezer J. Shields
William Slade
William W. Southgate
Edward Stanly
Archibald Stuart
Charles C. Stratton
John Taliaferro
Joseph L. Tillinghast
George W. Toland
Joseph R. Underwood
Albert S. White
Lewis Williams
Christopher H. Williams
Henry A. Wise
Thomas Jones Yorke.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. Hugh J. Anderson
Charles G. Atherton
William Beatty
Andrew Beirne
Bennet Bicknell
Samuel Birdsall
Ratliff Boon
James W. Bouldin
George N. Briggs
Andrew D. W. Bruyn
Andrew Buchanan
William B. Calhoun
C. C. Cambreleng
Timothy J. Carter
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Reuben Chapman
Jonathan Cilley
John C. Clark
Mr. Jesse F. Cleveland
Walter Coles
Henry W. Connor
Robert Craig
Isaac E. Crary
Samuel Cushman
Thomas Davee
Edmund Deberry
John I. De Graff
Alexander Duncan
George H. Dunn
John Edwards
Franklin H. Elmore
George Evans
James Farrington
John Fairfield
Jacob Fry, jr.
Albert Gallup
Samuel J. Gholson
Mr. Thomas Glascock
William Graham
Seaton Grantland
Hiram Gray
Elisha Haley
Robert H. Hammond
Thomas L. Hamer
Albert G. Harrison
Micajah T. Hawkins
Charles E. Haynes
Thomas Henry
William Herod
Orin Holt
Benjamin C. Howard
Edward B. Hubley
William H. Hunter
Samuel Ingham
Thomas B. Jackson
Joseph Johnson

Mr. Nathaniel Jones
John W. Jones
Gouverneur Kemble
Daniel Kilgore
John Klingensmith, jr.
Hugh S. Legare
Daniel P. Leadbetter
Henry Logan
Arphaxed Loomis
Andrew W. Loomis
Francis S. Lyon
Francis Mallory
James M. Mason
Joshua L. Martin
William L. May
James J. McKay
Robert McClellan
Abraham McClellan
Isaac McKim
John Miller
William Montgomery
William S. Morgan

Mr. Henry A. Muhlenberg
William H. Noble
Joseph C. Noyes
George W. Owens
John Palmer
Amasa J. Parker
William Parmenter
Lemuel Paynter
Isaac S. Pennybacker
David Petrikin
Lancelot Phelps
Zadock Pratt
John H. Prentiss
Luther Reily
Abraham Rencher
R. Barnwell Rhett
John P. Richardson
Francis C. Rives
Daniel Sheffer
Augustine H. Shepperd
Matthias Sheplor

Mr. Francis O. J. Smith
Adam W. Snyder
James B. Spencer
William Taylor
Waddy Thompson
Obadiah Titus
Isaac Toucey
George W. B. Towns
Hopkins L. Turney
Henry Vail
Abraham Vanderveer
David D. Wagener
Taylor Webster
Joseph Weeks
John White
Elisha Whittlesey
Thomas T. Whittlesey
Sherrod Williams
Jared W. Williams
John T. H. Worthington
Archibald Yell.

And then,

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, it was

Ordered, That the further consideration of the said resolution be postponed until Monday next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and that it be the special order of the day at that time.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Dickins, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed bills of the following titles, viz:

No. 9. "An act to remit the duties upon certain goods destroyed by fire at the late conflagaration in the the city of New York;"

No. 10. "An act making an additional appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven;"

in which bills I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House. And then he withdrew.

The House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; and, after sometime spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Haynes reported that the committee had, according to order, had the state of the Union, generally, under consideration, particularly the bill from the Senate (No. 1) entitled "An act to postpone the fourth instalment of deposite with the States;" which bill he was directed to report to the House without amendment.

Two messages, in writing, were received from the President of the United States by Mr. Van Buren, his private Secretary; which were read, and are as follows:

FIRST MESSAGE.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

I herewith transmit to the House of Representatives a report from the Secretary of State, accompanied by copies of the correspondence requested by their resolution of the 13th instant.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, *September* 26, 1837.

Ordered, That said message do lie on the table.

highly expedient to have such an institution as a fiscal agent for the Government in the collection and disbursement of the revenue of the nation.

2. *Resolved*, That, in the creation of a Bank of the United States, the charter should be so constituted as to exclude foreigners from holding stock in the same, and to hold the stockholders responsible and liable, out of their private and individual property, according to the amount held by each, for the redemption of the notes issued, and debts and liabilities of said bank.

3. *Resolved further, in the opinion of this House*, That a Bank of the United States is the only safe, certain, and sure means by which a uniform, fixed, and permanent paper currency can be obtained.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee of Elections on the election and return of John F. H. Claiborne and Samuel J. Gholson as members of this House from the State of Mississippi.

The question recurred on the amendment moved by Mr. Maury, yesterday, to the resolution reported by the Committee of Elections;

And, after debate,

The House, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, passed to the orders of the day.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill from the Senate (No. 1) entitled "An act to postpone the fourth instalment of deposite with the States."

The question, Shall the bill be read a third time? recurred, and was again stated;

And, after further debate,

The rule was suspended for the purpose of receiving the same; when

A resolution was moved by Mr. Phillips; which was amended, and agreed to by the House, as follows:

Resolved, That the House will take a recess of one hour at this time; and on each succeeding day for the remainder of the session, from half past two o'clock to four o'clock P. M.

And then the House took a recess for one hour, accordingly.

HALF PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P. M.

The House resumed its session; and, a quorum not being present,

On motion, a call of the House was ordered,

And the roll being called, all the members answered to their names except

Mr. Hugh J. Anderson	Mr. Thomas Corwin	Mr. Isaac Fletcher
Andrew Beirne	Robert Craig	Henry A. Foster
John Bell	Isaac E. Crary	James Garland
Richard Biddle	Robert B. Cranston	Rice Garland
Ratliff Boon	Edward Curtis	Thomas Glascock
James W. Bouldin	Caleb Cushing	James Graham
John C. Brodhead	Samuel Cushman	Abraham P. Grant
Jesse A. Bynum	Edward Darlington	John K. Griffin
John Calhoon	John I. De Graff	Elisha Haley
C. C. Cambreleng	George C. Dromgoole	William Halsted
Timothy J. Carter	Alexander Duncan	James Harlan
John Chambers	George H. Dunn	Alexander Harper
Reuben Chapman	John Edwards	William S. Hastings
Timothy Childs	Franklin H. Elmore	Richard Hawes
Jonathan Cilley	George Evans	Micajah T. Hawkins
William K. Clowney	Horace Everett	William Herod

Mr. Ogden Hoffman
Orin Holt
Benjamin C. Howard
William H. Hunter
Robert M. T. Hunter
Thomas B. Jackson
Daniel Jenifer
Joseph Johnson
John W. Jones
Gouverneur Kemble
John Klingensmith, jr
Joab Lawler
Hugh S. Legare
Levi Lincoln
Arphaxed Loomis
Andrew W. Loomis
Francis S. Lyon
Francis Mallory
James M. Mason
Samson Mason
Joshua L. Martin
Abram P. Maury
Robert McClellan
Mr. Thomas M. T. McKennan
Richard H. Menefee
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Charles F. Mitchell
Ely Moore
Mathias Morris
Calvary Morris
John L. Murray
John Palmer
William Parmenter
John M. Patton
Lemuel Paynter
James A. Pearce
Isaac S. Pennybacker
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
Arnold Plumer
John Pope
David Potts, jr.
Zadock Pratt
John H. Prentiss
Joseph F. Randolph
Mr. Abraham Rencher
John P. Richardson
Eleazar W. Ripley
Edward Rumsey
John Sergent
Charles Shepard
Ebenezer J. Shields
Mark H. Sibley
William W. Southgate
Edward Stanly
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
Waddy Thompson
Joseph L. Tillinghast
Obadiah Titus
Joseph R. Underwood
Henry Vail
Thomas T. Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Joseph L. Williams
Christopher H. Williams
John T. H. Worthington
Archibald Yell.

Further proceedings in the call were then dispensed with, a quorum having appeared.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill from the Senate (No. 1) entitled "An act to postpone the fourth instalment of deposite with the States."

And, after further debate,

The previous question was moved by Mr. Cushman; when

A motion was made by Mr. Haynes that there be a call of the House;

And on the question, Shall there be a call of the House?

It passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, ... 112, Nays, ... 97.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Charles G. Atherton
J. Banker Aycrigg
William Beatty
Richard Biddle
Samuel Birdsall
John C. Brodhead
Andrew D. W. Bruyn
Andrew Buchanan
John Calhoun
John Campbell
Timothy J. Carter
William B. Carter
John Chambers
Richard Cheatham
Henry W. Connor
Robert Craig
Isaac E. Crary
Robert B. Cranston
Samuel Cushman
William C. Dawson
Edward Davies
Edmund Deberry
George H. Dunn
Mr. John Edwards
George Evans
Horace Everett
John Ewing
James Farrington
John Fairfield
Richard Fletcher
Millard Fillmore
Thomas Glascock
Patrick G. Goode
James Graham
William Graham
William J. Graves
Hiram Gray
John K. Griffin
Elisha Haley
William Halsted
Robert H. Hammond
Thomas L. Hamer
Albert G Harrison
William S. Hastings
Richard Hawes
Charles E. Haynes
Thomas Henry
Mr. William Herod
Hopkins Holsey
Orin Holt
Edward B. Hubley
William H. Hunter
Samuel Ingham
Thomas B. Jackson
Nathaniel Jones
John W. Jones
Daniel Kilgore
John Klingensmith, jun.
Dixon H. Lewis
Andrew W. Loomis
Samson Mason
Joshua L. Martin
James J. McKay
Robert McClellan
Abraham McClellan
Isaac McKim
Richard H. Menefee
John Miller
Ely Moore
Henry A. Muhlenberg
John L. Murray

Mr. William H. Noble
Joseph C. Noyes
Charles Ogle
George W. Owens
Amasa J. Parker
William Parmenter
Lemuel Paynter
Isaac S. Pennybacker
David Petrikin
Lancelot Phelps
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
Arnold Plumer
David Potts, jun.

Mr. William W. Potter
John H. Prentiss
Abraham Rencher
Edward Rumsey
Augustine H. Shepperd
Matthias Sheplor
William Slade
Francis O. J. Smith
James B. Spencer
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
Obadiah Titus
Isaac Toucey

Mr. George W. B. Towns
Hopkins L. Turney
Henry Vail
Abraham Vanderveer
David D. Wagener
Albert S. White
John White
Elisha Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Jared W. Williams
Joseph L. Williams
Christopher H. Williams
John T. H. Worthington

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. James Alexander, jun.
John W. Allen
Hugh J. Anderson
Andrew Beirne
John Bell
Bennet Bicknell
William Key Bond
Nathaniel B. Borden
George N. Briggs
Isaac H. Bronson
William B. Calhoun
C. C. Cambrelong
William B. Campbell
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Reuben Chapman
Jonathan Cilley
John F. H. Claiborne
John C. Clark
Jesse F. Cleveland
Walter Coles
Thomas Corwin
John W. Crockett
Caleb Cushing
Edward Darlington
Thomas Davee
John I. DeGraff
John Dennis
George C. Dromgoole
Henry A. Foster
Jacob Fry, jun.
Albert Gallup
Samuel J. Gholson

Mr. Seaton Grantland
Abraham P. Grant
George Grennell, jun.
Hiland Hall
James Harlan
Alexander Harper
Benjamin C. Howard
Robert M. T. Hunter
Jabez Jackson
Henry Johnson
Joseph Johnson
William Cost Johnson
Gouverneur Kemble
Hugh S. Legare
Levi Lincoln
Henry Logan
Arphaxed Loomis
Francis S. Lyon
Francis Mallory
Richard P. Marvin
James M. Mason
Abram P. Maury
William L. May
John P. B. Maxwell
Charles McClure
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
William Montgomery
William S. Morgan
Samuel W. Morris
Calvary Morris
Charles Naylor
John Palmer

Mr. William Patterson
John M. Patton
James A. Pearce
Luther C. Peck
John Pope
James Rariden
John Reed
R. Barnwell Rhett
John P. Richardson
Joseph Ridgway
Francis C. Rives
John Robertson
David Russell
Samuel T. Sawyer
Daniel Sheffer
Ebenezer J. Shields
Mark H. Sibley
Adam W. Snyder
William W. Southgate
Edward Stanly
Archibald Stuart
Charles C. Stratton
John Taliaferro
Joseph L. Tillinghast
George W. Toland
Joseph R. Underwood
Taylor Webster
Joseph Weeks
Thomas T. Whittlesey
Sherrod Williams
Archibald Yell
Thomas Jones Yorke

The roll was then called, and all the members answered to their names except

Mr. Ratliff Boon
James W. Bouldin
Jesse A. Bynum
Alexander Duncan

Mr. Franklin H. Elmore
James Garland
Joab Lawler

Mr. Thomas M. T. McKennan
Charles Shepard
Waddy Thompson

Further proceedings in the call were then dispensed with.

And the House divided on the motion for the previous question, when it it was found that the previous question was demanded by a majority of the members present.

The said previous question was then put, viz: Shall the main question be now put?

And passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, ... 123,
Nays, ... 102.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. Hugh J. Anderson
John T. Andrews
Charles G. Atherton
J. Banker Aycrigg
William Beatty
Andrew Beirne
Bennet Bicknell
Samuel Birdsall
Ratliff Boon
Nathaniel B. Borden
James W. Bouldin
John C. Brodhead
Andrew D. W. Bruyn
Andrew Buchanan
Jesse A. Bynum
John Calhoon
C. C. Cambreleng
Timothy J. Carter
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Jonathan Cilley
Jesse F. Cleveland
Walter Coles
Henry W. Conner
Robert Craig
John W. Crockett
Edward Curtis
Samuel Cushman
Edward Deberry
John I. De Graff
John Dennis
George C. Dromgoole
John Edwards
James Farrington
John Fairfield
Isaac Fletcher
Jacob Fry, jr
Albert Gallup
Elisha Haley
William Halsted
Robert H. Hammond

Mr. Thomas L. Hamer
Albert G. Harrison
Micajah T. Hawkins
Charles E. Haynes
Thomas Henry
Hopkins Holsey
Orin Holt
George W. Hopkins
Benjamin C. Howard
Edward B. Hubley
William H. Hunter
Samuel Ingham
Thomas B. Jackson
Jabez Jackson
Joseph Johnson
William Cost Johnson
Nathaniel Jones
John W. Jones
Gouverneur Kemble
Daniel Kilgore
John Klingensmith, jr
Daniel P. Leadbetter
Henry Logan
Arphaxed Loomis
Francis Mallory
William L. May
James J. McKay
Robert McClellan
Abraham McClellan
Charles McClure
Isaac McKim
John J. Milligan
John Miller
William Montgomery
Ely Moore
William S. Morgan
Samuel W. Morris
Henry A. Muhlenberg
John L. Murray
William H. Noble
George W. Owens

Mr. John Palmer
Amasa J. Parker
William Parmenter
Lemuel Paynter
Isaac S. Pennybacker
David Petrikin
Lancelot Phelps
Arnold Plumer
William W. Potter
Zadock Pratt
John H. Prentiss
Joseph F. Randolph
Luther Reily
John P. Richardson
Daniel Sheffer
Charles Shepard
Ebenezer J. Shields
Matthias Sheplor
Francis O. J. Smith
Adam W. Snyder
James B. Spencer
Archibald Stuart
Charles C. Stratton
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
Isaac Toucy
George W. B. Towns
Hopkins L. Turney
John R. Underwood
Henry Vail
Abraham Vanderveer
David D. Wagener
Taylor Webster
Joseph Weeks
Thomas T. Whittlesey
Sherrod Williams
Jared W. Williams
Christopher H. Williams
John T. H. Worthington
Archibald Yell
Thomas Jones Yorke.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
James Alexander, jr.
Heman Allen
John W. Allen
John Bell
Richard Biddle
William Key Bond
George N. Briggs
Isaac H. Bronson
William B. Calhoun
William B. Campbell
John Campbell
William B. Carter
Reuben Chapman
Richard Cheatham
John F. H. Claiborne
John C. Clark
William K. Clowney
Thomas Corwin
Isaac E. Crary
Robert B. Cranston

Mr. Caleb Cushing
Edward Darlington
William C. Dawson
Thomas Davee
Edward Davies
George H. Dunn
Franklin H. Elmore
George Evans
Horace Everett
John Ewing
Richard Fletcher
Henry A. Foster
Rice Garland
Samuel J. Gholson
Thomas Glascock
Patrick G. Goode
James Graham
William Graham
Seaton Grantland
Abraham P. Grant
Hiram Gray

Mr. George Grennell, jr
John K. Griffin
Hiland Hall
James Harland
Alexander Harper
William S. Hastings
Richard Hawes
William Herod
Ogden Hoffman
Robert M. T. Hunter
Daniel Jenifer
Henry Johnson
Hugh S. Legare
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
Andrew W. Loomis
Francis S. Lyon
Richard P. Marvin
James M. Mason
Joshua L. Martin
Abram P. Maury

Mr. John P. B. Maxwell
Charles F. Mercer
Mathias Morris
Calvary Morris
Charles Naylor
Charles Ogle
William Patterson
John M. Patton
James A. Pearce
Luther C. Peck
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
David Potts, jr.

Mr. James Rariden
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
R. Barnwell Rhett
Joseph Ridgway
Francis C. Rives
John Robertson
Edward Rumsey
David Russell
Samuel T. Sawyer
John Sergeant
Augustine H. Shepperd
Mark H. Sibley

Mr. William Slade
William W. Southgate
Edward Stanly
John Taliaferro
Waddy Thompson
Joseph L. Tillinghast
Obadiah Titus
George W. Toland
Albert S. White
John White
Elisha Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Joseph L. Williams.

The main question was then put, viz: Shall the bill be read a third time?

It passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, ... 119,
Nays, ... 117.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. Hugh J. Anderson
John T. Andrews
Charles G. Atherton
William Beatty
Andrew Beirne
Bennet Bicknell
Samuel Birdsall
Ratliff Boon
James W. Bouldin
John C. Brodhead
Isaac H. Bronson
Andrew D. W. Bruyn
Andrew Buchanan
Jesse A. Bynum
C. C. Cambreleng
Timothy J. Carter
John Chaney
Reuben Chapman
Jonathan Cilley
John F. H. Claiborne
John C. Clarke
Jesse F. Cleveland
Walter Coles
Henry W. Connor
Robert Craig
Samuel Cushman
Thomas Davee
John I. DeGraff
George C. Dromgoole
Alexander Duncan
John Edwards
James Farrington
John Fairfield
Isaac Fletcher
Henry A. Foster
Jacob Fry, jun.
Albert Gallup
Samuel J. Gholson
Thomas Glascock
Seaton Grantland

Mr. Abraham P. Grant
Elisha Haley
Robert H. Hammond
Thomas L. Hamer
Albert G. Harrison
Micajah T. Hawkins
Charles E. Haynes
Hopkins Holsey
Orin Holt
Benjamin C. Howard
Edward R. Hubley
William H. Hunter
Robert M. T. Hunter
Samuel Ingham
Thomas B. Jackson
Jabez Jackson
Joseph Johnson
Nathaniel Jones
John W. Jones
Gouverneur Kemble
Daniel Kilgore
John Klingensmith, jun.
Hugh S. Legare
Daniel P. Leadbetter
Dixon H. Lewis
Henry Logan
Arphaxed Loomis
Francis S. Lyon
James M. Mason
Joshua L. Martin
James J. McKay
Robert McClellan
Abraham McClellan
Charles McClure
Isaac McKim
John Miller
Ely Moore
William S. Morgan
Samuel W. Morris
Henry A. Muhlenberg

Mr. John L. Murray
William H. Noble
George W. Owens
John Palmer
Amasa J. Parker
William Parmenter
John M. Patton
Lemuel Paynter
Isaac S. Pennybacker
David Petrikin
Lancelot Phelps
Francis W. Pickens
Arnold Plumer
William W. Potter
Zadock Pratt
John H. Prentiss
Luther Reily
John P. Richardson
Francis C. Rives
Samuel T. Sawyer
Daniel Sheffer
Matthias Sheplor
James B. Spencer
Archibald Stuart
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
Obadiah Titus
Isaac Toucey
George W. B. Towns
Hopkins L. Turney
Henry Vail
Abraham Vanderveer
David D. Wagener
Taylor Webster
Joseph Weeks
Thomas T. Whittlesey
Jared W. Williams
John T. H. Worthington
Archibald Yell

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
James Alexander, jun.
Heman Allen

Mr. John W. Allen
J. Banker Aycrigg
John Bell

Mr. Richard Biddle
William Key Bond
Nathaniel B. Borden

Mr. George N. Briggs	Mr. John K. Griffin	Mr. John Pope
William B. Calhoun	Hiland Hall	David Potts, jun.
John Calhoun	William Halsted	James Rariden
William B. Campbell	James Harlan	Joseph F. Randolph
John Campbell	Alexander Harper	John Reed
William B. Carter	William S. Hastings	Abraham Rencher
Zadok Casey	Richard Hawes	R. Barnwell Rhett
John Chambers	Thomas Henry	Joseph Ridgway
Richard Cheatham	William Herod	John Robertson
Timothy Childs	Ogden Hoffman	Edward Rumsey
William K. Clowney	George W. Hopkins	David Russell
Thomas Corwin	Daniel Jenifer	John Sergeant
Isaac E. Crary	Henry Johnson	Augustine H. Shepperd
Bobert B. Cranston	William Cost Johnson	Charles Shepard
John W. Crockett	Levi Lincoln	Ebenezer J. Shields
Edward Curtis	Andrew W. Loomis	Mark H. Sibley
Caleb Cushing	Francis Mallory	William Slade
Edward Darlington	Richard P. Marvin	Francis O. J. Smith
William C. Dawson	Samson Mason	Adam W. Snyder
Edward Davies	Abram P. Maury	William W. Southgate
Edmund Deberry	William L. May	Edward Stanly
John Dennis	John P. B. Maxwell	Charles C. Stratton
George H. Dunn	Thos. M. T. McKennan	John Taliaferro
Franklin H. Elmore	Richard H. Menefee	Waddy Thompson
George Evans	Charles F. Mercer	Joseph L. Tillinghast
Horace Everett	John J. Milligan	George W. Toland
John Ewing	William Montgomery	Joseph R. Underwood
Richard Fletcher	Mathias Morris	Albert S. White
Millard Fillmore	Calvary Morris	John White
Rice Garland	Charles Naylor	Elisha Whittlesey
Patrick G. Goode	Joseph C. Noyes	Lewis Williams
James Graham	Charles Ogle	Sherrod Williams
William Graham	William Patterson	Joseph L. Williams
William J. Graves	James A. Pearce	Christopher H. Williams
Hiram Gray	Luther C. Peck	Henry A. Wise
George Grennell, jun.	Stephen C. Phillips	Thomas Jones Yorke

And so the said bill was ordered to be read a third time.

A motion was thereupon made by Mr. Pickens that the House do reconsider the vote ordering the said bill to be read a third time.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1837.

Mr. Borden presented memorials of inhabitants of Bristol and Swansey, in the State of Massachusetts, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union of these States.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented sundry petitions and memorials of inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massashusetts, praying that the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 18th of January last, requiring all petitions, memorials, and papers, relating in any way to slavery, to be laid upon the table, may be rescinded, viz:

Of Joshua Walton and 15 other citizens;

Of Elbridge G. Howe and 31 other citizens;

Of James Butler and 31 other citizens;

Of Alexander Wood and 32 other citizens;

Of Luther Wright and 42 other citizens;

Of Willard Allen and 6 other citizens;

Of Thomas Marshall and 34 other citizens;

Of Edwin Hobbs and other citizens;
Of Theophilus Packard and 13 other citizens;
Of Samuel Walker and 13 other citizens;
Of Eli Phelps and 73 other citizens;
Of Jonathan P. Grosvenor and 11 other citizens;
Of John S. White and 62 other citizens;
Of G. D. Weston and 15 other citizens;
Of S. B. Varnum and 14 other citizens;
Of Austin Hayden and 19 other citizens;
Of Asa French and 50 other citizens;
Of John S. Kimball and 18 other citizens;
Of James T. Woodbury and 30 other citizens;
Of Isaac Clapp and other citizens;
Of Moses Buffum and 62 other citizens;
Of James Whittemore and 75 other citizens;
Of Edward Walcott and 68 other citizens;
Of Otis Thayer and 33 other citizens;
Of D. K. Hitchcock and 62 other citizens;
Of Simeon Brewer and other males and females;
Of Elias Forbes and 30 other citizens;
Of W. S. Wilder and 14 other citizens;
Of Cyrus Mann and other citizens;
Of Roswell Dickinson and 21 other citizens;
Of Eliakim A. Holman and 16 other citizens;
Of Horace Bullard and 90 other citizens;
Of James N. Buffum and other citizens;
Of George Goodyear and other citizens;
Of Joseph Knight and 51 other citizens;
Of Nathaniel Emmons and 72 other citizens;
Of Elisha Bartlett and 181 other citizens;
Of Edward Southworth and 41 other citizens;
Of Moses Hoar and 36 other citizens;
Of Samuel C. Russell and 51 other citizens;
Of Daniel Chute, and 139 other citizens;
Of Stillman Lathrop and 119 other citizens;
Of William Reed and 26 other citizens;
Of Charles Whitmarsh and 42 other citizens;
Of William Gill and 325 other citizens;
Of Micah Pool and 254 other citizens;
Of Francis Jackson and 106 other citizens;
Of Samuel Millken and 46 other citizens.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the Northern Liberties and Kensington, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Northampton, in the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a like memorial of Elipas Thayer and 56 inhabitants of Braintree, in the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. Tillinghast presented like memorials of females of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island.

Mr. Crary presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the county of Livingston, in the State of Michigan.

Mr. Leadbetter presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Port Washington, in the State of Ohio.

Mr. Sheplor presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Stark county, in the State of Ohio.

Mr. Toland presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Bristol borough, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Sergeant presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the county of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Fry presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the county of Montgomery, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Potts presented like memorials of inhabitants of Chester county, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Rariden presented memorials of inhabitants of Wayne county, in the State of Indiana, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Potts presented like memorials of inhabitants of Chester county, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Herod presented a memorial of inhabitants of the counties of Hendricks, Putnam, and Montgomery, in the State of Indiana, praying for the establishment of a mail route.

The said petitions and memorials were severally laid upon the table, under the order of the House of the 11th instant.

Mr. Toland, by leave, submitted the following resolution; which was read, and laid on the table one day, under the rule, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to this House copies of all correspondence between the Department and all individuals, banks, or other corporations, relative to a bill now before Congress to authorize the President of the United States to cause the issue of Treasury notes, and relative to the disposition of such notes, together with copies of all documents or papers on file in the Department relative thereto.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Stanly on the 27th instant, calling on the Treasury Department for information in relation to a system of sub-treasuries; and the said resolution being read, was agreed to.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill (No. 9) making additional appropriations for the year 1837; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Thomas, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which the subject was referred on the 27th instant, reported a bill (No. 10) to continue in force certain laws to the close of the next session of Congress; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee of Elections on the election and return of John F. H. Claiborne and Samuel J. Gholson as members of the House from the State of Mississippi.

The question recurred on the amendment moved by Mr. Maury, on the 27th instant, to the resolution reported by the Committee of Elections.

And, after further debate,

A motion was made by Mr. Gholson, that the further consideration of the said report be postponed until Monday next at 12 o'clock, and that it be the special order at that time; which motion was agreed to.

And the House then passed to the orders of the day and to the business on the Speaker's table.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report from the Solicitor of the Treasury, in obedience to the order of the House of the 26th instant, respecting the number of bonds that would be extended under the bill giving further time on duty bonds, and the fees charged on such extension; which letter and report were ordered to lie on the table.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill from the Senate (No. 1) entitled "An act to postpone the fourth instalment of deposite with the States."

The question recurred on the motion made by Mr. Pickens yesterday, that the House do reconsider the vote ordering the said bill to be read a third time;

And, after debate, the hour of half past two o'clock P. M. arrived, and then

The House took a recess until four o'clock.

FOUR O'CLOCK P. M., SEPTEMBER 29, 1837.

The House resumed its session.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Commissioner of Public Buildings, containing the information and accompanied by the plans in relation to the Treasury building now erecting, called for by the House on the 27th instant; which letter was read, and the consideration thereof was postponed until to-morrow.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill from the Senate (No. 1) entitled "An act to postpone the fourth instalment of deposite with the States."

The question recurred on the motion of Mr. Pickens, that the House do reconsider the vote ordering the said bill to be read a third time.

And, after further debate,

The previous question was moved by Mr. Cambreleng; when,

On motion, a call of the House was ordered.

And the roll being called, all the members answered to their names except—

Mr. James W. Bouldin	Mr. James Garland	Mr. Charles F. Mitchell
John Campbell	Rice Garland	Mathias Morris
Jesse F. Cleveland	William J. Graves	John Palmer
William K. Clowney	Hiram Gray	James A. Pearce
William C. Dawson	John K. Griffin	Joseph F. Randolph
Franklin H. Elmore	William Cost Johnson	Abraham Rencher
George Evans	Joab Lawler	Eleazer W. Ripley
Isaac Fletcher	James M. Mason	Waddy Thompson

A motion was made by Mr. Muhlenberg that further proceedings in the call be dispensed with.

And the question being put on this motion,

It passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, ... 129,
Nays, ... 73.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. James Alexander, jr.
Heman Allen
Hugh J. Anderson
Charles G. Atherton
J. Banker Aycrigg
William Beatty
Andrew Beirne
John Bell
Richard Biddle
Ratliff Boon
John C. Broadhead
Andrew Buchanan
C. C. Cambreleng
Timothy J. Carter
Zadok Casey
John Chambers
John Chaney
Reuben Chapman
Jonathan Cilley
Walter Coles
Henry W. Connor
Robert Craig
John W. Crockett
Edward Curtis
Caleb Cushing
Samuel Cushman
Edward Davies
John Dennis
George C. Dromgoole
Alexander Duncan
George H. Dunn
John Edwards
Franklin H. Elmore
George Evans
James Farrington
John Fairfield
Aenry A. Foster
Jacob Fry, jr.
Albert Gallup
Samuel J. Gholson
Thomas Glascock
Seaton Grantland
Abraham P. Grant

Mr. Hiland Hall
William Halsted
Thomas L. Hamer
Albert G. Harrison
Micajah T. Hawkins
Charles E. Haynes
Ogden Hoffman
Hopkins Holsey
George W. Hopkins
Benjamin C. Howard
Edward B. Hubley
William H. Hunter
Thomas B. Jackson
Jabez Jackson
Daniel Jenifer
Joseph Johnson
William Cost Johnson
Nathaniel Jones
Gouverneur Kemble
Daniel Kilgore
John Klingensmith, jr.
Henry Logan
Arphaxed Loomis
Richard P. Marvin
James M. Mason
Joshua L. Martin
Abram P. Maury
John P. B. Maxwell
Charles McClure
Isaac McKim
John J. Milligan
William S. Morgan
Mathias Morris
Samuel W. Morris
Calvary Morris
Henry A. Muhlenberg
Charles Naylor
William H. Noble
Joseph C. Noyes
George W. Owens
William Parmenter
William Patterson
Lemuel Paynter

Mr. Isaac S. Pennybacker
David Petrikin
Lancelot Phelps
Francis W. Pickens
Arnold Plumer
David Potts, jr.
William W. Potter
Zadock Pratt
James Rariden
John Reed
Luther Reily
John P. Richardson
Joseph Ridgway
Francis C. Rives
John Robertson
Edward Rumsey
David Russell
Samuel T. Sawyer
John Sergeant
Daniel Sheffer
Charles Shepard
Ebenezer J. Shields
Matthias Sheplor
Adam W. Snyder
James B. Spencer
Edward Stanly
Archibald Stuart
Charles C. Stratton
William Taylor
George W. Toland
Isaac Toucey
George W. B. Towns
Hopkins L. Turney
Joseph R. Underwood
Henry Vail
Abraham Vanderveer
David D. Wagener
Taylor Webster
John White
Jared W. Williams
John T. H. Worthington
Archibald Yell
Thomas Jones Yorke

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Q. Adams
John W. Allen
John T. Andrews
Bennet Bicknell
Samuel Birdsall
William Key Bond
Nathaniel B. Borden
George N. Briggs
Isaac H. Bronson
William B. Calhoun
William B. Carter
Richard Cheatham
John C. Clark
Robert B. Cranston

Mr. Edward Darlington
Thomas Davee
Edmund Deberry
John I. De Graff
Horace Everett
John Ewing
Richard Fletcher
Millard Fillmore
Patrick G. Goode
James Graham
William Graham
Hiram Gray
James Harlan
William S. Hastings

Mr. Richard Hawes
Thomas Henry
William Herod
Orin Holt
Henry Johnson
John W. Jones
Daniel P. Leadbetter
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
Andrew W. Loomis
Francis S. Lyon
Francis Mallory
James J. McKay
Robert McLellan

Mr. Abraham McLellan
Tho. M. T. McKennan
Richard H. Menefee
Charles F. Mercer
John Miller
William Montgomery
Ely Moore
Charles Ogle
Amasa J. Parker
John M. Patton
Stephen C. Phillips
Mr. John Pope
John H. Prentiss
Abraham Rencher
Mark H. Sibley
William Slade
William W. Southgate
John Taliaferro
Francis Thomas
Waddy Thompson
Joseph L. Tillinghast
Mr. Obadiah Titus
Joseph Weeks
Albert S. White
Elisha Whittlesey
Thomas T. Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Sherrod Williams
Joseph L. Williams
Christopher H. Williams
Henry A. Wise

The House then divided on the motion for the previous question, when it was found that it was demanded by a majority of the members present; and

The said previous question was put, viz: Shall the main question be now put?

And passed in the affirmative.

The main question was then put, viz: Will the House reconsider the vote ordering the said bill to be read a third time?

And passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, ... 149, / Nays, ... 81.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
James Alexander, jr.
Heman Allen
John W. Allen
William Beatty
John Bell
Richard Biddle
William Key Bond
Nathaniel B. Borden
George N. Briggs
Isaac H. Bronson
Andrew D. W. Bruyn,
William B. Calhoun
John Calhoon
William B. Campbell
John Campbell
William B. Carter
Zadok Casey
John Chambers
John Chaney
Richard Cheatham
Timothy Childs
John F. H. Claiborne
John C. Clark
Jesse F. Cleveland
William K. Clowney
Henry W. Connor
Isaac E. Crary
Robert B. Cranston
John W. Crockett
Edward Curtis
Caleb Cushing
Edward Darlington
William C. Dawson
Edward Davies
Edmund Deberry
John Dennis
Alexander Duncan
Mr. George H. Dunn
John Edwards,
Franklin H. Elmore
George Evans
Horace Everett
John Ewing
Richard Fletcher
Millard Fillmore
Henry A. Foster
Rice Garland
Samuel J. Gholson
Thomas Glascock
Patrick G. Goode
James Graham
William Graham
Seaton Grantland
Abraham P. Grant
William J. Graves
Hiram Gray
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Hiland Hall
Robert H. Hammond
Thomas L. Hamer
James Harlan
Alexander Harper,
William S. Hastings
Charles E. Haynes,
Thomas Henry
William Herod
Ogden Hoffman
Hopkins Holsey
George W. Hopkins
Jabez Jackson
Daniel Jenifer
Henry Johnson
Nathaniel Jones
Daniel Kilgore
Mr. Hugh S. Legare
Daniel P. Leadbetter
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
Andrew W. Loomis
Francis S. Lyon
Francis Mallory
Richard P. Marvin
Samson Mason
Abram P. Maury
William L. May
John P. B. Maxwell
Charles McClure
Isaac McKim
Tho. M. T. McKennan
Richard H. Menefee
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
William Montgomery
Mathias Morris
Ca'vary Morris
John L. Murray
Charles Naylor
Joseph C. Noyes
Charles Ogle
William Patterson
Luther C. Peck
David Petrikin
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens,
John Pope
David Potts, jr.
John H. Prentiss
James Rariden
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
R. Barnwell Rhett
John P. Richardson

Mr. Joseph Ridgway	Mr. Francis O. J. Smith	Mr. Abraham Vanderveer
John Robertson	Adam W. Snyder	Albert S. White
Edward Rumsey	William W. Southgate	John White
David Russell	Edward Stanly	Elisha Whittlesey
Samuel T. Sawyer	John Taliaferro	Lewis Williams
John Sergeant	Waddy Thompson	Sherrod Williams
Augustine H. Shepperd	Joseph L. Tillinghast	Joseph L. Williams
Charles Shepard	Obadiah Titus	Christopher H. Williams
Ebenezer J. Shields	George W. Toland	Henry A. Wise
Matthias Sheplor	George W. B. Towns	John T. H. Worthington
Mark H. Sibley	Joseph R. Underwood	Thomas Jones Yorke
William Slade	Henry Vail	

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. Hugh J. Anderson	Mr. Albert G. Hrarison	Mr. William H. Noble
John T. Andrews	Richard Hawes	George W. Owens
Charles G. Atherton	Micajah T. Hawkins	John Palmer
J. Banker Aycrigg	Orin Holt	Amasa J. Parker
Andrew Bierne	Benjamin C. Howard	Willliam Parmenter
Bennet Bicknell	Edward B. Hubley	John M. Patton
Samuel Birdsall	William H. Hunter	Lemuel Paynter
Ratcliff Boon	Robert M. T. Hunter	Isaac S. Pennybacker
John C. Brodhead	Samuel Ingham	Lancelot Phelps
Andrew Buchanan,	Thomas B. Jackson	Arnold Plumer
C. C. Cambreleng	Joseph Johnson	Joseph F. Randolph
Timothy J. Carter	William Cost Johnson	Luther Reily
Reuben Chapman	John W. Jones	Francis C. Rives
Jonathan Cilley	Gouverneur Kemble	Daniel Sheffer
Walter Coles	John Klingensmith, jr.	James B. Spencer
Robert Craig	Henry Logan	Archibald Stewart
Samuel Cushman	Arphaxed Loomis	Charles C. Stratton
Thomas Davee	James M. Mason	William Taylor
John I. DeGraff	Joshua L. Martin	Francis Thomas
George C. Dromgoole	James J. McKay	Isaac Toucey
James Farrington	Robert McClellan	Hopkins L. Turney
John Fairfield	Abraham McClellan	David D Wagener
Isaac Fletcher	John Miller	Taylor Webster
Jacob Fry, jr.	Ely Moore	Joseph Weeks
Albert Gallup	William S. Morgan	Thomas T. Whittlesey
Elisha Haley	Samuel W. Morris	Jared W. Williams
William Halsted	Henry A. Muhlenberg	Archibald Yell

The question, Shall the bill be read a third time? again recurred; which said bill is in the words following, viz:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the transfer of the fourth instalment of deposites, directed to be made with the States under the 13th section of the act of June 23, 1836, be and the same is hereby postponed till *further provision by law: Provided*, That the three first instalments under the said act shall remain on deposite with the States until otherwise directed by Congress."

A motion was made by Mr. Pickens to amend the said bill, by striking out the words "further provision by law," and inserting, in lieu thereof, "the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine."

A motion was made by Mr. John Quincy Adams to amend this motion, by adding to the words proposed by Mr. Pickens to be inserted, the following: "And all balances of public moneys due from all the deposite banks, are hereby appropriated to the said payment, and no part of them shall be applied to any other payment whatever; and if the portion of the said balances due by the said deposite banks cannot be received in time to enable the Treasury to pay the whole of the said deposite with

the States, hereby made payable on the first of January, 1839, then the instalment of debt from the late Bank of the United States, for the stock in that institution held by the United States, payable in October, 1838, is hereby appropriated, to make up any insufficiency of the sums recovered from the deposite banks to complete the said payment of the fourth instalment of the deposite with the States."

And, on the question to agree to the motion of Mr. Adams,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, ... 94, Nays, ... 136.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
James Alexander
Heman Allen
John Bell
William Key Bond
Nathaniel B. Borden
George N. Briggs
William B. Calhoun
John Calhoun
William B. Campbell
William B. Carter
Nadok Casey
John Chambers
Richard Cheatham
Timothy Childs
Thomas Corwin
Robert B. Cranston
John W. Crockett
Edward Curtis
Caleb Cushing
Edward Darlington
Edward Davies
Edmund Deberry
John Dennis
George H. Dunn
George Evans
Horace Everett
John Ewing
Richard Fletcher
Millard Fillmore
Rice Garland
Patrick G. Goode

Mr. William Graham
William J. Graves
George Grennell, jr.
Hiland Hall
James Harlan
Alexander Harper
William S. Hastings
Richard Hawes
Thomas Henry
William Herod
Ogden Hoffman
Daniel Jenifer
Henry Johnson
William Cost Johnson
Levi Lincoln
Andrew W. Loomis
Francis Mallory
Richard P. Marvin
Samson Mason
Abram P. Murray
William L. May
John P. B. Maxwell
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Richard H. Menefee
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Mathias Morris
Calvary Morris
Charles Naylor
Joseph C. Noyes
Charles Ogle

Mr. William Parmenter
William Patterson
James A. Pearce
Luther C. Peck
Stephen C. Phillips
John Pope
David Potts, jr.
James Rariden
Joseph F. Randolph
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
Joseph Ridgway
Edward Rumsey
David Russell
John Sergeant
Augustine H. Shepperd
Mark H. Sibley
William Slade
Adam W. Snyder
William W. Southgate
Edward Stanly
Charles C. Stratton
Joseph L. Tillinghast
George W. Toland
Joseph R. Underwood
Albert S. White
John White
Elisha Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Joseph L. Williams
Christopher H. Williams

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John W. Allen
Hugh J. Anderson
John T. Andrews
Charles G. Atherton
J. Banker Aycrigg
William Beatty
Bennet Bicknell
Samuel Birdsall
Ratliff Boon
James W. Bouldin
John C. Brodhead
Isaac H. Bronson
Andrew D. W. Bruyn
Andrew Buchanan
Churchill C. Cambreleng
John Campbell
Timothy J. Carter
John Chaney

Mr. Reuben Chapman
Jonathan Cilley
John F. H. Claiborne
Jesse F. Cleveland
William K. Clowney
Walter Coles
Henry W. Connor
Robert Craig
Isaac E. Crary
Samuel Cushman
William C. Dawson
Thomas Davee
John I. DeGraff
George C. Dromgoole
Alexander Duncan
John Edwards
Franklin H. Elmore
James Farrington

Mr. John Fairfield
Isaac Fletcher
Henry A. Foster
Jacob Fry, jr.
Albert Gallup
Samuel J. Gholson
Thomas Glascock
James Graham
Seaton Grantland
Abraham P. Grant
Hiram Gray
John K. Griffin
Elisha Haley
William Halsted
Robert H. Hammond
Thomas L. Hamer
Albert G. Harrison
Micajah T. Hawkins

Mr. Charles E. Haynes
Hopkins Holsey
Orin Holt
Benjamin C. Howard
Edward B. Hubley
William H. Hunter
Robert M. T. Hunter
Samuel Ingham
Thomas B. Jackson
Joseph Johnson
Nathaniel Jones
John W. Jones
Gouverneur Kemble
Daniel Kilgore
John Klingensmith, jr.
Hugh S. Legare
Daniel P. Leadbetter
Dixon H. Lewis
Henry Logan
Arphaxed Loomis
Francis S. Lyon
James M. Mason
Joshua L. Martin
James J. McKay
Robert McClellan
Abraham McClellan
Charles McClure
Isaac McKim

Mr. John Miller
William Montgomery
Ely Moore
William S. Morgan
Samuel W. Morris
Henry A. Muhlenberg
John L. Murray
William H. Noble
George W. Owens
John Palmer
Amasa J. Parker
John M. Patton
Lemuel Paynter
Isaac S. Pennybacker
David Petrikin
Lancelot Phelps
Francis W. Pickens
Arnold Plumer
William W. Potter
Zadock Pratt
John H. Prentiss
Luther Reily
R Barnwell Rhett
John P. Richardson
Francis C. Rives
John Robertson
Samuel T. Sawyer

Mr. Daniel Sheffer
Charles Shepard
Ebenezer J. Shields
Matthias Sheplor
Francis O. J. Smith
James B. Spencer
Archibald Stewart
John Taliaferro
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
Waddy Thompson, jr.
Obadiah Titus
Isaac Toucey
George W. B. Towns
Hopkins L. Turney
Henry Vail
Abraham Vanderveer
David D. Wagener
Taylor Webster
Joseph Weeks
Thomas T. Whittlesey
Sherrod Williams
Jared W. Williams
Henry A. Wise
John T. H. Worthington
Archibald Yell
Thomas Jones Yorke

A motion was made by Mr. Haynes to amend the amendment proposed by Mr. Pickens, by adding to the words proposed to be inserted, the following: "to be made according to the provisions of the deposite act of June 23, 1836, provided there shall be a sufficient surplus in the Treasury."

Pending the question on this motion,

A motion was made by Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, that the said bill do lie on the table.

And the question being put,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, ... 100, / Nays, ... 132.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
James Alexander, jr.
Heman Allen
J. Banker Aycrigg
John Bell
Richard Biddle
William Key Bond
Nathaniel B. Borden
William B. Calhoun
John Calhoon
William B. Campbell
William B. Carter
Zadok Casey
John Chambers
Richard Cheatham
Timothy Childs
Thomas Corwin
Robert B. Cranston
John W. Crockett
Edward Curtis
Caleb Cushing
Edward Darlington

Mr. William C. Dawson
Edward Davies
Edmund Deberry
John Dennis
George H. Dunn
George Evans
Horace Everett
John Ewing
Richard Fletcher
Patrick G. Goode
James Graham
William Graham
George Grennell, jr.
Hiland Hall
William Halsted
James Harlan
Alexander Harper
William S. Hastings
Richard Hawes
Thomas Henry
William Herod
Ogden Hoffman

Mr. Henry Johnson
William Cost Johnson
Levi Lincoln
Andrew W. Loomis
Francis Mallory
Richard P. Marvin
Samson Mason
Abram P. Maury
William L. May
John P. B. Maxwell
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Richard H. Menefee
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Mathias Morris
Cavalry Morris
Charles Naylor
Joseph C. Noyes
Charles Ogle
William Patterson
James A. Pearce
Luther C. Peck

Mr. Stephen C. Phillips	Mr. Augustine H. Shepperd	Mr. George W. Toland
John Pope	Charles Shepard	Joseph R. Underwood
David Potts, jr.	Mark H. Sibley	Albert S. White
James Rariden	William Slade	John White
Joseph F. Randolph	Adam W. Snyder	Elisha Whittlesey
John Reed	William W. Southgate	Lewis Williams
Abraham Rencher	Edward Stanly	Sherrod Williams
Joseph Ridgway	Charles C. Stratton	Joseph L. Williams
John Robertson	John Taliaferro	Christopher H. Williams
Edward Rumsey	Waddy Thompson, jr.	Henry A. Wise
David Russell	Joseph L. Tillinghast	Thomas Jones Yorke.
John Sergeant		

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John W. Allen	Mr. Samuel J. Gholson	Mr. William S. Morgan
Hugh J. Anderson	Thomas Glascock	Samuel W. Morris
John T. Andrews	Seaton Grantland	Henry A. Muhlenberg
Charles G. Atherton	Abraham P. Grant	John L. Murray
William Beatty	Hiram Gray	William H. Noble
Andrew Beirne	John K. Griffin	George W. Owens
Bennet Bicknell	Elisha Haley	John Palmer
Samuel Birdsall	Robert H. Hammond	Amasa J. Parker
Ratliff Boon	Thomas L. Hamer	William Parmenter
James W. Bouldin	Albert G. Harrison	John M. Patton
George N. Briggs	Micajah T. Hawkins	Lemuel Paynter
John C. Brodhead	Charles E. Haynes	Isaac S. Pennybacker
Isaac H. Bronson	Hopkins Holsey	David Petrikin
Andrew D. W. Bruyn	Orin Holt	Lancelot Phelps
Andrew Buchanan	Benjamin C. Howard	Francis W. Pickens
C. C. Cambreleng	Edward B. Hubley	Arnold Plumer
John Campbell	William H. Hunter	William W. Potter
Timothy J. Carter	Robert M. T. Hunter	Zadock Pratt
John Chaney	Samuel Ingham	John H. Prentiss
Reuben Chapman	Thomas B. Jackson	Luther Reily
Jonathan Cilley	Jabez Jackson	R. Barnwell Rhett
John F. H. Claiborne	Daniel Jenifer	John P. Richardson
John C. Clark	Joseph Johnson	Francis C. Rives
Jesse F. Cleveland	Nathaniel Jones	Samuel T. Sawyer
William K. Clowney	John W. Jones	Daniel Sheffer
Walter Coles	Gouverneur Kemble	Ebenezer J. Shields
Henry W. Connor	Daniel Kilgore	Matthias Shepfor
Robert Craig	John Klingensmith, jr.	Francis O. J. Smith
Isaac E. Crary	Hugh S. Legare	James B. Spencer
Samuel Cushman	Daniel P. Leadbetter	Archibald Stewart
Thomas Davee	Dixon H. Lewis	William Taylor
John I. DeGraff	Henry Logan	Obadiah Titus
George C. Dromgoole	Arphaxed Loomis	Isaac Toucey
Alexander Duncan	Francis S. Lyon	George W. B. Towns.
John Edwards	James M. Mason	Hopkins L. Turney
Franklin H. Elmore	Joshua L. Martin	Henry Vail
James Farrington	James J. McKay	Abraham Vanderveer
John Fairfield	Robert McClellan	David D. Wagener
Isaac Fletcher	Abraham McClellan	Taylor Webster
Millard Fillmore	Charles McClure	Joseph Weeks
Henry A. Foster	Isaac McKim	Thomas T. Whittlesey
Jacob Fry, jr.	John Miller	Jared W. Williams
Albert Gallup	William Montgomery	John T. H. Worthington
Rice Garland	Ely Moore	Archibald Yell.

A motion was then made by Mr. Bell, that the said bill and proposed amendments be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with instructions to amend the same as follows:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the payment of the fourth instalment, required to be deposited with the States by the act

of the 23d of June, 1836, be postponed until the first day of October, 1840; and that moneys to that amount now in deposite to the credit of the Treasurer and other public officers in any of the deposite banks, be and the same are hereby appropriated for the payment of the same.

"*And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, as soon as may be, after the first day of October next, to proceed to tender and transfer to the several States by drafts or orders to pay, their respective portions of said moneys; and that it shall be lawful for any State which may be willing to accept such drafts or transfers in payment of its proportion of said instalment, according to the terms of said act of the 23d of June, 1836, to receive the same: *Provided, nevertheless*, That any bank or banks upon which such transfers or drafts shall issue, upon the condition of paying to the States holding the same, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, quarterly, shall be required to pay the principal only in the following instalments, to wit: one-third on the first day of October, 1838; one-third on the first day of October, 1839; and the remainder on the first day of October, 1840."

And on the question that the bill be recommitted with the instructions aforesaid,

It passed in the negative, { Yeas, ... 65, / Nays, ... 148.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
James Alexander, jr.
Heman Allen
John W. Allen
J. Banker Aycrigg
John Bell
Richard Biddle
William Key Bond
Nathaniel B. Borden
William B. Calhoun
C. C. Cambreleng
William B. Campbell
William B. Carter
John Chambers
Richard Cheatham
Thomas Corwin
Robert B. Cranston
John W. Crockett
Edward Curtis
Edward Darlington
Edward Davies
Edmund Deberry
Mr. George H. Dunn
John Ewing
Patrick G. Goode
William Graham
William J. Graves
William Halsted
James Harlan
Alexander Harper
Richard Hawes
Thomas Henry
William Herod
Henry Johnson
William Cost Johnson
Francis Mallory
Samson Mason
Abram P. Maury
John P. B. Maxwell
Richard H. Menefee
John J. Milligan
Calvary Morris
Charles Naylor
Charles Ogle
Mr. Stephen C. Phillips
John Pope
Joseph F. Randolph
Joseph Ridgway
Edward Rumsey
David Russell
John Sergeant
William Slade
William W. Southgate
Edward Stanly
Charles C. Stratton
John Taliaferro
Joseph L. Tillinghast
George W. Toland
Joseph R. Underwood
Albert S. White
John White
Elisha Whittlesey
Joseph L. Williams
Christopher H. Williams
Thomas Jones Yorke.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. Hugh J. Anderson
John T. Andrews
Charles G. Atherton
William Beatty
Andrew Beirne
Bennett Bicknell
Samuel Birdsall
James W. Bouldin
George N. Briggs
John C. Broadhead
Isaac H. Bronson
Andrew D. W. Bruyn
Mr. Andrew Buchanan
John Calhoun
Timothy J. Carter
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Reuben Chapman
Jonathan Cilley
John F. H. Claiborne
John C. Clark
Jesse F. Cleveland
William K. Clowney
Walter Coles
Mr. Henry W. Connor
Robert Craig
Samuel Cushman
William C. Dawson
Thomas Davee
John I. De Graff
George C. Dromgoole
Alexander Duncan
John Edwards
Franklin H. Elmore
George Evans
Horace Everett

Mr. James Farrington
John Fairfield
Richard Fletcher
Henry A. Foster
Jacob Fry, jr.
Albert Gallup
Rice Garland
Samuel J. Gholson
Thomas Glascock
James Graham
Seaton Grantland
Abraham P. Grant
Hiram Gray
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Elisha Haley
Robert H. Hammond
Thomas L. Hamer
Albert G. Harrison
William S. Hastings
Micajah T. Hawkins
Charles E. Haynes
Hopkins Holsey
Orin Holt
Benjamin C. Howard
Edward B. Hubley
William H. Hunter
Robert M. T. Hunter
Samuel Ingham
Thomas B. Jackson
Jabez Jackson
Joseph Johnson
Nathaniel Jones
John W. Jones
Gouverneur Kemble
Daniel Kilgore
John Klingensmith, jr.
Hugh S. Legare

Mr. Daniel P. Leadbetter
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
Henry Logan
Arphaxed Loomis
Andrew W. Loomis
Francis S. Lyon
Richard P. Marvin
James M. Mason
Joshua L. Martin
James J. McKay
Robert McClellan
Abraham McClellan
Charles McClure
Isaac McKim
Thomas M. T. McKennan
John Miller
William Montgomery
Ely Moore
William S. Morgan
Mathias Morris
Samuel W. Morris
Henry A. Muhlenberg
John L. Murray
William H. Noble
Joseph C. Noyes
George W. Owens
John Palmer
Amasa J. Parker
William Parmenter
William Patterson
Lemuel Paynter
Isaac S. Pennybacker
David Petrikin
Lancelot Phelps
Francis W. Pickens
Arnold Plumer
David Potts, jr.

Mr. William W. Potter
Zadock Pratt
John H. Prentiss
John Reed
Luther Reily
Abraham Rencher
R. Barnwell Rhett
John P. Richardson
Francis C. Rives
John Robertson
Samcel T. Sawyer
Daniel Sheffer
Augustine H. Shepperd
Charles Shepard
Ebenezer J. Shields
Matthias Sheplor
Francis O. J. Smith
Adam W. Snyder
James B. Spencer
Archibald Stuart
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
Waddy Thompson, jr.
Obadiah Titus
George W. B. Towns
Hopkins L. Turney
Henry Vail
Abraham Vanderveer
David D. Wagener
Taylor Webster
Joseph Weeks
Lewis Williams
Sherrod Williams
Jared W. Williams
John T. H. Worthington
Archibald Yell.

A motion was then made by Mr. Phillips that the said bill and amendments be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with instructions to amend the same by striking out all after the enacting words, and inserting, "a provision for issuing Treasury notes, payable with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on the first day of January, 1839, to an amount equal to such proportion of the fourth instalment as cannot be paid in drafts payable in specie, or in such drafts as may be accepted by the States upon the deposite banks."

And on the question to agree to this motion,

It passed in the negative.

The question then recurred on the amendment moved by Mr. Haynes to the amendment of Mr. Pickens.

And being put,

It passed in the negative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Harlan to amend the amendment proposed by Mr. Pickens, by adding, after "1839," the following: "and the public faith is hereby pledged that no further or other postponement of the deposite of the said fourth instalment shall take place." This amendment was disagreed to by the House.

And the question was then put, that the House do agree to the amendment moved by Mr. Pickens, viz: to strike out "further provision by law," and to insert, in lieu thereof, "the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine."

And passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, ... 130, Nays, ... 99.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. Heman Allen
John W. Allen
Hugh J. Anderson
John T. Andrews
Charles G. Atherton
William Beatty
Bennet Bicknell
Nathaniel B. Borden
George N. Briggs
Isaac H. Bronson
Andrew D. W. Bruyn
Andrew Buchanan
William B. Calhoun
John Calhoon
C. C. Cambreleng
William B. Campbell
John Campbell
Timothy J. Carter
William B. Carter
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Richard Cheatham
Jonathan Cilley
John F. H. Claiborne
John C. Clark
Jesse F. Cleveland
William K. Clowney
Henry W. Connor
Thomas Corwin
Robert Craig
John W. Crockett
Samuel Cushman
Thomas Davee
Edmund Deberry
John I. DeGraff
Alexander Duncan
Franklin H. Elmore
John Fairfield
Henry A. Foster
Albert Gallup
Rice Garland
Samuel J. Gholson
Thomas Glascock
Seaton Grantland

Mr. Abraham P. Grant
Hiram Gray
John K. Griffin
Hiland Hall
Robert H. Hammond
Thomas L. Hamer
William S. Hastings
Micajah T. Hawkins
Thomas Henry
William Herod
Hopkins Holsey
Benjamin C. Howard
Robert M. T. Hunter
Samuel Ingham
Jabez Jackson
Daniel Jenifer
Henry Johnson
Joseph Johnson
Nathaniel Jones
John W. Jones
Daniel Kilgore
Hugh S. Legare
Daniel P. Leadbetter
Dixon H. Lewis
Henry Logan
Andrew W. Loomis
Francis S. Lyon
Joshua L. Martin
Abram P. Maury
John P. B. Maxwell
Robert McClellan
Charles McClure
Isaac McKim
Richard H. Menefee
William Montgomery
William S. Morgan
Mathias Morris
Samuel W. Morris
John L. Murray
Charles Naylor
William H. Noble
George W. Owens
John Palmer

Mr. Amasa J. Parker
William Parmenter
David Petrikin
Lancelot Phelps
Francis W. Pickens
Arnold Plumer
John Pope
David Potts, jr.
William W. Potter
Zadock Pratt
John H. Prentiss
James Rariden
Joseph F. Randolph
R. Barnwell Rhett
John P. Richardson
Joseph Ridgway
Edward Rumsey
David Russell
Samuel T. Sawyer
John Sergeant
Daniel Sheffer
Augustine H. Shepperd
Charles Shepard
Matthias Sheplor
William Slade
Francis O. J. Smith
James B. Spencer
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
Waddy Thompson, jr.
Obadiah Titus
George W. B. Towns
Henry Vail
Abraham Venderveer
David D. Wagener
Taylor Webster
Joseph Weeks
Albert S. White
Elisha Whittlesey
Thomas T. Whittlesey
Sherrod Williams
John T. H. Worthington
Archibald Yell

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
J. Banker Aycrigg
Andrew Beirne
John Bell
Richard Biddle
Samuel Birdsall
William Key Bond
James W. Bouldin
John C. Brodhead

Mr. John Chambers
Reuben Chapman
Timothy Childs
Walter Coles
Isaac E. Crary
Robert B. Cranston
Edward Curtis
Caleb Cushing
Edward Darlington

Mr. William C. Dawson
Edward Davies
John Dennis
George C. Dromgoole
George H. Dunn
John Edwards
George Evans
Horace Everett
John Ewing

Mr. James Farrington	Mr. Levi Lincoln	Mr. Luther Reily
Richard Fletcher	Arphaxed Loomis	Abraham Rencher
Millard Fillmore	Francis Mallory	Francis C. Rives
Jacob Fry, jr.	Richard P. Marvin	John Robertson
Patrick G. Goode	James M. Mason	Ebenezer J. Shields
James Graham	Samson Mason	Mark H. Sibley
William Graham	James J. McKay	Adam W. Snyder
William J. Graves	Abraham McClellan	William W. Southgate
George Grennell, jr.	T. M. T. McKennan	Edward Stanly
Elisha Haley	Charles F. Mercer	Archibald Stewart
William Halsted	John J. Milligan	Charles C. Stratton
James Harlan	John Miller	John Taliaferro
Albert G. Harrison	Ely Moore	Joseph L. Tillinghast
Alexander Harper	Calvary Morris	George W. Toland
Richard Hawes	Henry A. Muhlenberg	Isaac Toucey
Charles E. Haynes	Joseph C. Noyes	Hopkins L. Turney
Ogden Hoffman	Charles Ogle	Joseph R. Underwood
Orin Holt	William Patterson	John White
Edward B. Hubley	Lemuel Paynter	Lewis Williams
William H. Hunter	James A. Pearce	Jared W. Williams
Thomas B. Jackson	Luther C. Peck	Joseph L. Williams
William Cost Johnson	Isaac S. Pennybacker	Christopher H. Williams
Gouverneur Kemble	Stephen C. Phillips	Henry A. Wise
John Klingensmith, jr.	John Reed	Thomas Jones Yorke.

A motion was made by Mr. Mason, of Virginia, further to amend said bill, by striking out all after the enacting words, and inserting the following, viz:

"That so much of the act passed on the 23d day of June, in the year 1836, entitled 'An act to regulate the depositories of the public money,' as requires of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the first day of October next, to deposite with the several States certain money in the Treasury in said act mentioned, shall be and the same is hereby repealed."

A motion was then made by Mr. Robertson that the said bill and amendments be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with instruction to amend the same, by striking out all of the said bill after the words "directed to be," and inserting the following, viz:

"Made out of the balances in the deposite banks to the credit of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 4th day of October, 1837, and subject to draft, so far as the same may extend or be necessary, and be available for that purpose; and if the same be insufficient, or from any cause prove unavailable, the deficiency to be made good out of the first moneys which shall be provided by law, or which may be in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter the terms upon which the deposites are by law required to be made.

"2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized, in case the said banks should not be in a situation to pay, forthwith, the balances due as aforesaid, or any part thereof, to withdraw the same, in a manner as gradual and convenient to the institutions as shall be consistent with the pecuniary wants of the Government and the safety of the funds thus to be drawn; and that no further interest than that required by the deposite act of the 23d day of June, 1836, under which those deposites were made, shall be demanded of any bank which has met and shall hereafter meet the requisitions of the Department.

"3. *And be it further enacted*, That, in case of neglect or refusal by any of the said banks to comply with the requisitions of the Secretary of the Treasury, as he shall make them, in conformity with the second section of this act, suits shall be instituted, where that has not already been done, to recover the amounts due to the United States, unless the defaulting bank shall forthwith cause to be executed and delivered to the Secretary of the Treasury a bond, with surety to be approved by the Solicitor of the Treasury, to pay to the United States the whole moneys due from it in three instalments, (the last whereof shall be on the 1st of July, 1839,) and interest thereupon at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the time of default, together with any damages which may have accrued to the United States from protests of drafts drawn upon it, or from any other consequence of its failure to fulfil its obligations to the public Treasury."

And on the question, Shall the bill be committed, with the instructions aforesaid?

It passed in the negative.

A motion was made by Mr. Turney to amend that part of the bill proposed to be stricken out by Mr. Mason, by striking from the proviso the words "until otherwise directed by Congress," and inserting "until the first day of January, 1839."

The previous question was then moved by Mr. Haynes, and, being demanded by a majority of the members present,

The said previous question was put, viz: Shall the main question be now put?

And passed in the affirmative.

The main question was then put, viz: Shall the amendment be engrossed, and the bill be read a third time?

And passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, ... 118, / Nays, ... 106.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. Hugh J. Anderson	Mr. Robert Craig	Mr. Charles E. Haynes
John T. Andrews	Samuel Cushman	Hopkins Holsey
Charles G. Atherton	Thomas Davee	Orin Holt
William Beatty	John I. DeGraff	Benjamin C. Howard
Andrew Beirne	George C. Dromgoole	Edward B. Hubley
Bennet Bicknell	Alexander Duncan	William H. Hunter
Samuel Birdsall	John Edwards	Robert M. T. Hunter
Nathaniel B. Borden	Franklin H. Elmore	Samuel Ingham
John C. Brodhead	James Farrington	Thomas B. Jackson
Isaac H. Bronson	John Fairfield	Jabez Jackson
Andrew D. W. Bruyn	Henry A. Foster	Joseph Johnson
Andrew Buchanan	Jacob Fry, jr.	Nathaniel Jones
C. C. Cambreleng	Albert Gallup	John W. Jones
John Campbell	Samuel J. Gholson	Gouverneur Kemble
Timothy J. Carter	Thomas Glascock	Daniel Kilgore
John Chaney	Seaton Grantland	John Klingensmith, jr.
Reuben Chapman	Abraham P. Grant	Hugh S. Legare
Jonathan Cilley	Hiram Gray	Daniel P. Leadbetter
John F. H. Claiborne	John K. Griffin	Henry Logan
John C. Clark	Elisha Haley	Arphaxed Loomis
Jesse F. Cleveland	Robert H. Hammond	Francis S. Lyon
William K. Clowney	Thomas L. Hamer	James M. Mason
Walter Coles	Albert G. Harrison	Joshua L. Martin
Henry W. Connor	Micajah T. Hawkins	James J. McKay

Mr. Robert McClellan
Abraham McClellan
Charles McClure
Issac McKim
John Miller
William Montgomery
Ely Moore
William S. Morgan
Samuel W. Morris
Henry A. Muhlenberg
John L. Murray
William H. Noble
George W. Owens
Amasa J. Parker
William Parmenter
Lemuel Paynter

Mr. Isaac S. Pennybacker
David Petrikin
Lancelot Phelps
Francis W. Pickens
Arnold Plumer
William W. Potter
Zadock Pratt
John H. Prentiss
Luther Reily
R. Barnwell Rhett
John P. Richardson
Samuel T. Sawyer
Daniel Sheffer
Matthias Sheplor
James B. Spencer

Mr. Archibald Stuart
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
Obadiah Titus
Issac Toucey
George W. B. Towns
Henry Vail
Abraham Vanderveer
David D. Wagener
Taylor Webster
Joseph Weeks
Thomas T. Whittlesey
Jared W. Williams
John T. H. Worthington
Archibald Yell

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
James Alexander, jr.
Heman Allen
John W. Allen
J. Banker Aycrigg
John Bell
Richard Biddle
William Key Bond
James W. Bouldin
George N. Briggs
William B. Calhoun
John Calhoon
William B. Campbell
William B. Carter
Zadok Casey
John Chambers
Richard Cheatham
Timothy Childs
Thomas Corwin
Isaac E. Crary
Robert B. Cranston
John W. Crockett
Edward Curtis
Caleb Cushing
Edward Darlington
William C. Dawson
Edward Davies
Edmund Deberry
John Dennis
George H. Dunn
George Evans
Horace Everett
John Ewing
Richard Fletcher
Millard Fillmore
Patrick G. Goode

Mr. James Graham
William Graham
William J. Graves
George Grennell, jr.
Hiland Hall
William Halsted
James Harlan
Alexander Harper
William S. Hastings
Richard Hawes
Thomas Henry
William Herod
Ogden Hoffman
Daniel Jenifer
Henry Johnson
William Cost Johnson
Levi Lincoln
Andrew W. Loomis
Francis Mallory
Richard P. Marvin
Samson Mason
John B. P. Maxwell
Tho. M. T. McKennan
Richard H. Menefee
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Mathias Morris
Calvary Morris
Charles Naylor
Joseph C. Noyes
Charles Ogle
William Patterson
James A. Pearce
Luther C. Peck
Stephen C. Phillips

Mr. John Pope
David Potts, jr.
James Rariden
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
Joseph Ridgway
Francis C. Rives
John Robertson
Edward Rumsey
David Russell
John Sergeant
Augustine H. Shepperd
Charles Shepard
Ebenezer J. Shields
Mark H. Sibley
William Slade
Francis O. J. Smith
Adam W. Snyder
William W. Southgate
Edward Stanly
Charles C. Stratton
John Taliaferro
Waddy Thompson, jr.
Joseph L. Tillinghast
George W. Toland
Joseph R. Underwood
Albert S. White
John White
Elisha Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Sherrod Williams
Joseph L. Williams
Chistopher H. Williams
Henry A. Wise
Thomas Jones York

It was then ordered that the bill be read a third time to-day.

And the amendment being engrossed, the bill was then read the third time; and the question was stated, Shall it pass? when

A motion was made by Mr. Rice Garland, that the further consideration thereof be postponed until Tuesday next, the 3d of October.

Which motion was disagreed to by the House.

The previous question was then moved by Mr. McKim, and, being demanded by a majority of the members present,

The said previous was put, viz: Shall the main question be now put?
And passed in the affirmative.
The main question was then put, viz: Shall the bill pass?
And passed in the affirmative.
Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.
And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1837.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, presented memorials of inhabitants of the county of Medina, in the State of Ohio, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union of these States.

Mr. Naylor presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the city and county of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Sergeant presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Philadelphia county, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Paynter presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the county of Montgomery, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Fry presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the county of Montgomery, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. S. W. Morris presented like memorials of inhabitants of Susquehanna county, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Yorke presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the county of Burlington, in the State of New Jersey.

Mr. Allen, of Vermont, presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Montgomery, in the State of Vermont.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, presented petitions of inhabitants of the county of Medina, and of Bath, in said county and State of Ohio, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Jones, of Virginia, presented a petition of inhabitants of the county of Powhattan, in the State of Virginia, praying for a post route.

Mr. Jones, of Virginia, presented a memorial of the heirs of General Everard Meade, late of the county of Amelia, in the State of Virginia, praying remuneration for the revolutionary services of their ancestor.

Mr. Parmenter presented a petition of Henry Hatch, administrator of the estate of Crowell Hatch, late of Boston, deceased, praying indemnity for French spoliations committed prior to the year 1800.

The said memorials and petitions were laid upon the table, under the order of the House of the 11th instant.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Toland yesterday; and it was read, modified, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to this House copies of all official correspondence between the Department and all individuals or corporations, relative to a bill now before Congress to authorize the President of the United States to cause the issue of Treasury notes, and relative to the disposition of such notes; together with copies of all documents or papers on file in the Department relative thereto.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 9) entitled "An act to remit

the duties upon certain goods destroyed by fire at the late conflagration in the city of New York," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported an amendment to be proposed to the bill from the Senate (No. 3) entitled "An act authorizing a further postponement of payment upon duty bonds;" which amendment was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to which said bill is committed.

Ordered, That the report from the Secretary of the Treasury, received yesterday, in relation to the number of duty bonds that would be extended under the bill giving further time on said bonds, and in relation to the fees charged on such extension, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The House, according to the order of the 27th instant, resumed the consideration of the resolution reported from the Committee of Ways and Means on the 25th instant, "That it is inexpedient to charter a national bank."

The question recurred on the motion to amend, submitted by Mr. Wise on the 26th instant, to add to the resolution the words "at this time," and by adding the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That it will be expedient to establish a national bank whenever there shall be a clear manifestation of public sentiment in favor of such a measure."

A motion was made by Mr. Robertson to amend the amendment proposed by Mr. Wise, by adding, after the words "at this time," these words: "nor ought such an institution to be chartered at any time hereafter, unless an amendment to the constitution of the United States shall expressly delegate to Congress the power so to do."

And, after debate,

The House passed to the orders of the day.

The House resolved itself into the Committe of the Whole House on the state of the Union; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Connor reported that the committee had, according to order, had the State of the Union, generally, under consideration, particularly the bill of this House (No. 2) to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes, and had come to no resolution thereon.

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing the information called for by the House on the 28th instant, in relation to the number of sub-treasuries that will be required if the bill imposing additional duties as depositaries on public officers should become a law, the number of officers to be created, new buildings to be erected, and the expense of the system; which report was ordered to lie on table.

Mr. John Quincy Adams, by consent, submitted the following resolution; and the rule which requires the same to lie on the table one day for consideration being dispensed with, the said resolution was read, and agreed to by the House, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to transmit to this House copies of the monthly returns from the receivers of public moneys to the Treasury Department, required by the circular order of the 11th July, 1836, specifying the amount received by those respectively, of

gold and silver, and of bills authorized by the said circular order to be received, and also copies of all the certificates of deposite received at the Treasury from the late deposite banks, with the annexed proportions of gold and silver and of bank notes required of the said banks by the said circular order.

And then the House adjourned until Monday morning, 10 o'clock.

MONDAY, October 2, 1837.

Another member, viz: from the State of Alabama, Joab Lawler, appeared, was sworn to support the constitution of the United States, and took a seat in the House.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Dickins, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill from the Senate (No. 1) entitled "An act to postpone the fourth instalment of deposite with the States." And then he withdrew.

Mr. Ingham presented a memorial of inhabitants of Cheshire, in the State of Connecticut, praying for the establishment of a national bank.

Mr. Ingham presented memorials of inhabitants of Saybrook and Chatham, in the State of Connecticut, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Ingham presented memorials of inhabitants of Saybrook, Chester, Haddam, Chatham, Middletown, Middlefield, East Haddam, Killingworth, and Harwinton, in the State of Connecticut, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union of these States.

Mr. Fletcher, of Vermont, presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Peacham, in the State of Vermont.

Mr. Fletcher, of Vermont, presented memorials of inhabitants of Warren, Waitsfield, Berlin, and Concord, in the State of Vermont, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and remonstrating against the admission of any new slave-holding State into the Union of these States.

Mr. Toland presented a memorial of inhabitants of the county of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union of these States.

Mr. Crary presented like memorials of inhabitants of the county of Lenawee, in the State of Michigan.

Mr. Slade presented like memorials of inhabitants of Shoreham, Vergennes, Warren, Ferrisburg, and Constable, in the State of Vermont.

Mr. Everett presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Newbury, in the State of Vermont.

Mr. Lincoln presented memorials of inhabitants of Millbury and Gardner, in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States.

Mr. Albert S. White presented a petition in behalf of Madison Collins, from inhabitants of the State of Indiana, praying that the name of said Collins may be inscribed upon the invalid pension roll, for services rendered and disabilities incurred in the service of his country during the ate war with Great Britain.

Mr. Lawler presented a memorial of inhabitants of Talladega county, in the State of Alabama, praying for the incorporation of a national bank.

These several petitions and memorials were laid upon the table, under the order of the House of the 11th of September last.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution reported from the Committee of Ways and Means on the 25th of September ultimo, "That it is inexpedient to charter a national bank."

And after further debate, the hour of 11 A. M. arrived; when the debate was suspended; and

The House, in pursuance of the special order of the 26th of September, proceeded to the consideration of the resolution from the Senate fixing a day for the adjournment of Congress; which said resolution is in the words following, viz:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the two Houses of Congress will adjourn, and close the present session on Monday, the *ninth* day of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

A motion was made by Mr. Haynes to amend the said resolution, by striking out the word "*ninth,*" and inserting the word "*sixteenth.*"

A motion was made by Mr. William Cost Johnson, that the resolution do lie on the table; which motion was disagreed to by the House; when

A motion was made by Mr. Patton, that the further consideration of the resolution be postponed until Monday, the 9th of October instant; which motion was disagreed to by the House.

And the question was then put that the House do agree to the amendment moved by Mr. Haynes, viz: to strike out the word "*ninth,*" and to insert the word "*sixteenth,*"

And passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, ... 115, / Nays, ... 103.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. James Alexander, jun.	Mr. John Edwards	Mr. William Cost Johnson
Heman Allen	John Ewing	Nathaniel Jones
Hugh J. Anderson	James Farrington	John W. Jones
John T. Andrews	Henry A. Foster	Gouverneur Kemble
Charles G. Atherton	Jacob Fry, jun.	Joab Lawler
William Beatty	Albert Gallup	Hugh S. Legare
John Bell	Samuel J. Gholson	Daniel P. Leadbetter
Bennet Bicknell	James Graham	Arphaxed Loomis
Richard Biddle	Seaton Grantland	James M. Mason
Samuel Birdsall	Abraham P. Grant	Abram P. Maury
John C. Brodhead	William J. Graves	James J. McKay
Isaac H. Bronson	Hiram Gray	Robert McClellan
Jesse A. Bynum	John K. Griffin	Charles McClure
C. C. Cambreleng	Thomas L. Hamer	Isaac McKim
John Campbell	James Harlan	Richard H. Menefee
William B. Carter	Albert G. Harrison	Charles F. Mercer
John Chaney	Richard Hawes	John Miller
Richard Cheatham	Charles E. Haynes	William Montgomery
Jonathan Cilley	William Herod	William S. Morgan
Jesse F. Cleveland	Ogden Hoffman	Samuel W. Morris
William K. Clowney	Hopkins Holsey	Henry A. Muhlenberg
Walter Coles	Orin Holt	William H. Noble
Henry W. Connor	George W. Hopkins	Charles Ogle
Isaac E. Crary	Benjamin C. Howard	George W. Owens
John W. Crockett	Edward B. Hubley	John Palmer
Samuel Cushman	Robert M. T. Hunter	Amasa J. Parker
John I. DeGraff	Thomas B. Jackson	William Parmenter
George C. Dromgoole	Jabez Jackson	John M. Patton
Alexander Duncan	Joseph Johnson	Lemuel Paynter

Mr. Isaac S. Pennybacker
David Petriken
Lancelot Phelps
Francis W. Pickens
John Pope
David Potts, jun.
Zadock Pratt
John H. Prentiss
Joseph Ridgway
Francis C. Rives
Mr. John Robertson
Daniel Sheffer
William Slade
William W. Southgate
James B. Spencer
Archibald Stuart
John Taliaferro
William Taylor
Obadiah Titus
Mr. George W. Toland
Isaac Toucey
Hopkins L. Turney
Henry Vail
Taylor Webster
Joseph Weeks
Albert S. White
Thomas T. Whittlesey
Henry A. Wise

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
John W. Allen
J. Banker Aycrigg
Andrew Beirne
William Key Bond
Ratliff Boon
Nathaniel B. Borden
George N. Briggs
Andrew Buchanan
William B. Calhoun
John Calhoun
William B. Campbell
Zadok Casey
John Chambers
Reuben Chapman
Timothy Childs
Thomas Corwin
Robert Craig
Robert B. Cranston
Edward Curtis
Edward Darlington
William C. Dawson
Edward Davies
Edmund Deberry
John Dennis
George H. Dunn
Franklin H. Elmore
George Evans
Horace Everett
John Fairfield
Robert Fletcher
Millard Fillmore
Rice Garland
Thomas Glascock
Patrick G. Goode
Mr. William Graham
Elisha Haley
Hiland Hall
William Halsted
Robert H. Hammond
William S. Hastings
Micajah T. Hawkins
Thomas Henry
Samuel Ingham
Daniel Jenifer
Henry Johnson
Daniel Kilgore
John Klingensmith, jun.
Levi Lincoln
Henry Logan
Andrew W. Loomis
Francis S. Lyon
Richard P. Marvin
Samson Mason
Joshua L. Martin
William L. May
John P. B. Maxwell
Abraham McClellan
Thomas M. T. McKennan
John J. Milligan
Mathias Morris
Calvary Morris
John L. Murray
Charles Naylor
Joseph C. Noyes
William Patterson
James A. Pearce
Luther C. Peck
Stephen C. Phillips
Mr. Arnold Plumer
William W. Potter
James Rariden
Joseph F. Randolph
John Reed
Luther Reily
Abraham Rencher
John P. Richardson
Edward Rumsey
David Russell
Augustine H. Shepperd
Charles Shepard
Ebenezer J. Shields
Matthias Sheplor
Mark H. Sibley
Francis O. J. Smith
Adam W. Snyder
Edward Stanley
Charles C. Stratton
Waddy Thompson, jun.
Joseph L. Tillinghast
George W. B. Towns
Joseph B. Underwood
Abraham Vanderveer
David D. Wagener
John White
Elisha Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Sherrod Williams
Jared W. Williams
Joseph L. Williams
Christopher H. Williams
Archibald Yell
Thomas Jones Yorke

A motion was then made by Mr. Mercer that the further consideration of the said resolution be postponed until the first Monday in April next; which motion was disagreed to by the House.

And the question was put, that the House do agree to the resolution as amended,

And passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, ... 158, / Nays, ... 65.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. James Alexander, jr.
Hugh J. Anderson
John T. Andrews
Charles G. Atherton
William Beatty
Andrew Beirne
Bennet Bicknell
Mr. Richard Biddle
Samuel Birdsall
Ratliff Boon
Nathaniel B. Borden
George N. Briggs
John C. Brodhead
Isaac H. Bronson
Mr. Andrew D. W. Bruyn
Andrew Buchanan
C. C. Cambreleng
John Campbell
Timothy J. Carter
Zadok Casey
John Chambers

Mr. John Chaney
Reuben Chapman
Jonathan Cilley
Jesse F. Cleveland
William K. Clowney
Walter Coles
Henry W. Connor
Thomas Corwin
Robert Craig
Isaac E. Crary
Edward Curtis
Samuel Cushman
Edward Darlington
William C. Dawson
Thomas Davee
Edward Davies
Edmund Deberry
John I. DeGraff
George C. Dromgoole
Alexander Duncan
George H. Dunn
John Edwards
George Evans
John Ewing
James Farrington
John Fairfield
Isaac Fletcher
Henry A. Foster
Jacob Fry, jr.
Albert Gallup
Thomas Glascock
James Graham
William Graham
Seaton Grantland
Abraham P. Grant
Hiram Gray
George Grennell, jr.
Elisha Haley
Hiland Hall
William Halsted
Robert H. Hammond
Thomas L. Hamer
James Harlan
Albert G. Harrison
Mr. Micajah T. Hawkins
Charles E. Haynes
Thomas Henry
William Herod
Hopkins Holsey
Orin Holt
George W. Hopkins
Benjamin C. Howard
Edward B. Hubley
William H. Hunter
Samuel Ingham
Thomas B. Jackson
Jabez Jackson
Nathaniel Jones
John W. Jones
Gouverneur Kemble
Daniel Kilgore
John Klingensmith, jr.
Joab Lawler
Hugh S. Legare
Daniel P. Leadbetter
Levi Lincoln
Henry Logan
Arphaxed Loomis
Andrew W. Loomis
Francis S. Lyon
James M. Mason
Joshua L. Martin
John P. B. Maxwell
James J. McKay
Robert McClellan
Abraham McClellan
Charles McClure
Isaac McKim
Thos. M. T. McKennan
John Miller
William Montgomery
Ely Moore
William S. Morgan
Samuel W. Morris
Henry A. Muhlenberg
William H. Noble
Joseph C. Noyes
Charles Ogle
Mr. George W. Owens
John Palmer
Amasa Parker
William Parmenter
Lemuel Paynter
Isaac S. Pennybacker
David Petrikin
Lancelot Phelps
Francis W. Pickens
Arnold Plumer
David Potts, jr.
William W. Potter
Zadock Pratt
John H. Prentiss
James Rariden
Joseph F. Randolph
John Reed
Luther Reily
Abraham Rencher
John P. Richardson
Joseph Ridgway
Francis C. Rives
David Russell
Daniel Sheffer
Augustine H. Shepperd
Matthias Sheplor
Willitm Slade
James B. Spencer
Archibald Stuart
Charles C. Stratton
William Taylor
Obadiah Titus
George W. Toland
Isaac Toucey
George W. B. Towns
Hopkins L. Turney
Henry Vail
Abraham Vanderveer
David D. Wagener
Joseph Weeks
Albert S. White
John White
Thomas T. Whittlesey
Jared W. Williams

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allan
John W. Allen
John Bell
William Key Bond
William B. Calhoun
John Calhoon
William B. Campbell
William B. Carter
Richard Cheatham
Timothy Childs
Robert B. Cranston
John W. Crockett
Franklin H. Elmore
Horace Everett
Richard Fletcher
Millard Fillmore
Rice Garland
Patrick G. Goode
William J. Graves
John K. Griffin
William S. Hastings
Mr. Richard Hawes
Robert M. T. Hunter
Daniel Jenifer
Henry Johnson
Joseph Johnson
William Cost Johnson
Dixon H. Lewis
Richard P. Marvin
Samson Mason
Abram P. Maury
William L. May
Richard H. Menefee
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Mathias Morris
Calvary Morris
John L. Murray
Charles Naylor
William Patterson
John M. Patton
James A. Pearce
Luther C. Peck
Mr. Stephen C. Phillips
John Pope
John Robertson
Edward Rumsey
Charles Shepard
Ebenezer J. Shields
Mark H. Sibley
Adam W. Snyder
William W. Southgate
Edward Stanly
John Taliaferro
Joseph L. Tillinghast
Joseph R. Underwood
Taylor Webster
Elisha Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Sherrod Williams
Joseph L. Williams
Christopher H. Williams
Archibald Yell
Thomas Jones Yorke

Mr. Briggs, from the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined an enrolled bill (No. 1) entitled "An act to postpone the fourth instalment of deposite with the States," and found the same to be truly enrolled; when

The Speaker signed the said bill.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee of Elections on the election and return of John F. H. Claiborne and Samuel J. Gholson as members of this House from the State of Mississippi.

The question recurred on the amendment moved by Mr. Maury on the 27th of September, to the resolution reported by the Committee of Elections.

And, after debate,

The hour of half past two o'clock P. M. arrived, and the House took a recess until four o'clock.

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House resumed its session.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Dickins, their Secretary, notifying that the Senate concur in the amendment of this House to the resolution fixing a day for the adjournment of Congress; and so it is

Resolved, That the two Houses of Congress will adjourn and close the present session on Monday, the sixteenth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

The House then resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of Elections;

And, after further debate,

The House adjourned until to-morrow, 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

TUESDAY, October 3, 1837.

Ordered, That Mr. Evans, of Maine, have leave to be absent from the service of this House from Monday next, the 9th instant, for the remainder of the session.

Mr. Martin presented a petition of inhabitants of the county of Franklin, in the State of Alabama, praying for the establishment of a mail route.

Mr. Naylor presented a memorial of inhabitants of the city and county of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union of these States.

Mr. Darlington presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Delaware county, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Randolph presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Rahway, in the State of New Jersey.

Mr. Fillmore presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the towns of Collins, Eden, and Evans, in the county of Erie and State of New York.

Mr. Fletcher, of Vermont, presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the town of Concord, in the State of Vermont.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a like memorial of Justus Beardsley and 538 males and females of Perinton, in the State of New York.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a like memorial of William Livingston and other inhabitants of Jefferson county, in the State of Ohio.

Mr. Parmenter presented like memorials of inhabitants of Concord and Carlisle, in the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. Davee presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Exeter, in the State of Maine.

Mr. Darlington presented memorials of inhabitants of the State of Pennsylvania and of the county of Lancaster, in said State, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Briggs, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee did yesterday present to the President of the United States an enrolled bill (No. 1) entitled "An act to postpone the fourth instalment of deposite with the States."

Several messages, in writing, were received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Abraham Van Buren, his private Secretary; which were delivered in at the Speaker's table.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee of Elections on the election and return of John F. H. Claiborne and Samuel J. Gholson as members of this House from the State of Mississippi.

The question recurred on the amendment moved by Mr. Maury, on the 27th of September, to the resolution reported by the Committee of Elections;

And, after debate,

The hour of half past two o'clock P. M. arrived, and the House took a recess until four o'clock.

FOUR O'CLOCK P. M.

The House resumed its session.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the correspondence called for by the House on the 2d instant, between the Department and individuals, banks, or other corporations, relative to an issue of Treasury notes; which letter was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, prepared in obedience to the order of the House of the 30th September, calling for the monthly returns from receivers of public moneys under the specie circular of July 11, 1836, with copies of the certificates of deposites received at the Treasury from the late deposite banks; which report was read, and laid on the table.

The messages received from the President of the United States to-day were read, viz:

FIRST MESSAGE.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

I transmit to the House of Representatives a report of the Secretary of State, containing the information requested by their resolution of the 19th instant, together with the documents by which the report was accompanied.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, *September* 30, 1837.

Ordered, That the said message do lie on the table.

SECOND MESSAGE.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States of the 13th instant, respecting an annexation of Texas to the United States, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, and the documents by which it was accompanied.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, *September* 30, 1837.

Ordered, That the said message do lie on the table, and that ten thousand copies thereof, extra, be printed for the use of the members of the House.

THIRD MESSAGE.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th ultimo, concerning the boundary between the United States and the Mexican republic, and a cession of territory belonging to the Mexican confederation to the United States, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, and the documents by which it was accompanied.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, *October* 2, 1837.

Ordered, That the said message do lie on the table.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of Elections on the election and return of John F. H. Claiborne and Samuel J. Gholson as members of this House from the State of Mississippi.

The question recurred on the amendment moved by Mr. Maury, on the 27th September, to the resolution reported by the Committee of Elections;

And, after debate,

A call of the House was ordered; and the roll being called, all the members answered to their names except—

Mr. James Alexander, jr.	Mr. James Garland	Mr. John J. Milligan
Andrew Bierne	Hiland Hall	Charles F. Mitchell
Richard Biddle	Ogden Hoffman	Ely Moore
Timothy J. Carter	William H. Hunter	John M. Patton
Timothy Childs	Samuel Ingham	James A. Pearce
Jonathan Cilley	Daniel Jenifer	Stephen C. Phillips
John F. H. Claiborne	John W. Jones	Francis W. Pickens
John W. Crockett	Gouverneur Kemble	Joseph F. Randolph
Caleb Cushing	Joab Lawler	Abraham Rencher
John Dennis	Hugh S. Legare	Eleazer W. Ripley
Isaac Fletcher	Francis S. Lyon	Mark H. Sibley

A motion was made by Mr. Cushman, that further proceedings in the call be dispensed with;

And the question being put,

It passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, ... 137,
Nays, ... 61.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. Hugh J. Anderson	Mr. Andrew Beirne	Mr. William Key Bond
John T. Andrews	Bennet Bicknell	Ratliff Boon
Charles G. Atherton	Samuel Birdsall	Nathaniel B. Borden

Mr. James W. Bouldin
Isaac H. Bronson
Andrew D. W. Bruyn
Andrew Buchanan
Jesse Bynum
John Calhoon
C. C. Cambreleng
William B. Campbell
John Campbell
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Reuben Chapman
Jonathan Cilley
John C. Clark
Jesse F. Cleveland
William K. Clowney
Henry W. Connor
Thomas Corwin
Robert Craig
Isaac E. Crary
John W. Crockett
Samuel Cushman
William C. Dawson
Thomas Davee
Edward Davies
Edmund Deberry
John I. DeGraff
George C. Dromgoole
John Ewing
James Farrington
John Fairfield
Millard Fillmore
Henry A. Foster
Jacob Fry, jr.
Albert Gallup
Rice Garland
Thomas Glascock
Patrick G. Goode
James Graham
Seaton Grantland
Abraham P. Grant
William J. Graves
Hiram Gray

Mr. Elisha Haley
William Halsted
Thomas L. Hamer
Albert G. Harrison
Micajah T. Hawkins
Charles E. Haynes
Thomas Henry
William Herod
Hopkins Holsey
Orin Holt
George W. Hopkins
Benjamin C. Howard
Edward B. Hubley
Robert M. T. Hunter
Thomas B. Jackson
Jabez Jackson
Henry Johnson
Joseph Johnson
Nathaniel Jones
Daniel Kilgore
John Klingensmith, jr.
Joab Lawler
Daniel P. Leadbetter
Levi Lincoln
Henry Logan
Arphaxed Loomis
Francis S. Lyon
James M. Mason
Joshua L. Martin
Abram P. Maury
John P. B. Maxwell
James J. McKay
Robert McClellan
Abraham McClellan
Charles McClure
Isaac McKim
Charles F. Mercer
William Montgomery
William S. Morgan
Mathias Morris
Calvary Morris
William H. Noble
Charles Ogle

Mr. John Palmer
Amasa J. Parker
John M. Patton
Isaac S. Pennybacker
Lancelot Phelps
David Potts, jr.
John H. Prentiss
Luther Reily
R. Barnwell Rhett
John P. Richardson
Joseph Ridgway
Francis C. Rives
Edward Rumsey
David Russell
Samuel T. Sawyer
John Sergeant
Daniel Sheffer
Augustine H. Shepperd
Matthias Sheplor
Francis O. J. Smith
Adam W. Snyder
James B. Spencer
Edward Stanly
Archibald Stuart
William Taylor
George W. Toland
Isaac Toucey
Hopkins L. Turney
Joseph R. Underwood
Henry Vail
Abraham Vanderveer
David D. Wagener
Taylor Webster
Joseph Weeks
Albert S. White
John White
Elisha Whittlesey
Jared W. Williams
Christopher H. Williams
Henry A Wise
Archibald Yell
Thomas Jones Yorke

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
John W. Allen
J. Banker Aycrigg
William Beatty
George N. Briggs
John C. Brodhead
William B. Calhoun
William B. Carter
John Chambers
Richard Cheatham
Walter Coles
Robert B. Cranston
Edward Curtis
Edward Darlington
Alexander Duncan
John Edwards
Horace Everett
Richard Fletcher
Samuel J. Gholson
George Grennell, jr.

Mr. John K. Griffin
Robert H. Hammond
James Harlan
Alexander Harper
William S. Hastings
Andrew W. Loomis
Francis Mallory
Richard P. Marvin
Samson Mason
William L. May
Tho. M. T. McKennan
Richard H. Menefee
John Miller
Henry A. Muhlenberg
John L. Murray
Joseph C. Noyes
William Parmenter
William Patterson
Luther C. Peck
David Petrikin

Mr. Arnold Plumer
John Pope
William W. Potter
John Reed
John Robertson
Charles Shepard
Ebenezer J. Shields
William Slade
William W. Southgate
Charles C. Stratton
John Taliaferro
Francis Thomas
Joseph L. Tillinghast
Obadiah Titus
George W. B. Towns
Thomas T. Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Sherrod Williams
Joseph L. Williams
John T. H. Worthington

A motion was then made by Mr. Fillmore, that the report of the Committee of Elections do lie on the table.

And the question being put,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, ... 70,
Nays, ... 145.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
James Alexander, jr.
John W. Allen
J. Banker Aycrigg
John Bell
William Key Bond
John Calhoon
William B. Campbell
William B. Carter
John Chambers
Richard Cheatham
Timothy Childs
Thomas Corwin
Robert B. Cranston
John W. Crockett
Edward Curtis
Edward Darlington
William C. Dawson
Edward Davies
Edmund Deberry
John Dennis
George H. Dunn
Franklin H. Elmore
George Evans
Mr. Horace Everett
John Ewing
Patrick G. Goode
William Graham
William J. Graves
George Grennell, jr.
Hiland Hall
William Halsted
James Harlan
Alexander Harper
William S. Hastings
Richard Hawes
Thomas Henry
William Herod
Henry Johnson
Joab Lawler
Dixon H. Lewis
Francis S. Lyon
Francis Mallory
Samson Mason
Abram P. Maury
John P. B. Maxwell
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Mr. John J. Milligan
Calvary Morris
Charles Ogle
John Pope
David Potts, jr.
James Rariden
Joseph F. Randolph
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
Joseph Ridgway
David Russell
Samuel T. Sawyer
John Sergeant
William Slade
William W. Southgate
Edward Stanly
Waddy Thompson, jr.
Joseph L. Tillinghast
George W. Toland
Elisha Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Henry A. Wise
Thomas Jones Yorke

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. Heman Allen
Hugh J. Anderson
John T. Andrews
Charles G. Atherton
William Beatty
Andrew Beirne
Bennet Bicknell
Samuel Birdsall
Ratliff Boon
Nathaniel B. Borden
James W. Bouldin
George N. Briggs
John C. Brodhead
Isaac H. Bronson
Andrew D. W. Bruyn
Andrew Buchanan
Jesse A. Bynum
William B. Calhoun
Churchill C. Cambreleng
John Campbell
Timothy J. Carter
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Reuben Chapman
Jonathan Cilley
John C. Clark
Jesse F. Cleveland
William K. Clowney
Walter Coles
Henry W. Connor
Mr. Isaac E. Crary
Samuel Cushman
Thomas Davee
John I. De Graff
George C. Dromgoole
Alexander Duncan
John Edwards
James Farrington
John Fairfield
Richard Fletcher
Isaac Fletcher
Henry A. Foster
Jacob Fry, jr.
Albert Gallup
Rice Garland
Thomas Glascock
James Graham
Abraham P. Grant
Hiram Gray
John K. Griffin
Elisha Haley
Robert H. Hammond
Thomas L. Hamer
Albert G. Harrison
Micajah T. Hawkins
Charles E. Haynes
Hopkins Holsey
Orin Holt
George W. Hopkins
Benjamin C. Howard
Mr. Edward B. Hubley
Robert M. T. Hunter
Samuel Ingham
Thomas B. Jackson
Jabez Jackson
Joseph Johnson
Nathaniel Jones
John W. Jones
Daniel Kilgore
John Klingensmith, jr.
Daniel P. Leadbetter
Levi Lincoln
Henry Logan
Arphaxad Loomis
Andrew W. Loomis
Richard P. Marvin
James M. Mason
Joshua L. Martin
William L. May
James J. McKay
Robert McClellan
Abraham McClellan
Charles McClure
Isaac McKim
Richard H. Menefee
Charles F. Mercer
John Miller
William Montgomery
William S. Morgan
Samuel W. Morris

Mr. Henry A. Muhlenberg
John L. Murray
Joseph C. Noyes
John Palmer
Amasa J. Parker
William Parmenter
William Patterson
John M. Patton
Lemuel Paynter
James A. Pearce
Luther C. Peck
Isaac S. Pennybacker
David Petrikin
Lancelot Phelps
Stephen C. Phillips
Arnold Plumer
William W. Potter
Zadock Pratt
John H. Prentiss

Mr. Luther Reily
R. Barnwell Rhett
John P. Richardson
Francis C. Rives
John Robertson
Edward Rumsey
Daniel Sheffer
Charles Shepard
Ebenezer J. Shields
Matthias Sheplor
Francis O. J. Smith
Adam W. Snyder
James B. Spencer
Archibald Stuart
Charles C. Stratton
John Taliaferro
William Taylor
Francis Thomas

Mr. Obadiah Titus
Isaac Toucey
George W. B. Towns
Hopkins L. Turney
Joseph R. Underwood
Henry Vail
Abraham Vanderveer
David D. Wagener
Joseph Weeks
Albert S. White
John White
Thomas T. Whittlesey
Sherrod Williams
Jared W. Williams
Joseph L. Williams
Christopher H. Williams
John T. H. Worthington
Archibald Yell

The previous question was moved by Mr. Haynes; and being demanded by a majority of the members present,

The said previous question was put, viz: "Shall the main question be now put?"

And passed in the affirmative.

The main question was then put, viz: "Will the House agree to the resolution reported by the Committee of Elections, as follows, viz:

"*Resolved*, That Samuel J. Gholson and John F. H. Claiborne are duly elected members of the twenty-fifth Congress, and as such are entitled to their seats."

And passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, ... 118, / Nays, ... 101.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. Hugh J. Anderson
John T. Andrews
Charles G. Atherton
William Beatty
Andrew Beirne
Bennet Bicknell
Samuel Birdsall
Ratliff Boon
James W. Bouldin
John C. Brodhead
Isaac H. Bronson
Andrew D. W. Bruyn
Andrew Buchanan
Jesse A. Bynum
C. C. Cambreleng
John Campbell
Timothy J. Carter
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Reuben Chapman
Jonathan Cilley
John C. Clark
Jesse F. Cleveland
Walter Coles
Henry W. Connor
Isaac E. Crary
Samuel Cushman
Thomas Davee

Mr. John I. De Graff
George D. Dromgoole
Alexander Duncan
John Edwards
Franklin H. Elmore
James Farrington
John Fairfield
Isaac Fletcher
Henry A. Foster
Jacob Fry, jr.
Albert Gallup
Thomas Glascock
William Graham
Abraham P. Grant
Hiram Gray
Elisha Haley
Robert H. Hammond
Thomas L. Hamer
Albert G. Harrison
Micajah T. Hawkins
Charles E. Haynes
William Herod
Hopkins Holsey
Orin Holt
Benjamin C. Howard
Edward B. Hubley
Samuel Ingham
Thomas B. Jackson

Mr. Jabez Jackson
Joseph Johnson
Nathaniel Jones
John W. Jones
Gouverneur Kemble
Daniel Kilgore
John Klingensmith, jr.
Hugh S. Legare
Daniel P. Leadbetter
Dixon H. Lewis
Henry Logan
Arphaxed Loomis
James M. Mason
Joshua L. Martin
William L. May
Robert McClellan
Abraham McClellan
Charles McClure
Isaac McKim
John Miller
William Montgomery
Ely Moore
William S. Morgan
Samuel W. Morris
Henry A. Muhlenburg
John L. Murray
William H. Noble
John Palmer

Mr. Amasa J. Parker
William Parmenter
Lemuel Paynter
Isaac S. Pennybacker
David Petrikin
Lancelot Phelps
Arnold Plumer
William W. Potter
Zadock Pratt
John H. Prentiss
Luther Reily
R Barnwell Rhett
Mr. John P. Richardson
Francis C. Rives
Daniel Sheffer
Matthias Sheplor
Francis O. J. Smith
Adam W. Snyder
James B. Spencer
Archibald Stuart
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
Obadiah Titus
Mr. Isaac Toucy
Hopkins L. Turney
Henry Vail
Abraham Vanderveer
David D. Wagener
Taylor Webster
Joseph Weeks
Albert S. White
Thomas T. Whittlesey
Jared W. Williams
John T. H. Worthington.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
James Alexander, jr.
Heman Allen
John W. Allen
J. Banker Aycrigg
John Bell
William Key Bond
Nathaniel B. Borden
George N. Briggs
William B. Calhoun
John Calhoon
William B. Campbell
William B. Carter
John Chambers
Richard Cheatham
Timothy Childs
William K. Clowney
Thomas Corwin
Robert B. Cranston
John W. Crockett
Edward Curtis
Caleb Cushing
Edward Darlington
William C. Dawson
Edward Davies
Edmund Deberry
John Dennis
George H. Dunn
George Evans
Horace Everett
John Ewing
Richard Fletcher
Millard Fillmore
Rice Garland
Mr. Patrick G. Goode
William J. Graves
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Hiland Hall
William Halsted
James Harlan
Alexander Harper
William S. Hastings
Richard Hawes
Thomas Henry
Robert M. T. Hunter
Henry Johnson
Joab Lawler
Levi Lincoln
Andrew W. Loomis
Francis S. Lyon
Francis Mallory
Richard P. Marvin
Samson Mason
Abram P. Maury
John P. B. Maxwell
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Richard H. Menefee
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Calvary Morris
Joseph C. Noyes
Charles Ogle
William Patterson
John M. Patton
James A. Pearce
Luther C. Peck
Stephen C. Phillips
Mr. John Pope
David Potts, jr.
Joseph F. Randolph
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
Joseph Ridgway
John Robertson
Edward Rumsey
David Russell
Samuel T. Sawyer
John Sergeant
Augustine H. Shepperd
Charles Shepard
Ebenezer J. Shields
Mark H. Sibley
William Slade
William W. Southgate
Edward Stanly
Charles C. Stratton
John Taliaferro
Waddy Thompson, jr.
Joseph L. Tillinghast
George W. Toland
George W. B. Towns
Joseph R. Underwood
John White
Elisha Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Sherrod Williams
Joseph L. Williams
Christopher H. Williams
Henry A. Wise
Thomas Jones Yorke.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

WEDNESDAY, October 4, 1837.

Mr. Howard, by leave, submitted the following resolution; and the rule which requires the same to lie on the table one day being dispensed with, it was read and agreed to by the House, viz:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House the proceedings of the court of inquiry whereof Major General Scott was president, and which convened on the 4th of September, 1837, at Knoxville, in Tennessee, pursuant to General Order No. 49, to examine into the transactions of brevet Brigadier General Wool, and others under his command, in reference to his and their conduct in the Cherokee country.

On motion of Mr. John Quincy Adams, it was

Ordered, That ten thousand extra copies be printed of the message of the President of the United States communicating certain correspondence of William Tudor, late chargé d'affaires of the United States to Brazil.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution reported from the Committee of Ways and Means on the 25th of September, "That it is inexpedient to charter a national bank."

The question recurred on the motion made my by Mr. Sergeant yesterday, that the said resolution be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

And, after debate,

The previous question was moved by Mr. Cushman; when

A motion was made by Mr. Haynes that there be a call of the House;

And the question being put,

It passed in the affirmative.

The roll was then called, and all the members answered to their names except—

Mr. William Key Bond	Mr. James Graham	Mr. Henry A. Muhlenberg
Ratliff Boon	Seaton Grantland	Joseph C. Noyes
George N. Briggs	Abraham P. Grant	Amasa J. Parker
John C. Broadhead	William J. Graves	Luther C. Peck
Isaac H. Bronson	John K. Griffin	Francis W. Pickens
John Campbell	Elisha Haley	Joseph F. Randolph
William B. Carter	Thomas L. Hamer	John P. Richardson
John Chaney	William S. Hastings	Eleazer W. Ripley
William K. Clowney	Ogden Hoffman	Mark H. Sibley
John I. De Graff	Orin Holt	Edward Stanly
George Evans	Daniel Jenifer	George W. B. Towns
James Farrington	Gouverneur Kemble	Henry Vail
Millard Fillmore	Robert McClellan	David D. Wagener
Henry A. Foster	Charles F. Mercer	Joseph Weeks
James Garland	Charles F. Mitchell	

Further proceedings in the call were then dispensed with—

And the House divided on the motion for the previous question, when it was found to be demanded by a majority of the members present; and

The said previous question was put, viz: Shall the main question be now put?

When there appeared, { Yeas, ... 101, Nays, ... 101.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. Hugh J. Anderson	Mr. Walter Coles	Mr. Elisha Haley
John T. Andrews	Henry W. Connor	Robert H. Hammond
Charles G. Atherton	Robert Craig	Thomas L. Hamer
William Beatty	Isaac E. Crary	Albert G. Harrison
Andrew Beirne	Samuel Cushman	Micajah T. Hawkins
Bennett Bicknell	Thomas Davee	Charles E. Haynes
Samuel Birdsall	George C. Dromgoole	Hopkins Holsey
James W. Bouldin	Alexander Duncan	Orin Holt
Andrew D. W. Bruyn	John Edwards	George W. Hopkins
Andrew Buchanan	Franklin H. Elmore	Benjamin C. Howard
Jesse A. Bynum	John Fairfield	Edward B. Hubley
C. C. Cambreleng	Isaac Fletcher	William H. Hunter
Timothy J. Carter	Jacob Fry, jr.	Samuel Ingham
Reuben Chapman	Albert Gallup	Thomas B. Jackson
John F. H. Claiborne	Samuel J. Gholson	Jabez Jackson
John C. Clark	Thomas Glascock	Joseph Johnson
Jesse F. Cleveland	Hiram Gray	Nathaniel Jones,

Mr. John W. Jones	Mr. George W. Owens	Mr. Matthias Sheplor
Daniel Kilgore	John Palmer	Francis O. J. Smith
John Klingensmith, jr.	William Parmenter	James B. Spencer
Daniel P. Leadbetter	Lemuel Paynter	Archibald Stuart
Henry Logan	Isaac S. Pennybacker	William Taylor
Arphaxed Loomis	David Petrikin	Francis Thomas
James M. Mason	Lancelot Phelps	Obadiah Titus
James J. McKay	Francis W. Pickens	Isaac Toucey
Abraham McClellan	Arnold Plumer	Hopkins L. Turney
Charles McClure	William W. Potter	Abraham Vanderveer
Isaac McKim	Zadock Pratt	David D. Wagener
John Miller	John H. Prentiss	Taylor Webster
William Montgomery	Luther Reily	Thomas T. Whittlesey
Ely Moore	R. Barnwell Rhett	Jared W. Williams
William S. Morgan	Francis C. Rives	John T. H. Worthington
Samuel W. Morris	Daniel Sheffer	Archibald Yell
William H. Noble	Ebenezer J. Shields	

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams	Mr. Hiland Hall	Mr. Luther C. Peck
Heman Allen	William Halsted	Stephen C. Phillips
John W. Allen	James Harlan	John Pope
J. Banker Ayerigg	Alexander Harper	David Potts, jr.
John Bell	Thomas Henry	James Rariden
Richard Biddle	William Herod	John Reed
Nathaniel B. Borden	Robert M. T. Hunter	Abraham Rencher
William B. Calhoun	Daniel Jenifer	Joseph Ridgway
John Calhoon	Henry Johnson	John Robertson
William B. Campbell	William Cost Johnson	Edward Rumsey
Zadok Casey	Joab Lawler	David Russell
John Chambers	Dixon H. Lewis	Samuel T. Sawyer
Richard Cheatham	Levi Lincoln	John Sergeant
Timothy Childs	Andrew W. Loomis	Augustine H. Shepperd
William K. Clowney	Francis S. Lyon	Charles Shepard
Thomas Corwin	Francis Mallory	William Slade
Robert B. Cranston	Richard P. Marvin	Adam W. Snyder
John W. Crockett	Samson Mason	William W. Southgate
Edward Curtis	Joshua L. Martin	Charles C. Stratton
Caleb Cushing	Abram P. Maury	John Taliaferro
Edward Darlington	William L. May	Waddy Thompson, jr.
William C. Dawson	John P. B. Maxwell	Joseph L. Tillinghast
Edward Davies	Thomas M. T. McKennan	George W. Toland
Edmund Deberry	Richard H. Menefee	Joseph R. Underwood
John Dennis	Charles F. Mercer	Albert S. White
George H. Dunn	John J. Milligan	John White
Horace Everett	Mathias Morris	Elisha Whittlesey
John Ewing	Calvary Morris	Lewis Williams
Richard Fletcher	Charles Naylor	Sherrod Williams
Rice Garland	Joseph C. Noyes	Joseph L. Williams
Patrick G. Goode	Charles Ogle	Christopher H. Williams
James Graham	William Patterson	Henry A. Wise
William Graham	John M. Patton	Thomas James Yorke.
George Grennell, jr.	James A. Pearce	

The House being equally divided, the Speaker voted with the yeas; and so the question passed in the affirmative.

The main question was then put, viz: That the House do agree to the resolution reported by the Committee of Ways and Means; which is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That it is inexpedient to charter a national bank."

And passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, ... 123,
Nays, ... 91.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. Hugh J. Anderson
John T. Andrews
Charles G. Atherton
William Beatty
Andrew Beirne
Bennet Bicknell
Samuel Birdsall
James W. Bouldin
John C. Brodhead
Andrew D. W. Bruyn
Andrew Buchanan
Jesse A. Bynum
C. C. Cambreleng
Timothy J. Carter
Zadok Casey
Reuben Chapman
Jonathan Cilley
John F. H. Claiborne
John C. Clark
Jesse F. Cleveland
William K. Clowney
Walter Coles
Henry W. Connor
Robert Craig
Isaac B. Crary
Samuel Cushman
William C. Dawson
Thomas Davee
George C. Dromgoole
Alexander Duncan
John Edwards
Franklin H. Elmore
John Fairfield
Isaac Fletcher
Jacob Fry, jr.
Albert Gallup
Samuel J. Gholson
Thomas Glascock
Seaton Grantland
Hiram Gray
John K. Griffin

Mr. Elisha Haley
Robert H. Hammond
Thomas L. Hamer
Albert G. Harrison
Micajah T. Hawkins
Charles E. Haynes
Hopkins Holsey
Orin Holt
George W. Hopkins
Benjamin C. Howard
Edward B. Hubley
William H. Hunter
Robert M. T. Hunter
Samuel Ingham
Thomas B. Jackson
Jabez Jackson
Joseph Johnson
Nathaniel Jones
John W. Jones
Daniel Kilgore
John Klingensmith, jr.
Hugh S. Legare
Daniel P. Leadbetter
Dixon H. Lewis
Henry Logan
Arphaxed Loomis
Francis S. Lyon
Francis Mallory
James M. Mason
Joshua L. Martin
James J. McKay
Abraham McLellan
Charles McClure
Isaac McKim
John Miller
William Montgomery
Eli Moore
William S. Morgan
Mathias Morris
Samuel W. Morris
Henry A. Muhlenburg

Mr. William H. Noble
Charles Ogle
George W. Owens
John Palmer
William Parmenter
John M. Patton
Lemuel Paynter
Isaac S. Pennybacker
David Petrikin
Lancelot Phelps
Francis W. Pickens
Arnold Plumer
William W. Potter
Zadock Pratt
John H. Prentiss
Luther Reily
R. Barnwell Rhett
Francis C. Rives
John Robertson
Daniel Sheffer
Ebenezer J. Shields
Matthias Sheplor
Francis O. J. Smith
Adam W. Snyder
James B. Spencer
Archibald Stuart
John Taliaferro
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
Waddy Thompson, jr.
Obadiah Titus
Isaac Toucey
George W. B. Towns
Hopkins L. Turney
Abraham Vanderveer
David D. Wagener
Taylor Webster
Thomas T. Whittlesey
Jared W. Williams
John T. H. Worthington
Archibald Yell

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
John W. Allen
J. Banker Aycrigg
John Bell
Richard Biddle
William Key Bond
Nathaniel B. Borden
William B. Calhoun
John Calhoon
William B. Campbell
John Chambers
Richard Cheatham
Timothy Childs
Thomas Corwin
Robert B. Cranston
John W. Crockett
Edward Curtis
Caleb Cushing
Edward Darlington
Edward Davies

Mr. Edmund Deberry
John Dennis
George H. Dunn
Horace Everett
John Ewing
Richard Fletcher
Millard Fillmore
Rice Garland
Patrick G. Goode
James Graham
William Graham
William J. Graves
George Grennell, jr.
Hiland Hall
William Halsted
James Harlan
Alexander Harper
Richard Hawes
Thomas Henry
William Herod
Daniel Jenifer

Mr. Henry Johnson
William Cost Johnson
Joab Lawler
Levi Lincoln
Andrew W. Loomis
Richard P. Marvin
Samson Mason
Abraham P. Maury
William L. May
John P. B. Maxwell
Tho. M. T. McKennan
Richard H. Menefee
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Calvary Morris
Charles Naylor
William Patterson
James A. Pearce
Luther C. Peck
Stephen C. Phillips
John Pope

Mr. David Potts, jr.	Mr. Charles Shepard	Mr. Albert S. White
James Rariden	Mark H. Sibley	John White
Joseph F. Randolph	William Slade	Elisha Whittlesey
John Reed	William W. Southgate	Lewis Williams
Abraham Rencher	Edward Stanly	Sherrod Williams
Joseph Ridgway	Charles C. Stratton	Joseph L. Williams
Edward Rumsey	Joseph L. Tillinghast	Christ'her H. Williams
David Russell	George W. Toland	Henry A. Wise
John Sergeant	Joseph R. Underwood	Thomas Jones Yorke
Aguustine H. Shepperd		

The bill from the Senate (No. 6) entitled "An act imposing additional duties as depositaries in certain cases on public officers," was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill (No. 2) of this House, to provide for issuing Treasury notes.

The question was stated, that the House do concur with the Committee of the Whole House in its amendment to said bill, viz: to strike out all thereof after the enacting words, and to insert a new bill in place thereof; when

A motion was made by Mr. Rhett to amend the said amendment;

And, after debate, the hour of half past 2 o'clock, P. M. arrived,

And the House took a recess until 4 o'clock.

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M., OCTOBER 5, 1837.

The House resumed its session.

Mr. John Quincy Adams, by leave, submitted the following resolution; and the rule which requires the same to lie on the table one day being dispensed with, the resolution was read, and agreed to, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before this House, the last weekly statements of the Treasurer of the United States, showing the amount at his credit in the late deposite banks, by the returns last received from the said banks, and specifying what portions of the balances due from the said banks at the times given in the statement annexed to the report of the said Secretary on the finances, made at the commencement of the present session of Congress, have been since drawn from the said banks respectively.

On motion of Mr. Everett,

Ordered, That the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds have leave to sit during the session of the House.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill of this House (No. 2) to provide for issuing Treasury notes.

The question recurred on the motion made yesterday by Mr. Rhett, to amend the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, by inserting in the first section thereof, after the words "Treasury notes," these words, "or bills receivable in payment of public dues."

And on the question to agree to this amendment,

It was decided in the negative.

A motion was made by Mr. Underwood to strike out the whole of the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, after the word "That," with which it commences, and to insert the following:

"The Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to sell and transfer to the purchaser or purchasers the bonds or evidences of debt executed by the president, directors, and company of the Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania, for and in consideration of the stock held by the United States in the late Bank of the United States, and to apply the money arising from such sale and transfer in payment of any demands upon the Treasury: *Provided, however,* That no sale and transfer of said bonds or evidences of debt shall be made for a less sum than the nominal amount of said bonds or evidences of debt, exclusive of interest.

"Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to continue from time to time, and as the exigencies of the Government may require it, to draw upon the funds of the United States deposited in the State banks, in favor of such of the public creditors as may be willing to receive such drafts; and in case such drafts are not paid by the banks upon being presented by the holder or holders, then it may be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, and he is hereby required, to receive such drafts remaining unpaid in payment of all dues to the Government for duties, taxes, and public lands."

And, after debate,

The House adjourned till to-morrow, ten o'clock in the forenoon.

FRIDAY, October 6, 1837.

Another member, viz: from the State of Tennessee, William Stone, appeared, was sworn to support the constitution of the United States, and took a seat in the House.

Mr. Morgan presented a petition of inhabitants of the counties of Preston and Monongahela, in the State of Virginia, praying for the establishment of a mail route.

Mr. Wise presented a memorial of sundry ladies and gentlemen of the county of Halifax, in the State of Virginia, praying Congress to provide suitable husbands, at the national expense, for all female petitioners on the subject of slavery, thereby as the petitioners state, giving their minds the direction calculated to make them good matrons, and averting the evils with which the priesthood and fanaticism of the Eastern States threaten the people of the South.

The above-mentioned petition and memorial were laid on the table, under the order of the House of the 11th September last.

Mr. Haynes withdrew the motion made by him yesterday, that the House do reconsider the vote taken yesterday agreeing to the resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy to communicate to the House certain information in relation to the delay in the sailing of the exploring expedition.

On motion of Mr. Thomas,

Ordered, That the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to which is committed the bill (No. 10) to continue in force certain laws to the close of the next session of Congress, be discharged from the further consideration thereof.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the said bill; when

A motion was made by Mr. Briggs that it be recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report the titles of the laws to be continued in force until the close of the next session of Congress. This motion was disagreed to; and it was then

Ordered, That the bill be engrossed, and read a third time to-day.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. Wise on the 19th of September, for an inquiry into the causes of the Florida war, and into the causes of the extraordinary delays and failures, and the expenditures which have attended the prosecution of that war, and into the manner of its conduct and the facts of its history generally.

The amendment proposed to said resolution by Mr. Glascock on the 21st of September, was read; when

Mr. Glascock modified his amendment by adding thereto these words, "except such persons as may be engaged at the time in said Florida war."

The question recurred on the motion made by Mr. Howard on the 21st of September, to amend the amendment moved by Mr. Glascock, by striking out the words "a select committee be appointed," and inserting "the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed."

And, after further debate,

The House, on motion, proceeded to the orders of the day, and to the business on the Speaker's table; when

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with the order of yesterday, calling for the last weekly statement of the Treasurer of the United States, showing the amount at his credit in the late deposite banks by the last returns from the banks; which report was ordered to lie on the table.

An engrossed bill (No. 10) entitled "An act to continue in force certain laws to the next session of Congress," was read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in the said bill.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill of this House (No. 2) to provide for an issue of Treasury notes.

The question recurred on the motion made by Mr. Underwood yesterday, to amend the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

And, after debate, the hour of half past two o'clock P. M. arrived;

And the House took a recess until four o'clock P. M.

FOUR O'CLOCK P. M., OCTOBER 6, 1837.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill of this House (No. 2) to provide for the issuing of Treasury notes.

And the question again recurred on the motion made by Mr. Underwood yesterday, to amend the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, by striking out the whole thereof after the word "That," with which it commences, and inserting the following:

"The Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to sell and transfer to the purchaser or purchasers, the bonds or evidences of debt executed by the president, directors, and company of the Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania, for and in consideration of the stock held by the United States in the late Bank of the United States; and to apply the money arising from such sale and transfer in payment of any demands upon the Treasury: *Provided, however*, That no sale and transfer of said bonds or evidences of debt shall be made for a less sum than the nominal amount of said bonds or evidences of debt, exclusive of interest.

"Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to continue from time to time, and as the exigencies of the Government may require it, to draw upon the funds of the United States deposited in the State banks, in favor of such of the public creditors as may be willing to receive such drafts; and in case such drafts are not paid by the banks upon being presented by the holder or holders, then it may be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, and he is hereby required, to receive such drafts remaining unpaid, in payment of all dues to the Government for duties, taxes, and public lands."

And, on the question to agree to this amendment,

It passed in the negative, { Yeas, ... 104, Nays, ... 112.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams	Mr. Patrick G. Goode	Mr. William Patterson
James Alexander, jr.	James Graham	John M. Patton
Heman Allen	William Graham	Luther C. Peck
John W. Allen	William J. Graves	Stephen C. Phillips
J. Banker Ayerigg	George Grennel, jr.	John Pope
John Bell	John K. Griffin	David Potts, jr.
Richard Biddle	William Halsted	James Rariden
William Key Bond	James Harlan	John Reed
James W. Bouldin	Alexander Harper	Abraham Rencher
George N. Briggs	William S. Hastings	Joseph Ridgway
William B Calhoun	Richard Hawes	John Robertson
John Calhoon	Thomas Henry	Edward Rumsey
William B. Campbell	William Herod	David Russell
John Campbell	Ogden Hoffman	Samuel T. Sawyer
William B. Carter	George W. Hopkins	Augustine H. Shepperd
John Chambers	Robert M. T. Hunter	Charles Shepard
Richard Cheatham	Daniel Jenifer	Mark H. Sibley
Timothy Childs	Henry Johnson	William Slade
Willliam K. Clowney	William Cost Johnson	William W. Southgate
Thomas Corwin	Joab Lawler	Edward Stanly
Robert B. Cranston	Levi Lincoln	Charles C. Stratton
John W. Crockett	Andrew W. Loomis	John Taliaferro
Edward Curtis	Francis Mallory	Waddy Thompson, jr.
Caleb Cushing	Richard P. Marvin	Joseph L. Tillinghast
Edward Darlington	Samson Mason	Joseph R. Underwood
William C. Dawson	Abram P. Maury	Albert S. White
Edward Davies	John P. B. Maxwell	John White
John Dennis	Thomas M. T. McKennan	Elisha Whittlesey
George H. Dunn	Richard H. Menefee	Lewis Williams
Franklin H Elmore	Charles F. Mercer	Sherrod Williams
Horace Everett	John J. Milligan	Joseph L. Williams
John Ewing	Calvary Morris	Christopher H. Williams
Richard Fletcher	Charles Naylor	Henry A. Wise
Millard Fillmore	Joseph C. Noyes	Thomas Jones Yorke.
Rice Garland	Charles Ogle	

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. Hugh J. Anderson	Mr. Andrew Buchanan	Mr. Henry W. Connor
John T. Andrews	C. C. Cambreleng	Isaac E. Crary
Charles G. Atherton	Timothy J. Carter	Samuel Cushman
William Beatty	Zadok Casey	Thomas Davee
Andrew Beirne	John Chaney	John I. DeGraff
Bennet Bicknell	Reuben Chapman	George C. Dromgoole
Samuel Birdsall	Jonathan Cilley	Alexander Duncan
Ratliff Boon	John F. H. Claiborne	John Edwards
John C. Brodhead	John C. Clark	James Farrington
Isaac H. Bronson	Jesse F. Cleveland	John Fairfield
Andrew D. W. Bruyn	Walter Coles	Henry A. Foster

Mr. Jacob Fry, jr.
Albert Gallup
Samuel J. Gholson
Thomas Glascock
Seaton Grantland
Abraham P. Grant
Hiram Gray
Elisha Haley
Robert H. Hammond
Albert G. Harrison
Micajah T. Hawkins
Charles E. Haynes
Hopkins Holsey
Orin Holt
Benjamin C. Howard
Edward B. Hubley
Samuel Ingham
Thomas B. Jackson
Jabez Jackson
Nathaniel Jones
John W. Jones
Gouverneur Kemble
Daniel Kilgore
John Klingensmith, jr.
Hugh S. Legare
Daniel P. Leadbetter
Dixon H. Lewis
Mr. Henry Logan
Arphaxed Loomis
Francis S. Lyon
James M. Mason
Joshua L. Martin
James J. McKay
Robert McClellan
Abraham McClellan
Charles McClure
Isaac McKim
John Miller
William Montgomery
William S. Morgan
Samuel W. Morris
Henry A. Muhlenberg
John L. Murray
William H. Noble
George W. Owens
John Palmer
Amasa J Parker
William Parmenter
Lemuel Paynter
Isaac S. Pennybacker
David Petriken
Lancelot Phelps
Arnold Plumer
Mr. William W. Potter
Zadock Pratt
John H. Prentiss
Luther Reily
R. Barnwell Rhett
John P. Richardson
Francis C. Rives
Daniel Sheffer
Matthias Sheplor
Adam W. Snyder
James B. Spencer
Archibald Stuart
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
Obadiah Titus
Isaac Toucey
George W. B. Towns
Hopkins L. Turney
Abraham Vanderveer
David D. Wagener
Taylor Webster
Joseph Weeks
Thomas T. Whittlesey
Jared W. Williams
John T. H. Worthington
Archibald Yell.

A motion was then made by Mr. Rhett to amend the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole House, by striking out from the word "thereof," in the 4th line of the 2d section, to the word "payment," in the 16th line of the same section, and inserting the words, "on presentation."

And pending the question on this motion,

The House adjourned until to-morrow, 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

SATURDAY, October 7, 1837.

Mr. Cushman presented a memorial of inhabitants of Somerworth, in the county of Stafford, and State of New Hampshire, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union of these States.

Mr. Henry presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the county of Mercer, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Henry presented memorials of inhabitants of the county of Mercer, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Henry presented a memorial of inhabitants of the county of Mercer, in the State of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the admission of any additional slave-holding State into the Union of these States.

Mr. Davee presented a memorial of inhabitants of Bangor, in the State of Maine, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union of these States.

The said memorials were severally laid upon the table, under the order of the House of the 11th of September last.

Mr. Harrison, of Missouri, by leave, submitted the following resolution; and the rule which requires the same to lie on the table one day being dispensed with, the resolution was read, and agreed to, viz:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House whether any foreign Power, or the subjects of any

foreign Power, have possession of any portion of the territory of the United States on the Columbia river, or are in the occupancy of the same; and, if so, in what way, by what authority, and how long such possession or occupancy has been kept by such persons.

A motion was made by Mr. Bond, that the rules in relation to the order of business be dispensed with, and that he have leave to submit a resolution; which was read, in the words following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform this House whether he has made any contract or agreement with any person to engrave a plate on which to print Treasury notes; and, if so, then to state with whom, and when the said contract or agreement was made, and whether the same has been executed on the part of the artist, and whether any notes have been printed, designed to be issued, if the bill to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes shall become a law.

And, pending the question on the motion of Mr. Bond,

A call of the House was ordered;

And, the roll being called, all the members answered to their names except—

Mr. Andrew Beirne
John Bell
Richard Biddle
Samuel Birdsall
Ratliff Boon
Nathaniel B. Borden
James W. Bouldin
George N. Briggs
John C. Brodhead
Isaac H. Bronson
Andrew D. W. Bruyn
Andrew Buchanan
Jesse A. Bynum
William B. Calhoun
John Calhoon
John Campbell
Timothy J. Carter
William B. Carter
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Reuben Chapman
Richard Cheatham
Timothy Childs
Jonathan Cilley
John F. H. Claiborne
John C. Clark
Walter Coles
Henry W. Connor
Robert Craig
John W. Crockett
Edward Curtis
Caleb Cushing
Edward Darlington
Thomas Davee
Edmund Deberry
John Dennis
George C. Dromgoole
George H. Dunn
John Edwards
Franklin H. Elmore
George Evans
John Fairfield
Richard Fletcher

Mr. Isaac Fletcher
Henry A. Foster
James Garland
Rice Garland
Samuel J. Gholson
James Graham
Seaton Grantland
Abraham P. Grant
William J. Graves
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Hiland Hall
William Halsted
Robert H. Hammond
Thomas L. Hamer
Albert G. Harrison
William S. Hastings
Richard Hawes
Micajah T. Hawkins
Thomas Henry
Ogden Hoffman
Benjamin C. Howard
William H. Hunter
Robert M. T. Hunter
Daniel Jenifer
Henry Johnson
Joseph Johnson
Gouverneur Kemble
Daniel Kilgore
Joab Lawler
Levi Lincoln
Henry Logan
Andrew W. Loomis
Francis Mallory
James M. Mason
Abram P. Maury
William L. May
Robert McClellan
Charles McClure
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Charles F. Mitchell

Mr. William Montgomery
Ely Moore
Samuel W. Morris
Henry A. Muhlenburg
John L. Murray
Charles Naylor
Joseph C. Noyes
Charles Ogle
John Palmer
Amasa J. Parker
John M. Patton
James A. Pearce
Isaac S. Pennybacker
David Petriken
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
Arnold Plumer
John Pope
David Potts, jr.
Zadock Pratt
Joseph F. Randolph
John Reed
R. Barnwell Rhett
Eleazer W. Ripley
John Robertson
David Russell
John Sergeant
Daniel Sheffer
Mark H. Sibley
William Slade
Francis O. J. Smith
Edward Stanly
Waddy Thompson
Joseph L. Tillinghast
George W. Toland
George W. B. Towns
Hopkins L. Turney
David D. Wagener
Joseph Weeks
Albert S. White
Sherrod Williams
John T. H. Worthington

Further proceedings in the call were then dispensed with;
And the question was put on the motion made by Mr. Bond,
And passed in the negative, { Yeas, ... 70,
Nays, ... 85.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,
Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
James Alexander, jr.
Heman Allen
John W. Allen
John Bell
William Key Bond
George N. Briggs
William B. Calhoun
John Calhoon
William B. Carter
John Chambers
Richard Cheatham
John C. Clark
Thomas Corwin
Robert B. Cranston
John W. Crockett
Caleb Cushing
William C. Dawson
Thomas Davee
Edmund Deberry
John I. DeGraff
John Dennis
George H. Dunn
Horace Everett
Mr. John Ewing
William Graham
James Harlan
Alexander Harper
Richard Hawes
Thomas Henry
William Herod
Henry Johnson
William Cost Johnson
Joab Lawler
Andrew W. Loomis
Francis Mallory
Samson Mason
Abram P. Maury
John P. B. Maxwell
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Richard H. Menefee
Mathias Morris
Calvary Morris
Charles Naylor
Joseph C. Noyes
William Patterson
Francis W. Pickens
Mr. John Pope
John H. Prentiss
James Raridan
Joseph F. Randolph
Joseph Ridgway
Edward Rumsey
David Russell
Samuel T. Sawyer
John Sergeant
William Slade
William W. Southgate
William Stone
Charles C. Stratton
John Taliaferro
Joseph R. Underwood
Albert S. White
John White
Elisha Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Sherrod Williams
Christopher H. Williams
Henry A. Wise
Thomas Jones Yorke

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. Hugh J. Anderson
Charles G. Atherton
Bennet Bicknell
Samuel Birdsall
James W. Bouldin
John C. Brodhead
Isaac H. Bronson
Andrew Buchanan
Jesse A. Bynum
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Timothy J. Carter
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Jonathan Cilley
John F. H. Claiborne
Jesse F. Cleveland
Walter Coles
Henry F. Connor
Samuel Cushman
James Farrington
John Fairfield
Richard Fletcher
Henry A. Foster
Albert Gallup
James Garland
Samuel J. Gholson
Abraham P. Grant
Hiram Gray
Elisha Haley
Mr. Robert H. Hammond
Albert G. Harrison
Charles E. Haynes
Hopkins Holsey
Orin Holt
George W. Hopkins
Benjamin C. Howard
Edward B. Hubley
William H. Hunter
Samuel Ingham
Thomas B. Jackson
Jabez Jackson
Nathaniel Jones
John W. Jones
John Klingensmith, jr.
Levi Lincoln
Henry Logan
Arphaxed Loomis
Richard P. Marvin
Joshua L. Martin
James J. McKay
Robert McClellan
Charles McClure
Isaac McKim
William Montgomery
William S. Morgan
Samuel W. Morris
William H. Noble
Mr. George W. Owens
Amasa J. Parker
Lemuel Paynter
Isaac S. Pennybacker
David Petrikin
Lancelot Phelps
Arnold Plumer
Zadock Pratt
Luther Reily
R. Barnwell Rhett
John P. Richardson
Francis C. Rives
Daniel Sheffer
Matthias Sheplor
Francis O. J. Smith
Adam W. Snyder
James B. Spencer
Archibald Stuart
Obadiah Titus
Hopkins L. Turney
Henry Vail
Abraham Vanderveer
David D. Wagener
Joseph Weeks
Mhomas T. Whittlesey
Jared W. Williams
John T. H. Worthington
Archibald Yell

Mr. Halsted, by leave, submitted the following resolution; and the rule which requires the same to lie on the table one day being dispensed with, it was read, and agreed to by the House, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform this House, at its next session, who was the superintendent of the work for the improvement of Little Egg harbor; and whether it was executed according to the plan reported to the War Department, as required by the law making the appropriation; and, if not, on what authority was another plan substituted.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. Wise on the 19th of September, for an inquiry into the causes of the Florida war, and into the causes of the extraordinary delays and failures and the expenditures which have attended the prosecution of that war, and into the manner of its conduct and the facts of its history generally.

The question recurred on the motion made by Mr. Howard on the 21st of September, to amend the amendment moved by Mr. Glascock on the same day, by striking out the words "a select committee be appointed," and inserting "the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed."

And, after debate,

The House, on motion, proceeded to the orders of the day, and to the business on the Speaker's table.

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, made in obedience to a resolution of the House of the 19th ultimo, calling for a statement of the number of bushels of corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, and other bread-stuffs, imported from foreign countries into the ports of the United States during the last twelve years; which report was laid on the table.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill of this House (No. 2) to provide for issuing Treasury notes.

The question recurred on the amendment moved by M. Rhett to the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and pending yesterday.

And, after debate, the hour of half past two o'clock, P. M., arrived;

And the House took a recess until four o'clock, P. M.

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M., OCTOBER 7, 1837.

The House resumed its session; and again proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for issuing Treasury notes.

The question again recurred on the amendment moved by Mr. Rhett to the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; the second section of which amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole House is as follows:

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Treasury notes authorized to be issued by the first section of this act, shall be reimbursed and redeemed by the United States at the *Treasury thereof*, after the expiration of one year from the dates of the said notes respectively, *from which said dates, for the term of one year, and no longer, they shall bear such interest as shall be expressed upon the face of the said notes; which rate of interest upon each several issue of the said notes, shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, by and with the advice and approbation of the President; but shall in no case exceed the rate of interest of six per centum per annum. The reimbursement herein provided for shall be made at the Treasury of the United States to the holders of the said notes respectively, upon presentment,*

and shall include the principal of each note, and the interest which may be due thereon at the time of payment. For this reimbursement, at the time and times herein specified, the faith of the United States is hereby solemnly pledged.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Rhett he now modified as follows: Between the word *Treasury*, and the word *thereof*, insert the words "upon presentation;" and strike out from the word *respectively* to the word *payment*; so that, if amended, the said section shall read as follows:

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Treasury notes authorized to be issued by the first section of this act, shall be reimbursed and redeemed by the United States at the Treasury, upon presentation thereof, after the expiration of one year from the dates of the said notes respectively; and for this reimbursement at the time and times herein specified, the faith of the United States is hereby solemnly pledged.

And on the question that the House do agree to the amendment proposed by Mr. Rhett,

It passed in the negative, { Yeas, ... 81,
Nays, ... 137.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Bell	Mr. William Graham	Mr. Stephen C. Philips
William Key Bond	William J. Graves	John Pope
Ratcliff Boon	Hiram Gray	William W. Potter
John C. Brodhead	John K. Griffin	James Rariden
William B. Campbell	Robert H. Hammond	R. Barnwell Rhett
John Campbell	James Harlan	John P. Richardson
William B. Carter	Alexander Harper	Joseph Ridgway
Reuben Chapman	Richard Hawes	Francis C. Rives
Timothy Childs	Micajah T. Hawkins	David Russell
John F. H. Claiborne	William Herod	Daniel Sheffer
Jesse F. Cleveland	Orin Holt	Augustine H. Shepperd
William K. Clowney	Edward B. Hubley	Ebenezer J. Shields
Henry W. Connor	Samuel Ingham	Matthias Sheplor
Isaac E. Crary	Daniel Jenifer	Mark H. Sibley
Edward Curtis	Henry Johnson	Francis O. J. Smith
William C. Dawson	William Cost Johnson	William Stone
Thomas Davee	Hugh S. Legare	Waddy Thompson
John Dennis	Dixon H. Lewis	George W. B. Towns
Alexander Duncan	Francis S. Lyon	David D. Wagener
George H. Dunn	Joshua L. Martin	Taylor Webster
Franklin H. Elmore	Charles McClure	Albert S. White
John Ewing	William Montgomery	John White
James Garland	Matthias Morris	Elisha Whittlesey
Rice Garland	Calvary Morris	Lewis Williams
Samuel J. Gholson	Henry A. Muhlenberg	Sherrod Williams
Thomas Glascock	John L. Murray	Henry A. Wise
James Graham	David Petrikin	Thomas Jones York.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams	Mr. Richard Biddle	Mr. Timothy J. Carter
James Alexander, jr.	Samuel Birdsall	Zadok Cuss
Heman Allen	Nathaniel B. Borden	John Chambers
John W. Allen	George N. Briggs	John Chaney
Hugh J. Anderson	Isaac H. Bronson	Richard Cheatham
John T. Andrews	Andrew D. W. Brown	John C. Clark
Charles J. Atherton	Andrew Buchanan	Walter Coles
J. Banker Aycrigg	Jesse A. Bynum	Thomas Corwin
William Beatty	William B. Calhoun	Robert Craig
Andrew Beirne	John Calhoon	Robert B. Cranston
Bennet Bicknell	C. C. Cambreleng	John W. Crockett

Mr. Caleb Cushing	Mr. John Klingensmith	Mr. Isaac S. Pennybacker
Samuel Cushman	Daniel P. Leadbetter	Arnold Plumer
Edward Darlington	Levi Lincoln	David Potts, jr.
Edward Davies	Henry Logan	John H. Prentiss
Edmund Deberry	Arphaxed Loomis	John Reed
John I. DeGraff	Andrew W. Loomis	Luther Reily
George C. Dromgoole	Francis Mallory	Abraham Rencher
John Edwards	Richard P. Marvin	John Robertson
Horace Everett	James M. Mason	Edward Rumsey
James Farrington	Samson Mason	Samuel T. Sawyer
Richard Fletcher	Abram P. Maury	John Sergeant
Millard Fillmore	James J. McKay	William Slade
Henry A. Foster	Robert McClellan	Adam W. Snyder
Jacob Fry, jr.	Abraham McClellan	William W. Southgate
Albert Gallup	Isaac McKim	James B. Spencer
Patrick G. Goode	Tho. M. T. McKennan	Edward Stanly
Seaton Grantland	Richard H. Menefee	Archibald Stuart
George Grennell, jr.	Charles F. Mercer	Charles C. Stratton
Elisha Haley	John J. Milligan	John Taliaferro
William Halsted	John Miller	William Taylor
Albert G. Harrison	William S. Morgan	Francis Thomas
William S. Hastings	Samuel W. Morris	Obadiah Titus
Charles E. Haynes	Charles Naylor	Isaac Toucey
Thomas Henry	William H. Noble	Hopkins L. Turney
Hopkins Holsey	Joseph C. Noyes	Joseph R. Underwood
George W. Hopkins	Charles Ogle	Henry Vail
Benjamin C. Howard	George W. Owens	Abraham Vanderveer
William H. Hunter	John Palmer	Joseph Weeks
Robert M. T. Hunter	Amasa J. Parker	Thomas T. Whittlesey
Thomas B. Jackson	William Parmenter	Jared W. Williams
Jabez Jackson	William Patterson	Joseph L. Williams
Joseph Johnson	John M. Patton	Christopher H. Williams
John W. Jones	Lemuel Paynter	John T. H. Worthington
Gouverneur Kemble	James A. Pearce	Archibald Yell
Daniel Kilgore	Luther C. Peck	

On motion of Mr. Wise, the first section of the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole was amended by striking out the words "*as he may think expedient*," and inserting, "as the exigencies of the Government may require."

A motion was made by Mr. Wise to strike out from the 2d section of the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole House these words: "from which said dates, for the term of one year, and no longer, they shall bear such interest as shall be expressed upon the face of the said notes; which rate of interest, upon each several issue of the said notes, shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, by and with the advice and approbation of the President; but shall in no case exceed the rate of interest of six per cent. per annum;" which motion was disagreed to by the House.

A motion was made by Mr. Wise to strike out the word "*par*," where it occurs the first time in the 4th section, and to insert the words "the face;" which motion was disagreed to.

A motion was made by Mr. Wise to strike out from the 4th section these words, viz: "and the Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to borrow, from time to time, not under par, such sums as the President may think expedient, on the credit of such notes." This motion was disagreed to.

A motion was then made by Mr. Rhett, that the House do reconsider the vote taken yesterday on the amendment moved by Mr. Underwood to the first section of the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

And on the question, Will the House reconsider the said vote?

It passed in the negative, { Yeas, ... 110, / Nays, ... 113.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
James Alexander, jr.
Heman Allen
John W. Allen
J. Banker Aycrigg
John Bell
Richard Biddle
William Key Bond
James W. Bouldin
George N. Briggs
William B. Calhoun
John Calhoon
William B. Campbell
John Campbell
William B. Carter
John Chambers
Richard Cheatham
William K. Clowney
Thomas Corwin
Robert B. Cranston
John W. Crockett
Edward Curtis
Caleb Cushing
Edward Darlington
William C. Dawson
Edward Davies
Edmund Deberry
John Dennis
George H. Dunn
Franklin H. Elmore
Horace Everett
John Ewing
Richard Fletcher
Millard Fillmore
James Garland
Rice Garland
Patrick G. Goode

Mr. James Graham
William Graham
William J. Graves
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
William Halsted
James Harlan
Alexander Harper
William S. Hastings
Richard Hawes
Thomas Henry
William Herod
Ogden Hoffman
George W. Hopkins
Robert M. T. Hunter
Daniel Jenifer
Henry Johnson
William Cost Johnson
Hugh S. Legare
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
Andrew W. Loomis
Francis Mallory
Richard P. Marvin
Samson Mason
Abram P. Maury
Thos. M. T. McKennan
Richard H. Menefee
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Calvary Morris
Charles Naylor
Joseph C. Noyes
Charles Ogle
William Patterson
John M. Patton
James A. Pearce

Mr. Luther C. Peck
Stephen C. Phillips
John Pope
David Potts, jr.
James Rariden
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
R. Barnwell Rhett
John P. Richardson
Joseph Ridgway
John Robertson
Edward Rumsey
David Russell
Samuel T. Sawyer
John Sergeant
Augustine H. Shepperd
Ebenezer J. Shields
Mark H. Sibley
William Slade
William W. Southgate
Edward Stanly
William Stone
Charles C. Stratton
John Taliaferro
Waddy Thompson, jr.
Joseph R. Underwood
Taylor Webster
Albert S. White
John White
Elisha Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Sherrod Williams
Joseph L. Williams
Christopher H. Williams
Henry A. Wise
Thomas Jones Yorke

These who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. Hugh J. Anderson
John T. Andrews
Charles G. Atherton
William Beatty
Andrew Beirne
Bennet Bicknell
Samuel Birdsall
Ratliff Boon
Nathaniel B. Borden
John C. Brodhead
Isaac H. Bronson
Andrew D. W. Bruyn
Andrew Buchanan
Jesse A. Bynum
C. C. Cambreleng
Timothy J. Carter
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Reuben Chapman
Jonathan Cilley

Mr. John F. H. Claiborne
John C. Clark
Jesse F. Cleveland
Walter Coles
Henry W. Connor
Robert Craig
Isaac E. Crary
Samuel Cushman
Thomas Davee
John I. DeGraff
George C. Droomgoole
Alexander Duncan
John Edwards
John Farrington
John Fairfield
Henry A. Foster
Jacob Fry, jr.
Albert Gallup
Samuel J. Gholson
Thomas Glascock

Mr. Seaton Grantland
Hiram Gray
Elisha Haley
Robert H. Hammond
Albert G. Harrison
Micajah T. Hawkins
Charles E. Haynes
Hopkins Holsey
Orin Holt
Benjamin C. Howard
Edward B. Hubley
William H. Hunter
Samuel Ingham
Thomas B. Jackson
Jabez Jackson
Joseph Johnson
Nathaniel Jones
John W. Jones
Gouverneur Kemble
Daniel Kilgore

Mr. John Klingensmith, jr.	Mr. William H. Noble	Mr. Adam W. Snyder
Daniel P. Leadbetter	George W. Owens	James B. Spencer
Henry Logan	John Palmer	Archibald Stuart
Arphaxed Loomis	Amasa J. Parker	William Taylor
Francis S. Lyon	William Parmenter	Francis Thomas
James M. Mason	Lemuel Paynter	Obadiah Titus
Joshua L. Martin	Isaac S. Pennybacker	Isaac Toucey
James J. McKay	David Petrikin	George W. B. Towns
Robert McClellan	Lancelot Phelps	Hopkins L. Turney
Abraham McClellan	Arnold Plumer	Henry Vail
Charles McClure	William W. Potter	Abraham Vanderveer
Isaac McKim	Zadock Pratt	David D. Wagener
John Miller	John H. Prentiss	Joseph Weeks
William Montgomery	Luther Reily	Thomas T. Whittlesey
William S. Morgan	Francis C. Rives	Jared W. Williams
Samuel W. Morris	Daniel Sheffer	John T. H. Worthington
Henry A. Muhlenberg	Matthias Sheplor	Archibald Yell
John L. Murray	Francis O. J. Smith	

A motion was made by Mr. Wise to amend the 4th section of the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole House, by adding the following proviso:

Provided, That it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury or any officer of the Government, except the superintendent of the Mint, to pay out or circulate any Treasury note or notes, so long as there remains in the hands of such officer, or the Treasurer of the United States, at the place of demand, any specie or other available funds to the amount called for.

And on the question to agree to this amendment,

It passed in the negative, { Yeas, ... 96,
Nays, ... 118.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. James Alexander, jr.	Mr. Millard Fillmore	Mr. Richard H. Menefee
Heman Allen	James Garland	Charles F. Mercer
John W. Allen	Rice Garland	John J. Milligan
J. Banker Aycrigg	Patrick G. Goode	Calvary Morris
John Bell	James Graham	Charles Naylor
Richard Biddle	William Graham	Charles Ogle
William Key Bond	William J. Graves	William Patterson
George N. Briggs	George Grennell, jr.	James A. Pearce
William B. Calhoun	John K. Griffin	Luther C. Peck
John Calhoon	William Halsted	Stephen C. Phillips
William B. Campbell	James Harlan	John Pope
William B. Carter	Alexander Harper	David Potts, jr.
John Chambers	William S. Hastings	John Reed
Richard Cheatham	Richard Hawes	John Ridgway
Timothy Childs	William Herod	John Robertson
William K. Clowney	Ogden Hoffman	Edward Rumsey
Thomas Corwin	George W. Hopkins	David Russell
Robert B. Cranston	Daniel Jenifer	Samuel T. Sawyer
John W. Crockett	Henry Johnson	John Sergeant
Edward Curtis	William Cost Johnson	Augustine H. Shepperd
Edward Darlington	Dixon H. Lewis	Mark H. Sibley
William C. Dawson	Levi Lincoln	William Slade
Edward Davies	Andrew W. Loomis	William W. Southgate
John Dennis	Francis S. Lyon	Edward Stanly
George H. Dunn	Francis Mallory	William Stone
Franklin H. Elmore	Richard P. Marvin	Charles C. Stratton
Horace Everett	Samson Mason	John Taliaferro
John Ewing	Abram P. Maury	Waddy Thompson, jr.
Richard Fletcher	Thos. M. T. McKennan	Joseph R. Underwood

Mr. Albert S. White
John White
Elisha Whittlesey
Mr. Lewis Williams
Sherrod Williams
Joseph Williams
Mr. Christopher H. Williams
Henry A. Wise
Thomas Jones Yorke

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Hugh J. Anderson
John T. Andrews
Charles G. Atherton
William Beatty
Andrew Beirne
Bennet Bicknell
Samuel Birdsall
Nathaniel B. Borden
John C. Brodhead
Isaac H. Bronson
Andrew D. W. Bruyn
Andrew Buchanan
Jesse A. Bynum
C. C. Cambreleng
Timothy J. Carter
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Reuben Chapman
Jonathan Cilley
John F. H. Claiborne
John C. Clark
Jesse F. Cleveland
Walter Coles
Henry W. Connor
Robert Craig
Isaac E. Crary
Samuel Cushman
Thomas Davee
Edmund Deberry
John I. DeGraff
George C. Dromgoole
Alexander Duncan
John Edwards
James Farrington
John Fairfield
Henry A. Foster
Albert Gallup
Samuel J. Gholson
Thomas Glascock
Mr. Seaton Grantland
Hiram Gray
Elisha Haley
Albert G. Harrison
Micajah T. Hawkins
Charles E. Haynes
Hopkins Holsey
Orin Holt
Benjamin C. Howard
Edward B. Hubley
William H. Hunter
Robert M. T. Hunter
Samuel Ingham
Thomas B. Jackson
Jabez Jackson
Joseph Johnson
Nathaniel Jones
John W. Jones
Gouverneur Kemble
Daniel Kilgore
John Klingensmith, jr.
Daniel P. Leadbetter
Henry Logan
Arphaxed Loomis
James M. Mason
Joshua L. Martin
James J. McKay
Robert McClellan
Abraham McClellan
Charles McClure
Isaac McKim
John Miller
William Montgomery
William S. Morgan
Samuel W. Morris
Henry A. Muhlenberg
John L. Murray
William H. Noble
Joseph C. Noyes
Mr. George W. Owens
John Palmer
Amasa J. Parker
William Parmenter
John M. Patton
Lemuel Paynter
Isaac S. Pennybacker
David Petriken
Lancelot Phelps
Arnold Plumer
William W. Potter
Zadock Pratt
John H. Prentiss
James Rariden
Luther Reily
Abraham Rencher
John P. Richardson
Francis C. Rives
Daniel Sheffer
Ebenezer J. Shields
Matthias Sheplor
Francis O. J. Smith
Adam W. Snyder
James B. Spencer
Archibald Stuart
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
Obadiah Titus
Isaac Toucey
George W. B. Towns
Hopkins L. Turney
Henry Vail
Abraham Vanderveer
Taylor Webster
Joseph Weeks
Thomas T. Whittlesey
Jared W. Williams
John T. H. Worthington
Archibald Yell

The amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole House was then further amended.

A motion was made by Mr. Underwood, to add to the first section of the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole House, the following, viz:

But no Treasury notes shall be issued under the provisions of this act, except for the sum of three millions five hundred thousand dollars, until after the Secretary shall have offered for sale the bonds executed by the president, directors, and company of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, in consideration of the stock held by Government in the late Bank of the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to sell and transfer said bonds or any one or more of them, to the purchaser or purchasers, and to apply the money arising from such sale and transfer in payment of any demands upon the Treasury: *Provided, however*, That no sale and transfer of said bonds shall be made for less than the nominal amount of said bonds respectively, exclusive of in-

terest; but if said bonds cannot be sold as is herein provided, in three months from the passage of this act, then it shall be lawful to issue Treasury notes to the amount, not exceeding in the whole ten millions of dollars.

And pending said motion,

The House adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday morning next.

MONDAY, October 9, 1837.

Mr. Cushing presented sundry memorials remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union of these States, viz:

From the State of Massachusetts—

Of Ann E. Morrill and 193 other women of Amesbury and Salisbury;
Of Elizabeth Emery and 216 other women of Andover;
Of M. A. Shafford and 195 other women of Bradford;
Of Priscilla H. Kimball and 148 other women of West Bradford;
Of Hannah Averill and 45 other women of Middleton;
Of Jane Greenleaf and 483 other women of Newburyport;
Of Elizabeth Cutts and 116 other women of Newbury;
Of Mary Chute and 264 other women of Reading.

From the State of New Hampshire—

Of Elizabeth Hartshorn and 40 other women of Amherst;
Of Eliza B. G. Woodbury and 202 other women of Bedford;
Of Sarah K. Heath and 12 other women of Bow;
Of Emily T. Hatch and 49 other women of Bradford;
Of Philenia Robinson and 38 other women of Brentwood;
Of Sarah Rogers and 121 other women of Campton;
Of Harriet L. Noyes and 55 other women of Campton;
Of Martha F. Harris and 107 other women of Canaan;
Of Sarah M. Foster and 136 other women of Canterbury;
Of Mary Prescot and 195 other women of Chester;
Of Theodore Hook and 161 other women of Chichester;
Of Mary Caper and 54 other women of Concord;
Of Charlotte A. Stuart and 437 other women of Concord;
Of Hannah Rowell and 66 other women of Cornish;
Of Mary Jackson and 69 other women of Danbury;
Of Ruth Eastman and 58 other women of Deerfield;
Of Emmeline R. Tenney and 105 other women of Derry;
Of Jane Harris and 74 other women of Dunbarton;
Of Mary Chesley and 123 other women of Durham;
Of Belinda K. Dearborn and 30 other women of Effingham;
Of Esther M. Smith and 119 other women of Exeter;
Of Sarah Emerson and 116 other women of Framestown;
Of Sarah Booth and 98 other women of Goshen;
Of Esther Jones and 90 other women of Greenfield;
Of Rachel Bontelle and 120 other women of Hancock;
Of Minerva D. Oliver and 269 other women of Hanover;
Of Eunice Eastman and 129 other women of Haverhill;

Of Lydia Hobart and 61 other women of Hebron;
Of Joanna C. Worthier and 95 other women of Holderness;
Of Mary Hayden and 51 other women of Hollis;
Of Hannah Simpson and 46 other women of Hooksett;
Of Sarah M. D. Cole and 74 other women of Hopkinton;
Of Hannah L. Brondson and 126 other women of Jeffrey;
Of Martha F. Snow and 93 other women of Keene;
Of Mary B. Clement and 51 other women of Landaff;
Of Lydia E. Allen and 81 other women of Lebanon;
Of Martha Bingham and 54 other women of Lewster;
Of Lucy Hastings and 44 other women of Littleton;
Of Anna Bachelder and 45 other women of Loudon;
Of Lucretia French and 114 other women of Milford;
Of Elizabeth P. Jones and 123 other women of Milton;
Of Priscilla Baldwin and 412 other women of Nashua;
Of Martha B. Cleaveland and 136 other women of Newmarket;
Of Mary Woodbury and 111 other women of Nattefield;
Of Mary Rogers and 26 other women of Nattefield;
Of Rhoda S. Brown and 64 other women of New London;
Of Lydia C. Church and 167 other women of Plymouth;
Of Sarah D. P. King and 104 other women of Swansey;
Of Rhoda Dodge and 7 other women of Society Land;
Of Louisa Hall and 67 other women of Salem;
Of Louisa Sanborn and 65 other women of Sandbornton;
Of Jane P. Colburn and 73 other women of Temple;
Of Almira M. Pomeroy and 54 other women of Troy;
Of Helen Ripley and 79 other women of Winchester;
Of Sally M. Abbott and 24 other women of Warner;
Of Rachel Page and 122 other women of Weare;
Of Lucy H. Allen and 29 other women of Whitefield;
Of Phebe Abbot and 50 other women of Wilton;
Of Elizabeth A. Fox and 102 other women of Wolfeborough;
Of Phineas B. Sawyer and 146 other inhabitants, male and female, of Alexandria;
Of Benjamin T. Kimball and 366 other inhabitants, male and female, of Boscawen;
Of George Farran and 151 other inhabitants, male and female, of Derry;
Of E. Turney and 158 other inhabitants, male and female, of Lyme;
Of Mary E. Carter and 62 other women of Marlborough;
Of Samuel Andrew and 42 other inhabitants, male and female, of Orange;
Of William Kimball and 280 other inhabitants, male and female, of Rindge;
Of James Eaton and 64 other inhabitants, male and female, of Sandown;
Of R. H. Spaulding and 36 other inhabitants, male and female, of Salem;
Of Jacob Perkin and 42 other inhabitants, male and female, of Unity;
Of Samuel Harris and 218 other inhabitants, male and female, of Windham.

From the State of Massachusetts—

Of John Colly and 149 other citizens of Amesbury and Salisbury;
Of Alfred Kittredge and 386 other citizens of Haverhill;
Of Elisha Bartlett and 332 other citizens of Lowell;
Of Josiah Little and 68 other citizens of Newbury;
Of Isaac Braman and 232 other citizens of Rowley;
Of John Shaw and 149 other citizens of Sangers.

From the State of New Hampshire—

Of Edward Hartshorn and 32 other citizens of Amherst;
Of Daniel Mack and 75 other citizens of Bedford;
Of Frederic Robinson and 6 other citizens of Brentwood;
Of Henry Bryant and 23 other citizens of Cornish;
Of Jacob Adams and 68 other citizens of Campton;
Of Benjamin Noyes and 88 other citizens of Campton;
Of Nathaniel Currier and 105 other citizens of Canaan;
Of John Beverly and 69 other citizens of Canterbury;
Of G. S. Mason and 100 other citizens of Chichester;
Of George Porter and 104 other citizens of Concord;
Of Thomas J. Melvin and 155 other citizens of Chester;
Of Calvin Woodworth and 69 other citizens of Dorchester;
Of John M. Putnam and 34 other citizens of Dumbarton;
Of John Smith and 64 other citizens of Exeter;
Of Daniel Pulsifer and 77 other citizens of Groton;
Of S. W. Clark and 66 other citizens of Greenland;
Of Peter Brooks and 36 other citizens of Hebron;
Of Jacob Kimball and 36 other citizens of Hopkinton;
Of Preserved Robinson and 55 other inhabitants of Loudon;
Of Diarca Allen and 38 other inhabitants of Lebanon;
Of Nahum Baldwin and 165 other citizens of Nashua;
Of Moses Bachelder and 43 other inhabitants of Northfield;
Of William Richardson and 47 other inhabitants of Wilton;
Of Asa King and 59 other citizens of Whitefield;
Of W. Currier and 28 other students of Kimball Union Academy;
Of a convention of young men, citizens of the State of New Hampshire, assembled at Concord on the 23d day of August, 1837.

Mr. Cushing presented resolutions against the annexation of Texas to the Union of these States, adopted at a meeting of citizens of Amesbury and Salisbury, in the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. Cushing also presented like resolutions, adopted at a meeting of citizens of South Reading, in the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a memorial of Sarah Chapman and 3,028 females of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union of these States.

Mr. Reed presented like memorials of inhabitants of Edgartown, Dennis, Barnstable, Sandwich, and Fairhaven, in the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. Lincoln presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Portsmouth, in the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. Hastings presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Franklin, in the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. Grennell presented like memorials of inhabitants of Erving's Grant and Deerfield, in the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. Cranston presented like memorials of 2,969 females of the city of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island.

Mr. Patterson presented like memorials of inhabitants, males and females, of Perry, Warsaw, Castile, Sheldon, and Elber, in the county of Genesee, in the State of New York.

Mr. Fillmore presented like memorials of inhabitants, males and females, of Wales and Sheldon, and of the county of Genesee, in the State of New York.

Mr. Sergeant presented like memorials of inhabitants of the city and county of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Ogle presented like memorials of inhabitants of the counties of Somerset and Montgomery, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Mathias Morris presented like memorials of inhabitants of the county of Bucks, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Naylor presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the city and county of Philadelphia.

Mr. Potts presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the county of Chester, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Paynter presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the city and county of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the county of Portage, in the State of Ohio.

Mr. Crary presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the county of Genesee, in the State of Michigan.

Mr. Fry presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the county of Montgomery, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Grennell presented a memorial of inhabitants of Erving's Grant, in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Patterson presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Portageville, in the county of Allegany, in the State of New York.

Mr. Mathias Morris presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the county of Bucks, in the State of Pennsylvania.

The Speaker presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Trumbull county, in the State of Ohio.

Mr. Ridgway presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the city of Columbus, in the State of Ohio.

Mr. Samuel W. Morris presented a memorial of inhabitants of the counties of Lycoming and Potter, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for a mail route.

The Speaker presented the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Hamilton county, in the State of Ohio, approving of the separation of Bank and State in monetary transactions, and of the adoption of a system of sub-treasuries for the collection and disbursement of the revenues of Government.

The Speaker presented a petition of citizens of the State of Louisiana, residing upon the Caddo purchase, praying for the passage of a law

giving them a right of pre-emption in the purchase of the lands on which they reside.

The Speaker presented a memorial of James H. Causten, of the city of Washington, setting forth that the Bank of the Metropolis in said city has refused to redeem its notes in specie; and praying a repeal of the charter of said bank, according to the provisions of the second section of the act to extend the charters of certain banks in the District of Columbia, passed March 2, 1821.

The Speaker laid before the House a resolution of the Board of Public Works in the State of Illinois, requesting the Representatives in Congress from said State "to use their most diligent efforts to procure the passage of a law making a donation of each alternate section on each side of the most important works contemplated by the act aforesaid."

The Speaker presented a petition of William J. Frierson, of the State of Tennessee, praying compensation for a negro slave lost in the service of the United States in the year 1836.

Mr. Ridgway presented a petition of inhabitants of West Jefferson, in Madison county, and Delaware, in Delaware county, in the State of Ohio, praying for a mail route.

Mr. Goode presented a petition of inhabitants of the county of Paulding, in the State of Ohio, praying for the passage of an act authorizing the purchase of the south half of section nineteen, in township three north, of range four east, for the purpose of erecting thereon public buildings for said county.

Mr. Claiborne presented a petition of inhabitants of the counties of Yazoo and Warren, in the State of Mississippi, praying for the incorporation of a national bank.

Mr. May presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the county of Putnam, in the State of Illinois.

Mr. Casey presented a petition of inhabitants of Martin's Ferry, in the county of Clinton and State of Illinois, praying for a mail route.

Mr. Crary presented a petition of inhabitants of the town of Salem, in the county of Marion, in the State of Illinois, praying for a mail route.

The said petitions, memorials, &c. were severally laid on the table, under the order of the House of the 11th of September last.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Dickins, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed the bill (No. 10) entitled "An act to continue in force certain laws to the close of the next session of Congress." The Senate have also passed a joint resolution directing the postage on letters sent by express mail to be paid in advance; in which resolution I am directed to request the concurrence of this House. And then he withdrew.

Mr. Mercer, from the committee appointed on the rules and orders of the House, made a further report, in part, recommending that the House adopt the following, as part of the standing rules of the House, viz:

1. The hour at which every motion to adjourn is made shall be entered on the Journal.

2. After a motion to adjourn shall have been adopted, no member shall leave his seat until the Speaker *shall have left his.*

The House, by consent, proceeded to the consideration of the report;

And on the question that the House do agree to the first rule reported by the committee,

It passed it the affirmative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Taylor to amend the second rule, by striking out the words "*shall have left his*," and inserting "shall have declared the vote to the House."

This motion was disagreed to.

And the question was then put, that the House do agree to the said second rule,

And passed in the negative.

Mr. Howard, by leave, moved the following resolution; and the rule which requires the same to lie on the table one day being dispensed with, the resolution was read, and agreed to by the House, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to cause to be compiled an abstract of the several pension laws now in force for invalid, revolutionary, or other pensions; together with the constructions which have been placed upon such laws by the War Department or Attorney General; and the forms necessary to be followed by the applicants for pensions under the several laws; and report the same to the next session of Congress.

Mr. Elmore, by leave, submitted the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That in addition to the 10,000 copies of the correpondence for the annexation of Texas to the United States, ordered to be printed, there be 10,000 more copies printed; to which shall be annexed, *from* the correspondence concerning the boundary between the United States and the Mexican republic, and a cession of territory belonging to the Mexican confederation to the United States, communicated in the message of the President of the United States of the 2d October instant, the following documents: "Mr. Clay to Mr. Poinsett, 26th March, 1825"—extract from instructions. "Mr. Torrens to Mr. Adams, 15th February, 1824." "Mr. Clay to Mr. Poinsett, 24th September, 1825"—extracts. "The same to the same, 15th March, 1827"—extract. "Mr. Van Buren to the same, 25th August, 1829." "Mr. Livingston to Mr. Butler, 20th March, 1833"—extract. "Mr. McLane to the same, 13th January, 1834." "Mr. Forsyth to the same, 2d July, 1835"—extract. And "Same, 6th August, 1835"—extract.

Mr. Adams moved to amend the said resolution, by striking out of the same the word "*from*," where it first occurs therein; and also, by striking out all the said resolution after the words "*October instant.*"

And after debate, the House proceeded to the orders of the day.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill of this House (No. 2) to provide for issuing Treasury notes; and the question recurred on the amendment moved by Mr. Underwood to the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole House, and pending at the adjournment on the 7th instant; when

Mr. Underwood modified the said amendment to read as follows:

But no Treasury notes shall be issued under the provisions of this act, except for the sum of three millions five hundred thousand dollars, until after the Secretary of the Treasury shall have offered for sale the bonds executed by the president, directors, and company of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, in consideration of the stock held by Government

in the late Bank of the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to sell and transfer said bonds, or any one or more of them, to the purchaser or purchasers, and to apply the money arising from such sale and transfer in payment of any demands upon the Treasury: *Provided, however*, That no sale and transfer of said bonds shall be made for less than the nominal amount of said bonds respectively, with the interest which shall have accrued thereon up to the day of sale; but if said bonds cannot be sold, as herein provided, in three months from the passage of this act, then it shall be lawful to issue Treasury notes to the amount not exceeding in the whole ten millions of dollars. It shall, moreover, be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to surrender any one or more of said bonds to the bank, and to take in exchange smaller bonds for the amount, to facilitate the sales and transfers herein provided for.

And after debate, the hour of half past two o'clock, P. M. arrived, and the House took a recess.

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House resumed its session.

And the question was put, that the House do agree to the amendment proposed by Mr. Underwood to the first section of the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole House,

And was determined in the negative, { Yeas, ... 94. / Nays, ... 109.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams	Mr. George Grennell, jr.	Mr. Francis W. Pickens
James Alexander, jr.	John K. Griffin	John Pope
Heman Allen	William Halsted	David Potts, jr.
John W. Allen	James Harlan	James Rariden
J. Banker Aycrigg	Alexander Harper	Joseph F. Randolph
John Bell	William S. Hastings	John Reed
Richard Biddle	Richard Hawes	Abraham Rencher
William Key Bond	Thomas Henry	Joseph Ridgway
George N. Briggs	William Herod	John Robertson
William B. Calhoun	Ogden Hoffman	Edward Rumsey
John Calhoon	George W. Hopkins	David Russell
John Campbell	Robert M. T. Hunter	John Sergeant
William B. Carter	William Cost Johnson	Augustine H. Shepperd
John Chambers	Joab Lawler	Charles Shepard
Richard Cheatham	Levi Lincoln	Ebenezer J. Shields
Timothy Childs	Andrew W. Loomis	Mark H. Sibley
William K. Clowney	Francis Mallory	William Slade
Robert B. Cranston	Richard P. Marvin	Charles C. Stratton
John W. Crockett	Samson Mason	John Taliaferro
Edward Curtis	Abram P. Maury	Waddy Thompson, jr.
Caleb Cushing	John P. B. Maxwell	Joseph R. Underwood
Edward Darlington	Thos. M. T. McKennan	Albert S. White
Edward Davies	Richard H. Menefee	John White
Edmund Deberry	Charles F. Mercer	Elisha Whittlesey
John Dennis	Mathias Morris	Lewis Williams
George H. Dunn	Calvary Morris	Sherrod Williams
Franklin H. Elmore	Charles Naylor	Joseph Williams
Horace Everett	Joseph C. Noyes	Christopher H. Williams
John Ewing	Charles Ogle	Henry A. Wise
Richard Fletcher	William Patterson	Archibald Yell
Patrick G. Goode	Luther C. Peck	Thomas Jones Yorke
James Graham		

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. Hugh J. Anderson	Mr. Seaton Grantland	Mr. John L. Murray
John T. Andrews	Abraham P. Grant	William H. Noble
Charles G. Atherton	Hiram Gray	George W. Owens
William Beatty	Elisha Haley	John Palmer
Andrew Beirne	Robert H. Hammond	Amasa J. Parker
Bennet Bicknell	Albert G. Harrison	William Parmenter
Samuel Birdsall	Micajah T. Hawkins	Lemuel Paynter
Ratliff Boon	Charles E. Haynes	Isaac S. Pennybacker
John C. Brodhead	Orin Holt	David Petrikin
Isaac H. Bronson	Edward B. Hubley	Arnold Plumer
Andrew D. W. Bruyn	William H. Hunter	William W. Potter
Andrew Buchanan	Thomas B. Jackson	Zadock Pratt
Jesse A. Bynum	Jabez Jackson	John H. Prentiss
C. C. Cambreleng	Joseph Johnson	Luther Reily
Zadok Casey	Nathaniel Jones	R. Barnwell Rhett
John Chaney	John W. Jones	John P. Richardson
Reuben Chapman	Gouverneur Kemble	Francis C. Rives
Jonathan Cilley	Daniel Kilgore	Samuel T. Sawyer
John F. H. Claiborne	John Klingensmith, jr.	Daniel Sheffer
John C. Clark	Daniel P. Leadbetter	Matthias Sheplor
Jesse F. Cleveland	Dixon H. Lewis	Francis O. J. Smith
Walter Coles	Henry Logan	Adam W. Snyder
Henry W. Connor	Arphaxed Loomis	James B. Spencer
Robert Craig	Joshua L. Martin	Archibald Stuart
Isaac E. Crary	William L. May	William Taylor
Samuel Cushman	James J. McKay	Francis Thomas
Thomas Davee	Robert McClellan	Obadiah Titus
John I. De Graff	Abraham McClellan	Isaac Toucey
George C. Dromgoole	Charles McClure	George W. B. Towns
John Edwards	Isaac McKim	Hopkins L. Turney
James Farrington	John Miller	Henry Vail
John Fairfield	William Montgomery	Abraham Vanderveer
Henry A. Foster	Ely Moore	Taylor Webster
Jacob Fry, jr.	William S. Morgan	Joseph Weeks
Albert Gallup	Samuel W. Morris	Thomas T. Whittlesey
Samuel J. Gholson	Henry A. Muhlenberg	Jared W. Williams
Thomas Glascock		

A motion was made by Mr. Robertson to strike out the whole of the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole House, except the word *That*, with which it commences, and insert as follows:

"The Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to borrow on the credit of the United States, from time to time, such sums as the President may think expedient, not exceeding in the whole seven millions of dollars, to be reimbursed with interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, at the expiration of twelve months from the date of the loan or loans respectively."

And on the question to agree to this motion,

It passed in the negative, { Yeas, ... 86,
Nays, ... 131.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams	Mr. William K. Bond	Mr. Timothy Childs
James Alexander, jr.	George N. Briggs	William K. Clowney
Heman Allen	William B. Calhoun	Walter Coles
John W. Allen	John Calhoon	Thomas Corwin
John B. Aycrigg	William B. Carter	Robert B. Cranston
John Bell	John Chambers	John W. Crockett
Richard Biddle	Richard Cheatham	Edward Curtis

Mr. Caleb Cushing
Edward Darlington
William C. Dawson
Edward Davies
Edmund Deberry
John Dennis
George H. Dunn
Franklin H. Elmore
Richard Fletcher
Millard Fillmore
Patrick G. Goode
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
William Halsted
James Harlan
Alexander Harper
William S. Hastings
Richard Hawes
Thomas Henry
William Herod
George W. Hopkins
Robert M. T. Hunter

Mr. William Cost Johnson
Josh Lawler
Levi Lincoln
Andrew W. Loomis
Francis Mallory
Richard P. Marvin
Samson Mason
Abram P. Maury
John P. B. Maxwell
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Calvary Morris
Charles Naylor
Charles Ogle
William Patterson
Luther C. Peck
Stephen C. Phillips
John Pope
David Potts, jr.
James Rariden
Joseph F. Randolph

Mr. John Reed
Abraham Rencher
Joseph Ridgway
John Robertson
Edward Rumsey
David Russell
Samuel T. Sawyer
John Sergeant
William Slade
William W. Southgate
Edward Stanly
William Stone
Charles C. Stratton
John Taliaferro
Waddy Thompson
Joseph R. Underwood
Albert S. White
Elisha Whittlesey
Christopher H. Williams
Henry A. Wise
Thomas Jones Yorke.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. Hugh J. Anderson
John T. Andrews
Charles G. Atherton
William Beatty
Andrew Beirne
Bennet Bicknell
Samuel Birdsall
Ratliff Boon
Nathaniel B. Borden
James W. Bouldin
John C. Brodhead
Isaac H. Bronson
Andrew D. W. Bruyn
Andrew Buchanan
Jesse A. Bynum
C. C. Cambreleng
John Campbell
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Reuben Chapman
Jonathan Cilley
John F. H. Claiborne
John C. Clark
Jesse F. Cleveland
Henry W. Connor
Robert Craig
Isaac E. Crary
Samuel Cushman
Thomas Davee
John I. De Graff
George C. Dromgoole
Alexander Duncan
John Edwards
James Farrington
John Fairfield
Henry A. Foster
Jacob Fry, jr.
Albert Gallup
James Garland
Samuel J. Gholson
Thomas Glascock
James Graham
Seaton Grantland
Abraham P. Grant

Mr. Hiram Gray
Elisha Haley
Robert H. Hammond
Albert G. Harrison
Micajah T. Hawkins
Charles E. Haynes
Hopkins Holsey
Orin Holt
Benjamin C. Howard
Edward B. Hubley
William H. Hunter
Samuel Ingham
Thomas B. Jackson
Jabez Jackson
Joseph Johnson
Nathaniel Jones
John W. Jones
Gouverneur Kemble
Daniel Kilgore
John Klingensmith, jr.
Hugh S. Legare
Daniel P. Leadbetter
Dixon H. Lewis
Henry Logan
Arphaxed Loomis
Francis S. Lyon
Joshua L. Martin
William L. May
James J. McKay
Robert McClellan
Abraham McClellan
Charles McClure
Isaac McKim
John Miller
William Montgomery
Ely Moore
William S. Morgan
Samuel W Morris
Henry A. Muhlenberg
John L. Murray
William H. Noble
Joseph C. Noyes
George W. Owens
John Palmer

Mr. Amasa J. Parker
William Parmenter
Lemuel Paynter
Isaac S. Pennybacker
David Petrikin
Lancelot Phelps
Francis W. Pickens
Arnold Plumer
William W. Potter
Zadock Pratt
John H. Prentiss
Luther Reily
R. Barnwell Rhett
John P. Richardson
Francis C. Rives
Daniel Sheffer
Augustine H. Shepperd
Charles Shepard
Ebenezer J. Shields
Matthias Sheplor
Mark H. Sibley
Francis O. J. Smith
James B. Spencer
Archibald Stuart
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
Obadiah Titus
Isaac Toucey
George W. B. Towns
Hopkins L. Turney
Henry Vail
Abraham Vanderveer
David D. Wagener
Taylor Webster
Joseph Weeks
John White
Thomas T. Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Sherrod Williams
Jared W. Williams
Joseph L. Williams
John T. H. Worthington
Archibald Yell.

A motion was made by Mr. Robertson to amend the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole House, by inserting after the word *par*, in the 7th line of the 4th section, the following proviso:

Provided, however, That no notes shall be issued as aforesaid, so long as there shall remain in the Treasury available funds, applicable to the prompt payment of said debts, after reserving one million of dollars.

And on the question to agree to this motion,

It passed in the negative, { Yeas, ... 102, Nays, ... 120.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
James Alexander, jun.
Heman Allen
John W. Allen
J. Banker Aycrigg
John Bell
Richard Biddle
William Key Bond
James W. Bouldin
George N. Briggs
William B. Calhoun
John Calhoon
John Campbell
William B. Carter
John Chambers
Richard Cheatham
Timothy Childs
William K. Clowney
Thomas Corwin
Robert B. Cranston
John W. Crockett
Edward Curtis
Caleb Cushing
Edward Darlington
William C. Dawson
Edward Davies
Edmund Deberry
John Dennis
George H. Dunn
Horace Everett
John Ewing
Richard Fletcher
Millard Fillmore
James Garland

Mr. Patrick G. Goode
James Graham
William Graham
William J. Graves
George Grennell, jun.
John K. Griffin
William Halsted
James Harlan
Alexander Harper
William S. Hastings
Richard Hawes
Thomas Henry
William Herod
Ogden Hoffman
George W. Hopkins
Henry Johnson
William Cost Johnson
Joab Lawler
Levi Lincoln
Andrew W. Loomis
Francis S. Lyon
Francis Mallory
Richard P. Marvin
Samson Mason
Abram P. Maury
John P. B. Maxwell
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Richard H. Menefee
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Calvary Morris
Charles Naylor
Charles Ogle
William Patterson

Mr. Luther C. Peck
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
John Pope
David Potts, jun.
James Rariden
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
Joseph Ridgway
John Robertson
Edward Rumsey
David Russell
Samuel T. Sawyer
John Sergeant
Augustine H. Shepperd
Charles Shepard
Mark H. Sibley
William Slade
William W. Southgate
Edward Stanly
William Stone
Charles C. Stratton
John Taliaferro
Waddy Thompson
Joseph R. Underwood
Albert S. White
John White
Elisha Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Sherrod Williams
Joseph L. Williams
Christopher H. Williams
Henry A. Wise
Thomas Jones Yorke

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. Hugh J. Anderson
John T. Andrews
Charles G. Atherton
William Beatty
Andrew Beirne
Bennet Bicknell
Samuel Birdsall
Ratliff Boon
Nathaniel B. Borden
John C. Brodhead
Isaac H. Bronson
Andrew D. W. Bruyn
Andrew Buchanan
Jesse A. Bynum
C. C. Cambrelong
Zadok Casey

Mr. John Chaney
Reuben Chapman
Jonathan Cilley
John F. H. Claiborne
John C. Clark
Jesse F. Cleveland
Walter Coles
Henry W. Connor
Robert Craig
Isaac E. Crary
Samuel Cushman
Thomas Davee
John I. DeGraff
George C. Dromgoole
Alexander Duncan
John Edwards

Mr. James Farrington
John Fairfield
Isaac Fletcher
Henry A. Foster
Jacob Fry, jun.
Albert Gallup
Samuel J. Gholson
Thomas Glascock
Seaton Grantland
Abraham P. Grant
Hiram Gray
Elisha Haley
Robert H. Hammond
Albert G. Harrison
Micajah T. Hawkins
Charles E. Haynes

Mr. Hopkins Holsey	Mr. Charles McClure	Mr. R. Barnwell Rhett
Orin Holt	Isaac McKim	John P. Richardson
Benjamin C. Howard	John Miller	Francis C. Rives
Edward B. Hubley	William Montgomery	Daniel Sheffer
William H. Hunter	Ely Moore	Matthias Sheplor
Samuel Ingham	William S. Morgan	Francis O. J. Smith
Thomas B. Jackson	Samuel W. Morris	Adam W. Snyder
Jabez Jackson	Henry A. Muhlenberg	James B. Spencer
Joseph Johnson	John L. Murray	Archibald Stuart
Nathaniel Jones	William H. Noble	William Taylor
John W. Jones	Joseph C. Noyes	Francis Thomas
Gouverneur Kemble	George W. Owens	Obadiah Titus
Daniel Kilgore	John Palmer	Isaac Toucey
John Klingensmith, jun.	Amasa J. Parker	George W. E. Towns
Hugh S. Legare	William Parmenter	Hopkins L. Turney
Daniel P. Leadbetter	Lemuel Paynter	Henry Vail
Dixon H. Lewis	Isaac S. Pennybacker	Abraham Vanderveer
Henry Logan	David Petrikin	David D. Wagener
Arphaxed Loomis	Lancelot Phelps	Taylor Webster
James M. Mason	Arnold Plumer	Joseph Weeks
Joshua L. Martin	William W. Potter	Thomas T. Whittlesey
James J. McKay	Zadock Pratt	Jared W. Williams
Robert McClellan	John H. Prentiss	John T. H. Worthington
Abraham McClellan	Luther Reily	Archibald Yell

The first section of the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole House provides that the Treasury notes proposed to be issued shall be "of denominations not less than *one hundred dollars* for any one note."

A motion was made by Mr. Southgate to amend this section, by striking out *one hundred dollars*, and inserting *twenty-five dollars*.

And on the question to agree to this motion,

It passed in the negative, { Yeas, ... 88, / Nays, ... 131.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. Andrew Beirne	Mr. Patrick G. Goode	Mr. Calvary Morris
William K. Bond	James Graham	John L. Murray
Ratliff Boon	William Graham	Charles Ogle
George N. Briggs	Seaton Grantland	William Patterson
Jesse A. Bynum	William J. Graves	Luther C. Peck
John Calhoon	William Halsted	Francis W. Pickens
John Campbell	Alexander Harper	Abraham Rencher
William B. Carter	Micajah T. Hawkins	R. Barnwell Rhett
Zadok Casey	Thomas Henry	John P. Richardson
John Chambers	William Herod	Joseph Ridgway
Reuben Chapman	Robert M. T. Hunter	Francis C. Rives
Richard Cheatham	Henry Johnson	John Robertson
Timothy Childs	Joseph Johnson	Edward Rumsey
John C. Clark	William Cost Johnson	David Russell
Thomas Corwin	Joab Lawler	Augustine H. Shepperd
Robert Craig	Hugh S. Legare	Charles Shepard
John W. Crockett	Dixon H. Lewis	Ebenezer J. Shields
Edmund Deberry	Levi Lincoln	Mark H. Sibley
John Dennis	Andrew W. Loomis	Francis O. J. Smith
George H. Dunn	Francis S. Lyon	Adam W. Snyder
Franklin H. Elmore	Francis Mallory	William W. Southgate
John Ewing	Joshua L. Martin	James B. Spencer
Isaac Fletcher	William L. May	Edward Stanly
James Garland	Isaac McKim	William Stone
Rice Garland	Thomas M. T. McKennan	John Taliaferro
Samuel J. Gholson	Richard H. Menefee	Joseph R. Underwood
Thomas Glascock	William Montgomery	Albert S. White

Mr. John White
Elisha Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Mr. Sherrod Williams
Joseph L. Williams
Mr. Henry A. Wise
Archibald Yell.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
James Alexander, jr.
Heman Allen
John W. Allen
Hugh J. Anderson
John T. Andrews
Charles G. Atherton
John B. Aycrigg
William Beatty
Bennet Bicknell
Richard Biddle
Samuel Birdsall
Nathaniel B. Borden
John C .Brodhead
Isaac H. Bronson
Andrew Buchanan
William B. Calhoun
C. C. Cambreleng
John Chaney
Jonathan Cilley
Jesse F. Cleveland
Walter Coles
Henry W. Connor
Isaac E. Crary
Robert B. Cranston
Edward Curtis
Caleb Cushing
Samuel Cushman
Edward Darlington
William C. Dawson
Thomas Davee
Edward Davies
John I. DeGraff
George C. Dromgoole
Alexander Duncan
John Edwards
Horace Everett
James Farrington
John Fairfield
Richard Fletcher
Millard Fillmore
Henry A. Foster
Jacob Fry, jr.
Albert Gallup
Mr. Abraham P. Grant
Hiram Gray
Elisha Haley
Robert H. Hammond
Albert G. Harrison
William S. Hastings
Richard Hawes
Charles E. Haynes
Ogden Hoffman
Hopkins Holsey
Orin Holt
George W. Hopkins
Benjamin C. Howard
Edward B. Hubley
William H. Hunter
Samuel Ingham
Thomas B. Jackson
Jabez Jackson
Nathaniel Jones
John W. Jones
Gouverneur Kemble
Daniel Kilgore
John Klingensmith, jr.
Daniel P. Leadbetter
Henry Logan
Arphaxed Loomis
Richard P. Marvin
James M. Mason
Samson Mason
Abram P. Maury
John P. B. Maxwell
James J. McKay
Robert McClellan
Abraham McClellan
Charles McClure
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
John Miller
Ely Moore
William S. Morgan
Samuel W. Morris
Henry A. Muhlenberg
Charles Naylor
William H. Noble
Mr. Joseph C. Noyes
George W. Owens
John Palmer
Amasa J. Parker
William Parmenter
Lemuel Paynter
Isaac S. Pennybacker
David Petrikin
Lancelot Phelps
Stephen C. Phillips
Arnold Plumer
David Potts, jr.
William W. Potter
Zadock Pratt
John H. Prentiss
James Rariden
Joseph F. Randolph
John Reed
Luther Reily
Samuel T. Sawyer
John Sergeant
Daniel Sheffer
Matthias Sheplor
William Slade
Archibald Stuart
Charles C. Stratton
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
Waddy Thompson
Obadiah Titus
Isaac Toucey
George W. B. Towns
Hopkins L. Turney
Henry Vail
Abraham Vanderveer
David D. Wagener
Taylor Webster
Joseph Weeks
Thomas T. Whittlesey
Jared W. Williams
Christopher H. Williams
John T. H. Worthington
Thomas Jones Yorke

Another motion was then made by Mr. Southgate to amend the first section, by striking out *one hundred dollars*, and inserting *fifty dollars*.

And on the question to agree to this motion,

It passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, ... 140,
Nays, ... 81.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. James Alexander, jr.
John W. Allen
Hugh J. Anderson
John T. Andrews
Andrew Beirne
William K. Bond
Ratliff Boon
James W. Bouldin
Mr. George N. Briggs
Isaac H. Bronson
Andrew D. W. Bruyn
Jesse A. Bynum
John Calhoon
John Campbell
William B. Carter
Zadok Casey
Mr. John Chambers
John Chaney
Reuben Chapman
Richard Cheatham
Timothy Childs
John F. H. Claiborne
John C. Clark
Jesse F. Cleveland

Mr. William K. Clowney
Henry W. Connor
Thomas Corwin
Robert Craig
Isaac E. Crary
John W. Crockett
Samuel Cushman
Thomas Davee
Edmund Deberry
John I. DeGraff
John Dennis
George H. Dunn
John Edwards
Franklin H. Elmore
John Ewing
John Fairfield
Isaac Fletcher
Millard Fillmore
James Garland
Rice Garland
Samuel J. Gholson
Thomas Glascock
Patrick G. Goode
James Graham
William Graham
Seaton Grantland
Abraham P. Grant
William J. Graves
Hiram Gray
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Elisha Haley
William Halsted
Robert H. Hammond
James Harlan
Albert G. Harrison
Alexander Harper
William S. Hastings
Micajah T. Hawkins

Mr. Charles E. Haynes
Thomas Henry
William Herod
Ogden Hoffman
Orin Holt
Robert M. T. Hunter
Samuel Ingham
Jabez Jackson
Henry Johnson
Joseph Johnson
William Cost Johnson
Daniel Kilgore
Joab Lawler
Hugh S. Legare
Daniel P. Leadbetter
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
Andrew W. Loomis
Francis S. Lyon
Francis Mallory
Richard P. Marvin
Samson Mason
Joshua L. Martin
Abraham McClellan
Isaac McKim
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Richard H. Menefee
John Miller
William Montgomery
William S. Morgan
Calvary Morris
Henry A. Muhlenberg
John L. Murray
Joseph C. Noyes
Charles Ogle
John Palmer
William Parmenter
William Patterson
Francis W. Pickens

Mr. John Pope
William W. Potter
Zadock Pratt
James Rariden
Luther Reily
Abraham Rencher
R. Barnwell Rhett
John P. Richardson
Joseph Ridgway
Francis C. Rives
John Robertson
Edward Rumsey
David Russell
Augustine H. Shepperd
Charles Shepard
Ebenezer J. Shields
Matthias Shieplor
Mark H. Sibley
William Slade
Francis O. J. Smith
William W. Southgate
James B. Spencer
Edward Stanly
William Stone
John Taliaferro
Obadiah Titus
George W. B. Towns
Joseph R. Underwood
Henry Vail
Taylor Webster
Albert S. White
John White
Elisha Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Sherrod Williams
Joseph L. Williams
Henry A. Wise
Archibald Yell.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
Charles G. Atherton
John B. Aycrigg
William Beatty
Bennet Bicknell
Richard Biddle
Samuel Birdsall
Nathaniel B. Borden
John C. Brodhead
Andrew Buchanan
William B. Calhoun
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Jonathan Cilley
Walter Coles
Robert B. Cranston
Edward Curtis
Edward Darlington
William C. Dawson
Edward Davies
George C. Dromgoole
Alexander Duncan
Horace Everett
James Farrington
Richard Fletcher
Henry A. Foster
Jacob Fry, jr.

Mr. Albert Gallup
Richard Hawes
Hopkins Holsey
George W. Hopkins
Benjamin C. Howard
Edward B. Hubley
William H. Hunter
Thomas B. Jackson
Nathaniel Jones
John W. Jones
Gouverneur Kemble
John Klingensmith, jr.
Henry Logan
Arphaxed Loomis
James M. Mason
Abram P. Maury
John P. B. Maxwell
James J. McKay
Robert McClellan
Charles McClure
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Ely Moore
Samuel W. Morris
Charles Naylor
William H. Noble
George W. Owens

Mr. Amasa J. Parker
Lemuel Paynter
James A. Pearce
Isaac S. Pennybacker
David Petrikin
Lancelot Phelps
Stephen C. Phillips
Arnold Plumer
David Potts, jr.
John H. Prentiss
John Reed
Samuel T. Sawyer
John Sergeant
Daniel Sheffer
Archibald Stuart
Charles C. Stratton
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
Isaac Toucey
Hopkins L. Turney
Abraham Vanderveer
David D. Wagener
Joseph Weeks
Jared W. Williams
Christopher H. Williams
John T. H. Worthington
Thomas Jones Yorke.

Mr. Joseph R. Underwood
David D. Wagener
Taylor Webster
Joseph Weeks
Mr. John White
Elisha Whittlesey
Thomas T. Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Mr. Sherrod Williams
Joseph L. Williams
Henry A. Wise
Archibald Yell

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
James Alexander, jr.
Heman Allen
Hugh J. Anderson
John. T. Andrews
Charles G. Atherton
J. Banker Aycrigg
William Beatty
Andrew Beirne
John Bell
Bennet Bicknell
Richard Biddle
Samuel Birdsall
William Key Bond
Nathaniel B. Borden
George N. Briggs
John C. Brodhead
Isaac H. Bronson
Andrew Buchanan
Jesse A. Bynum
William B. Calhoun
John Calhoon
C. C. Cambreleng
Zadok Casey
John Chambers
Richard Cheatham
John C. Clark
Walter Coles
Thomas Corwin
Robert B. Cranston
Samuel Cushman
Edward Darlington
Edward Davies
Edmund Deberry
John I. De Graff
George C. Dromgoole
John Edwards
Horace Everett
James Farrington
John Fairfield
Millard Fillmore
Henry A. Foster
Jacob Fry, jr.
Mr. Albert Gallup
Seaton Grantland
Abraham P. Grant
William J. Graves
Hiram Gray
Elisha Haley
William Halsted
Albert G. Harrison
Thomas Henry
Hopkins Holsey
Orin Holt
George W. Hopkins
Benjamin C. Howard
William H. Hunter
Robert M. T. Hunter
Thomas B. Jackson
Jabez Jackson
John W. Jones
Gouverneur Kemble
Daniel Kilgore
John Klingensmith, jr.
Levi Lincoln
Henry Logan
Andrew W. Loomis
Francis Mallory
Richard P. Marvin
James M. Mason
Samson Mason
Abram P. Maury
John P. B. Maxwell
James J. McKay
Robert McClellan
Abraham McClellan
Charles McClure
Isaac McKim
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Richard H. Menefee
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
John Miller
Ely Moore
William S. Morgan
Mr. Samuel W. Morris
John L. Murray
Charles Naylor
Joseph C. Noyes
George W. Owens
John Palmer
Amaza J. Parker
William Parmenter
Lemuel Paynter
James A. Pearce
Isaac S. Pennybacker
Arnold Plumer
David Potts, jr.
William W. Potter
Zadock Pratt
John H. Prentiss
James Rariden
John Reed
Luther Reily
Abraham Rencher
Edward Rumsey
David Russell
John Sergeant
Ebenezer J. Shields
William Slade
Adam W. Snyder
William W. Southgate
James B. Spencer
Edward Stanly
Charles C. Stratton
John Taliaferro
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
Obadiah Titus
Isaac Toucy
Henry Vail
Abraham Vanderveer
Albert S. White
Jared W. Williams
Christopher H. Williams
John T. H. Worthington.
Thomas Jones Yorke.

A motion was made by Mr. Rhett, that the said bill be recommitted to the Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to make certain amendments thereto; which motion was disagreed to by the House.

The question was then put, that the House do concur with the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union in its amendment to said bill, viz: to strike out the whole of the bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, after the enacting words, and to insert a new bill in place thereof—

And passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, ... 123,
Nays, ... 99.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Mr. Samuel Ingham	Mr. William Montgomery	Mr. Francis C. Rives
Thomas B. Jackson	Ely Moore	Daniel Sheffer
Jabez Jackson	William S. Morgan	Matthias Sheplor
Joseph Johnson	Samuel W. Morris	Francis O. J. Smith
Nathaniel Jones	Henry A. Muhlenberg	James B. Spencer
John W. Jones	John L. Murray	Archibald Stuart
Gouverneur Kemble	William H. Noble	William Taylor
Daniel Kilgore	George W. Owens	Francis Thomas
Hugh S. Legare	John Palmer	Obadiah Titus
Daniel P. Leadbetter	Amasa J. Parker	Isaac Toucey
Dixon H. Lewis	William Parmenter	George W. B. Towns
Henry Logan	Isaac S. Pennybacker	Hopkins L. Turney
Arphaxed Loomis	David Petrikin	Henry Vail
Francis S. Lyon	Lancelot Phelps	Abraham Vanderveer
James M. Mason	Arnold Plumer	David D. Wagener
Joshua L. Martin	William W. Potter	Taylor Webster
Robert McClellan	Zadock Pratt	Joseph Weeks
Abraham McClellan	John H. Prentiss	Thomas T. Whittlesey
Charles McClure	Luther Reily	Jared W. Williams
Isaac McKim	R. Barnwell Rhett	John T. H. Worthington
John Miller	John P. Richardson	Archibald Yell.

The second section of the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole House provides that the Treasury notes proposed to be issued shall bear such rate of interest as shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President of the United States, not exceeding six per centum per annum.

A motion was made by Mr. Legare to amend the said second section, by striking out *six per centum*, and inserting *two per centum*.

And on the question to agree to this motion,

It passed in the negative, { Yeas, ... 99, / Nays. . . . . 127.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John W. Allen	Mr. Rice Garland	Mr. Joshua L. Martin
Ratliff Boon	Samuel J. Gholson	William Montgomery
James W. Bouldin	Thomas Glascock	Mathias Morris
Andrew D. W. Bruyn	Patrick G. Goode	Calvary Morris
John Campbell	James Graham	Henry A. Muhlenberg
Willam B. Carter	William Graham	William H. Noble
John Chaney	George Grennell, jr.	Charles Ogle
Reuben Chapman	John K. Griffin	William Patterson
Timothy Childs	Robert H. Hammond	Luther C. Peck
Jonathan Cilley	James Harlan	David Petrikin
John F. H. Claiborne	Alexander Harper	Stephen C. Phillips
Jesse F. Cleveland	William S. Hastings	Francis W. Pickens
William K. Clowney	Richard Hawes	John Pope
Henry W. Connor	Micajah T. Hawkins	R. Barnwell Rhett
Robert Craig	Charles E. Haynes	John P. Richardson
Isaac E. Crary	William Herod	Joseph Ridgway
John W. Crockett	Ogden Hoffman	Francis C. Rives
Edward Curtis	Edward B. Hubley	Samuel T. Sawyer
Caleb Cushing	Samuel Ingham	Daniel Sheffer
William C. Dawson	Daniel Jenifer	Augustine H. Shepperd
Thomas Davee	Henry Johnson	Charles Shepard
John Dennis	Joseph Johnson	Matthias Sheplor
Alexander Duncan	William Cost Johnson	Mark H. Sibley
George H. Dunn	Nathaniel Jones	Francis O. J. Smith
Franklin H. Elmore	Joab Lawler	Archibald Stuart
John Ewing	Hugh S. Legare	William Stone
Richard Fletcher	Daniel P. Leadbetter	Waddy Thompson
Isaac Fletcher	Dixon H. Lewis	George W. B. Towns
James Garland	Francis S. Lyon	Hopkins L. Turney

Mr. Joseph R. Underwood
David D. Wagener
Taylor Webster
Joseph Weeks
Mr. John White
Elisha Whittlesey
Thomas T. Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Mr. Sherrod Williams
Joseph L. Williams
Henry A. Wise
Archibald Yell

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
James Alexander, jr.
Heman Allen
Hugh J. Anderson
John. T. Andrews
Charles G. Atherton
J. Banker Aycrigg
William Beatty
Andrew Beirne
John Bell
Bennet Bicknell
Richard Biddle
Samuel Birdsall
William Key Bond
Nathaniel B. Borden
George N. Briggs
John C. Brodhead
Isaac H. Bronson
Andrew Buchanan
Jesse A. Bynum
William B. Calhoun
John Calhoon
C. C. Cambreleng
Zadok Casey
John Chambers
Richard Cheatham
John C. Clark
Walter Coles
Thomas Corwin
Robert B. Cranston
Samuel Cushman
Edward Darlington
Edward Davies
Edmund Deberry
John I. De Graff
George C. Dromgoole
John Edwards
Horace Everett
James Farrington
John Fairfield
Millard Fillmore
Henry A. Foster
Jacob Fry, jr.
Mr. Albert Gallup
Seaton Grantland
Abraham P. Grant
William J. Graves
Hiram Gray
Elisha Haley
William Halsted
Albert G. Harrison
Thomas Henry
Hopkins Holsey
Orin Holt
George W. Hopkins
Benjamin C. Howard
William H. Hunter
Robert M. T. Hunter
Thomas B. Jackson
Jabez Jackson
John W. Jones
Gouverneur Kemble
Daniel Kilgore
John Klingensmith, jr.
Levi Lincoln
Henry Logan
Andrew W. Loomis
Francis Mallory
Richard P. Marvin
James M. Mason
Samson Mason
Abram P. Maury
John P. B. Maxwell
James J. McKay
Robert McClellan
Abraham McClellan
Charles McClure
Isaac McKim
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Richard H. Menefee
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
John Miller
Ely Moore
William S. Morgan
Mr. Samuel W. Morris
John L. Murray
Charles Naylor
Joseph C. Noyes
George W. Owens
John Palmer
Amaza J. Parker
William Parmenter
Lemuel Paynter
James A. Pearce
Isaac S. Pennybacker
Arnold Plumer
David Potts, jr.
William W. Potter
Zadock Pratt
John H. Prentiss
James Rariden
John Reed
Luther Reily
Abraham Rencher
Edward Rumsey
David Russell
John Sergeant
Ebenezer J. Shields
William Slade
Adam W. Snyder
William W. Southgate
James B. Spencer
Edward Stanly
Charles C. Stratton
John Taliaferro
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
Obadiah Titus
Isaac Toucy
Henry Vail
Abraham Vanderveer
Albert S. White
Jared W. Williams
Christopher H. Williams
John T. H. Worthington.
Thomas Jones Yorke.

A motion was made by Mr. Rhett, that the said bill be recommitted to the Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to make certain amendments thereto; which motion was disagreed to by the House.

The question was then put, that the House do concur with the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union in its amendment to said bill, viz: to strike out the whole of the bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, after the enacting words, and to insert a new bill in place thereof—

And passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, ... 123,
Nays, ... 98.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Mr. Richard Biddle	Mr. John K. Griffin	Mr. John Reed
William Key Bond	William Halsted	Abraham Rencher
George N. Briggs	James Harlan	Joseph Ridgway
William B. Calhoun	Alexander Harper	John Robertson
William B. Carter	William S. Hastings	Edward Rumsey
Zadok Casey	Thomas Henry	David Russell
John Chambers	William Herod	Samuel T. Sawyer
Richard Cheatham	Ogden Hoffman	John Sergeant
Timothy Childs	Robert M. T. Hunter	Augustine H. Shepperd
Thomas Corwin	Daniel Jenifer	Charles Shepard
Bobert B. Cranston	William Cost Johnson	Ebenezer J. Shields
John W. Crockett	Dixon H. Lewis	Mark H. Sibley
Edward Curtis	Levi Lincoln	William Slade
Caleb Cushing	Andrew W. Loomis	Adam W. Snyder
Edward Darlington	Francis Mallory	William W. Southgate
William C. Dawson	Richard P. Marvin	Edward Stanly
Edward Davies	Samson Mason	William Stone
Edmund Deberry	Abram P. Maury	Charles C. Stratton
John Dennis	Thos. M. T. McKennan	John Taliaferro
George H. Dunn	Richard H. Menefee	Waddy Thompson, jr.
Franklin H. Elmore	Charles F. Mercer	Joseph R. Underwood
Horace Everett	John J. Milligan	Albert S. White
John Ewing	Mathias Morris	John White
Richard Fletcher	Calvary Morris	Elisha Whittlesey
Millard Fillmore	Charles Naylor	Lewis Williams
Jacob Fry, jun.	Charles Ogle	Sherrod Williams
Patrick G. Goode	William Patterson	Joseph L. Williams
James Graham	James A. Pearce	Christopher H. Williams
William Graham	Luther C. Peck	Henry A. Wise
William J. Graves	Stephen C. Phillips	Thomas Jones Yorke
George Grennell, jun.	David Potts, jun.	

Ordered, That the said bill be read a third time this day.

The said bill, being engrossed, was then read the third time.

And on the question, Shall it pass?

It passed in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in the said bill.

A message, in writing, was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Abraham Van Buren, his private Secretary; which was read, and is as follows:

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

I have the honor, in compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th instant, to transmit the proceedings of the court of inquiry in the case of Brevet Brigadier General Wool.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, *October*, 1837.

Ordered, That said message do lie on the table.

And then, at 8 o'clock and 20 minutes, P. M., the House adjourned until to-morrow, 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1837.

Mr. Lawler presented a memorial of inhabitants of Greene county, in the State of Alabama, praying for the incorporation of a national bank.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, presented a petition of Thomas Otter, Lewis Krumholt, and Jacob Krumholt, in the State of Louisiana, who were in the service of the United States at the taking of the fort at

Baton Rouge, in the year 1810, and for some time subsequent thereto, praying compensation for their services.

Mr. Lyon presented a memorial of inhabitants of the State of Alabama, praying for the incorporation of a national bank.

Mr. Christopher H. Williams presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the county of Henderson, in the State of Tennessee.

Mr. James Graham presented a memorial of Archibald R. S. Hunter, of Macon county, in the State of North Carolina, praying remuneration for damages done to his crops by the Tennessee volunteers, while in the service of the United States, under the command of Brigadier General John E. Wool.

The said several petitions and memorials were laid on the table, under the order of the House of the 11th of September last.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. Elmore yesterday.

The question recurred on the amendment moved by Mr. John Quincy Adams; when

Mr. Elmore modified his resolution, by accepting Mr. Adams's amendment, and made other modifications, so as to make said resolution read as follows, viz:

Resolved, That, in addition to the ten thousand copies of the correspondence for the annexation of Texas to the United States, ordered to be printed, there be ten thousand more copies printed; to which shall be annexed the correspondence "concerning the boundary between the United States and the Mexican republic, and a cession of territory belonging to the Mexican confederation to the United States," communicated in the message of the President of the United States of the 2d October instant.

The said resolution, as thus modified, was agreed to by the House.

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the Secretary of the Treasury on the case of Orange H. Dibble, in obedience to the joint resolution of the 3d of March, 1837; which report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The joint resolution from the Senate (No. 1) directing the postage on letters sent by the express mail to be paid in advance, was read the first and second time; when

A motion was made by Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, that the said resolution be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; which motion was disagreed to.

A motion was made by Mr. Grennell, that the further consideration of said resolution be postponed until the first Monday in December next.

And, after debate,

The previous question was moved by Mr. Cambreleng, and being demanded by a majority of the members present,

The previous question was put, viz: Shall the main question be now put?

And passed in the affirmative.

The main question was then put, viz: Shall the resolution be read a third time?

And passed in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the resolution be read a third time to-day.

The said resolution was then read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

The House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Smith reported that the committee had, according to order, had the state of the Union, generally, under consideration, particularly the bill from the Senate (No. 6) entitled "An act imposing additional duties as depositaries in certain cases on public officers;" and the bill from the Senate (No. 3) entitled "An act authorizing a further postponement of payment upon duty bonds;" which last mentioned bill (No. 3) he was directed to report to the House with an amendment.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Dickins, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed the bill of this House (No. 2) entitled "An act to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes." The Senate have also passed a bill (No. 11) entitled "An act to regulate the fees of district attorneys in certain cases."

At half-past 2 o'clock, P. M., the House took a recess until 4 o'clock.

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M., OCTOBER 10, 1837.

The House resumed its session, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill from the Senate (No. 3) entitled "An act authorizing a further postponement of payment upon duty bonds."

The amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole House was read, amended, and agreed to.

A motion was made by Mr. Menefee further to amend said bill, by adding to the third section thereof the following proviso:

Provided further, That all others, in anywise indebted to the United States, except for public moneys received, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, on the terms and conditions hereinbefore prescribed.

And on the question to agree to this motion,

It passed in the negative.

A motion was made by Mr. John Quincy Adams that the said bill be committed to the Committee on Manufactures; which motion was disagreed to by the House.

A motion was made by Mr. Dunn further to amend said bill, by adding thereto the following section:

Sec. . *And be it further enacted*, That all persons indebted on such extended bonds may pay the same, or any part thereof, in Treasury notes, at any time, whether said bonds or Treasury notes are due or not at the time of such offer to pay;

which motion was disagreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the amendment be engrossed, and that the bill be read a third time to-day.

The amendment being engrossed, the bill was read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

The House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Smith reported that the committee had, according to order, had the state of the Union, generally, under consideration, particularly the bill from the Senate (No. 4) entitled

'An act for adjusting the remaining claims upon the late deposite banks," and had come to no resolution thereon.

And then, at six o'clock P. M., a motion was made by Mr. Reed that the House do adjourn.

And the question being put,

It passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, ... 98, / Nays, ... 78.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
James Alexander, jr.
John T. Andrews
J. Banker Aycrigg
John Bell
Richard Biddle
William Key Bond
Nathaniel B. Borden
George N. Briggs
Isaac H. Bronson
Andrew Buchanan
John Calhoon
William B. Campbell
John Campbell
William B. Carter
Zadok Casey
John Chambers
Richard Cheatham
Timothy Childs
William K. Clowney
Henry W. Connor
Thomas Corwin
Robert B. Cranston
John W. Crockett
Edward Curtis
William C. Dawson
Edward Davies
Edward Deberry
George H. Dunn
Franklin H. Elmore
Horace Everett
John Ewing
John Fairfield

Mr. Richard Fletcher
Millard Fillmore
Henry A. Foster
Jacob Fry, jr
James Garland
Rice Garland
James Graham
William Graham
Seaton Grantland
John K. Griffin
Elisha Haley
William Halsted
James Harlan
Alexander Harper
William S. Hastings
Charles E. Haynes
Thomas Henry
William Herod
William H. Hunter
Daniel Kilgore
Daniel P. Leadbetter
Levi Lincoln
Andrew W. Loomis
Francis Mallory
Richard P. Marvin
Abram P. Maury
John P. B. Maxwell
Robert McClellan
John J. Milligan
William Montgomery
Samuel W. Morris
Charles Naylor
Joseph C. Noyes

Mr. Charles Ogle
George W. Owens
William Patterson
John M. Patton
James A. Pearce
Stephen C. Phillips
John Pope
David Potts, jr.
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
R. Barnwell Rhett
John Robertson
Edward Rumsey
David Russell
John Sergeant
Augustine H. Shepperd
Charles Shepard
Matthias Sheplor
Mark H. Sibley
William Slade
Adam W. Snyder
William Stone
Charles C. Stratton
John Taliaferro
Waddy Thompson
John R. Underwood
Taylor Webster
Albert S. White
Lewis Williams
Sherrod Williams
Christopher H. Williams
Thomas Jones Yorke.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John W. Allen
Hugh J. Anderson
Charles G. Atherton
William Beatty
Andrew Beirne
Bennet Bicknell
Samuel Birdsall
John C. Brodhead
Andrew D. W. Bruyn
C. C. Cambreleng
John Chaney
Reuben Chapman
Jonathan Cilley
John F. H. Claiborne
Walter Coles
Robert Craig
Isaac E. Crary
Samuel Cushman
John I. De Graff

Mr. George C. Dromgoole
Alexander Duncan
John Edwards
James Farrington
Albert Gallup
Samuel J. Gholson
Thomas Glascock
Patrick G. Goode
Hiram Gray
Robert H. Hammond
Micajah T. Hawkins
Ogden Hoffman
George W. Hopkins
Benjamin C. Howard
Edward B. Hubley
Henry Johnson
Joseph Johnson
John W. Jones
Gouverneur Kemble

Mr. Dixon H. Lewis
Arphaxed Loomis
Francis S. Lyon
James M. Mason
Joshua L. Martin
James J. McKay
Abraham McClellan
Charles McClure
Isaac McKim
Richard Menefee
John Miller
Ely Moore
Henry A. Muhlenberg
William H. Noble
Amasa J. Parker
Isaac S. Pennybacker
David Petrikin
Francis W. Pickens
Arnold Plumer

Mr. John H. Prentiss	Mr. Francis O. J. Smith	Mr. Joseph Weeks
Luther Reily	William Taylor	John White
John P. Richardson	Francis Thomas	Elisha Whittlesey
Joseph Ridgway	Obadiah Titus	Jared W. Williams
Francis C. Rives	Hopkins L. Turney	Joesph L. Williams.
Samuel T. Sawyer	Henry Vail	John T. H. Worthington
Daniel Sheffer	David D. Wagener	Archibald Yell

And the House adjourned till to-morrow, ten o'clock in the forenoon.

WEDNESDAY, October 11, 1837.

Mr. Johnson, of Virginia, from the Committee of Accounts, which was on the 4th instant directed to inquire into the propriety of paying the assistant Clerk employed in the office of the House, for the time employed, at the lowest rate of compensation fixed by law for clerks in said office, and of continuing the services of said assistant, together with an additional assistant at the same rate, till the further order of the House, reported as follows:

"That the committee have had the subject under consideration, and recommend to the House the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be authorized to retain in employment the assistant and additional assistant clerks now in the office of the House of Representatives, at the lowest rate of compensation fixed by law for clerks in said office, commencing with this session of Congress."

The report was read; and the resolution therein recommended was agreed to by the House.

The House, by consent, proceeded to the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, on the 26th September; and the same being modified by Mr. Johnson, was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to submit to this House, as early in the next session as may be practicable, a plan for the protection of the Western frontier of the United States against Indian aggression; designating the points to be permanently occupied by garrisons; the auxiliary stations for reserves, and deposites of munitions, arms, and other supplies; the routes to be established for the purpose of maintaining a safe and prompt intercourse between the several stations, and from these, with the depots in the interior; and, finally, the minimum force which, in his opinion, will be required to maintain peace among the several tribes, and cause our border settlements to be respected; also to report, as far as the same can be ascertained, the number of Indians who will be in the occupancy of the country west and north of the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri, and the number of warriors they may collectively be able to send into the field; or to recommend such other plans as he may think proper.

Mr. Chapman, by consent, moved the following resolution; which was read, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee of Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the provisions of the act approved on the 18th of January, 1837, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of horses lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States," *to* cases where horses have been surrendered or turned over by such

persons to the Government, by order of the commanding officer, on leaving the service.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. Wise on the 19th of September, for an inquiry into the causes of the Florida war, and into the causes of the extraordinary delays and failures, and the expenditures which have attended the prosecution of that war, and into the manner of its conduct and the facts of its history generally.

The question recurred on the motion made by Mr. Howard on the 21st September to amend the amendment moved by Mr. Glascock on the same day, by striking out the words "a select committee be appointed to inquire," and inserting, in lieu thereof, the words, "the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire."

And pending the question on this amendment,

A motion was made by Mr. McKay that the further consideration of said resolution be postponed until the first Monday in December next.

And, after debate,

The House, on motion, proceeded to the orders of the day, and to the business on the Speaker's table.

The bill from the Senate (No. 11) entitled "An act to regulate the fees of district attorneys in certain cases," was read the first and second time; when it was

Ordered, That the said bill be read a third time to-day.

The said bill was read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

Mr. Yell, from the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined enrolled bills and an enrolled resolution of the following titles, viz:

No. 2. An act to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes;

No. 10. An act to continue in force certain laws to the close of the next session of Congress;

No. 1. Resolution directing the postage on letters sent by the express mail to be paid in advance; and found the same to be truly enrolled; when

The Speaker signed the said bills and resolution.

The House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill from the Senate (No. 6) entitled "An act imposing additional duties as depositaries in certain cases on public officers;" and having remained in committee until half past two o'clock P. M., the committee rose, and the House took a recess.

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House resumed its session, and again resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Smith reported that the committee had, according to order, had the state of the Union, generally, under consideration, particularly the bill from the Senate (No. 6) entitled "An act imposing additional duties as depos-

taries in certain cases on public officers," and had come to no resolution thereon.

And then, at half past seven o'clock P. M., the House adjourned until to-morrow, ten o'clock in the forenoon.

THURSDAY, October 12, 1837.

Mr. Garland, of Virginia, by leave, submitted the following resolution; which was read, and the rule which requires it to lie on the table one day being dispensed with, the question was put, and it was agreed to by the House, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury communicate to this House, as early in the next session as practicable, the names of all receivers, collectors, or depositories of the public money, who are in default to the Government; the amount of such default; the length of time due; the security given, if any, and how much has been or will likely be lost; together with a copy of all correspondence upon the subject from the 1st day of January, 1834, to this time.

On motion of Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio,

Ordered, That the Committee of Claims have leave to sit during the sessions of the House.

Mr. Briggs, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined an enrolled bill (No. 11) entitled "An act to regulate the fees of district attorneys in certain cases," and found the same to be truly enrolled; when

The Speaker signed the said bill.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Dickins, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed bills of the following titles, viz:

No. 5. An act to authorize merchandise to be deposited in the public stores, and for other purposes;

No. 7. An act to restrain the circulation of small notes, as a currency, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

No. 12. An act for the relief of D. P. Madison;

in which bills I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House. And then he withdrew.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. Wise on the 19th of September, for an inquiry into the causes of the Florida war, and into the causes of the extraordinary delays and failures, and the expenditures which have attended the prosecution of that war, and into the manner of its conduct and the facts of its history generally.

The question recurred on the motion of Mr. McKay, of yesterday, that the further consideration of said resolution be postponed until the first Monday in December next.

And, after further debate, the House, on motion, proceeded to the orders of the day.

The House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill from the Senate (No. 6) entitled "An act imposing additional duties as depositaries in certain cases on public officers;" and having remained in committee until half past two o'clock, P. M., the committee rose, and the House took a recess.

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M., OCTOBER 12, 1837.

The House resumed its session; and again resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; and, after some time spent therein the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Smith reported that the committee had, according to order, had the state of the Union, generally, under consideration, particularly the bill from the Senate (No. 6) entitled "An act imposing additional duties as depositaries in certain cases on public officers;" and had come to no resolution thereon.

Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio, from the Committee of Claims, to which the subject was referred yesterday, by leave, reported a bill (No. 11) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of horses lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States," approved January 18, 1837, accompanied by a report; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

A motion was then made (it being half past 8 o'clock, P. M.) that the House do adjourn;

And the question being put,

It passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, ... 102, Nays, ... 85.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams	Mr. Richard Fletcher	Mr. Charles Naylor
James Alexander, jr.	Millard Fillmore	Joseph C. Noyes
Heman Allen	Henry A. Foster	Charles Ogle
John W. Allen	James Garland	William Patterson
J. Banker Aycrigg	Patrick G. Goode	John M. Patton
John Bell	James Graham	James A. Pearce
Richard Biddle	William Graham	Luther C. Peck
William Key Bond	Seaton Grantland	Stephen C. Phillips
Nathaniel B. Borden	William J. Graves	John Pope
James W. Bouldin	John K. Griffin	Joseph F. Randolph
George N. Briggs	William Halsted	John Reed
John Calhoon	James Harlan	Abraham Rencher
William B. Campbell	Alexander Harper	John P. Richardson
John Campbell	William S. Hastings	Joseph Ridgway
William B. Carter	Richard Hawes	David Russell
Zadok Casey	William Herod	Samuel T. Sawyer
John Chambers	Ogden Hoffman	John Sergeant
Reuben Chapman	George W. Hopkins	Charles Shepard
Richard Cheatham	William H. Hunter	Ebenezer J. Shields
Timothy Childs	Robert M. T. Hunter	Mark H. Sibley
Henry W. Connor	Daniel Jenifer	William Slade
Thomas Corwin	Daniel Kilgore	William W. Southgate
Robert B. Cranston	Hugh S. Legare	Edward Stanly
John W. Crockett	Levi Lincoln	Archibald Stuart
Edward Curtis	Andrew W. Loomis	William Stone
Caleb Cushing	Francis S. Lyon	Charles C. Stratton
Edward Darlington	Francis Mallory	George W. Toland
William C. Dawson	Richard P. Marvin	Joseph R. Underwood
Edward Davies	Samson Mason	John White
Edmund Deberry	Joshua L. Martin	Elisha Whittlesey
John Dennis	John P. B. Maxwell	Lewis Williams
George H. Dunn	Charles F. Mercer	Christopher H. Williams
Franklin H. Elmore	John J. Milligan	Henry A. Wise
Horace Everett	Cavalry Morris	Thomas Jones Yorke.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John T. Andrews	Mr. Benjamin C. Howard	Mr. Isaac S. Pennybacker
Charles G. Atherton	Edward B. Hubley	David Petrikin
William Beatty	Samuel Ingham	Francis W. Pickens
Andrew Beirne	Jabez Jackson	Arnold Plumer
Bennet Bicknell	Joseph Johnson	William W. Potter
Andrew D. W. Bruyn	Nathaniel Jones	John H. Prentiss
Andrew Buchanan	John W. Jones	Luther Reily
Jesse A. Bynum	Gouverneur Kemble	Francis C. Rives
C. C. Cambreleng	John Klingensmith, jr.	Edward Rumsey
John Chaney	Daniel P. Leadbetter	Daniel Sheffer
Jonathan Cilley	Henry Logan	Matthias Shepfor
John F. H. Claiborne	James J. McKay	James B. Spencer
Walter Coles	Robert McClellan	John Taliaferro
Robert Craig	Abraham McClellan	William Taylor
Samuel Cushman	Charles McClure	Francis Thomas
Thomas Davee	Isaac McKim	Obadiah Titus
John I. DeGraff	Richard H. Menefee	Isaac Toucey
George C. Dromgoole	John Miller	George W. B. Towns.
Alexander Duncan	William Montgomery	Hopkins L. Turney
James Farrington	Ely Moore	Henry Vail
John Fairfield	Samuel W. Morris	David D. Wagener
Jacob Fry, jr.	Henry A. Muhlenberg	Taylor Webster
Albert Gallup	John L. Murray	Joseph Weeks
Samuel J. Gholson	William H. Noble	Sherrod Williams
Hiram Gray	George W. Owens	Jared W. Williams
Robert H. Hammond	John Palmer	Joseph L. Williams
Micajah T. Hawkins	Amasa J. Parker	John T. H. Worthington
Charles E. Haynes	Lemuel Paynter	Archibald Yell.
Hopkins Holsey		

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

FRIDAY, October 13, 1837.

Mr. Briggs, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the Committee did, on the 12th instant, present to the President of the United States enrolled bills of the following titles, viz:

No. 2. An act to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes.

No. 10. An act to continue in force certain laws to the close of the next session of Congress.

No. 1. Resolution directing the postage on letters sent by the express mail to be paid in advance.

The House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Briggs reported that the committee had, according to order, had the state of the Union generally under consideration, particularly the bill (No. 11) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of horses lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States," approved January 18, 1837; which bill he reported to the House without amendment.

A motion was made by Mr. Ewing to amend said bill, by adding the following section, viz:

Sec. *And be it further enacted*, That all horses, saddles, and other equipage owned by mounted militiamen, volunteers, or rangers in the service of the United States at the battle of Tippecanoe, and prior to the declaration of war in 1812, and lost or killed and not yet paid for, shall be paid the value thereof: *Provided*, That the proof of the loss of such

horse or horses and saddle and equipage shall be by affidavit of the quartermaster of the corps to which the owner belonged, if possible, by two other credible witnesses, who are acquainted with the facts by reason of their presence in service at the time.

Which amendment was disagreed to by the House.

A motion was made by Mr. Thompson to add to said bill the following section:

And be it further enacted, That in all cases where horses have been impressed for, or otherwise taken into, the public service and lost, and the allowance made by law for the use of horses employed in the service of the United States has been received by the person using, but who was not the owner of, such horse or horses, that the owner or owners of said horse or horses be paid the amount allowed by law for the use of said horse or horses.

This amendment was disagreed to by the House.

On motion of Mr. Lyon, the bill was amended; and it was then

Ordered, That the bill be engrossed, and read a third time to-day.

The said bill being engrossed, was read the third time and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate therein.

Mr. McKennan, by leave, presented a memorial of Thomas H. Baird, a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, in relation to the deranged state of the monetary affairs and the currency of the country, and containing a plan which, in the opinion of the memorialist, will remedy the evils, in those respects, which the country is now suffering, and praying Congress forthwith, in accordance with his plan, to provide for an issue of a paper currency, in the form of Treasury notes, resting upon a specie basis, and always convertible; secured by a national guaranty; its amount fixed and ascertained by law; and its circulation equally diffused and exactly proportioned to the wants and business of the people. This memorial was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Bond, leave was given to withdraw the petition and documents of William Pawling and others, of Kentucky, heirs at law of Captain Adam Wallace, of the revolutionary army, presented January 7, 1836; and the petition and papers were delivered to Mr. Bond.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, communicating the information called for by the House on the 4th instant, in relation to the causes of the delay in the sailing of the exploring expedition, accompanied by the correspondence called for in said order; which letter and accompanying documents were ordered to lie on the table.

The bill from the Senate (No. 5) entitled "An act to authorize merchandise to be deposited in the public stores, and for other purposes," was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The bill from the Senate (No. 7) entitled "An act to restrain the circulation of small notes, as a currency, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," was read the first and second time, and ordered to lie on the table.

The bill from the Senate (No. 12) entitled "An act for the relief of D. P. Madison," was read the first and second time, and was ordered to be read a third time to-day.

The said bill was then read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Dickins, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: In the absence of the Vice President of the United States, the Senate have chosen the honorable William R. King, Senator from the State of Alabama, President of the Senate *pro tempore*, as the constitution provides. And then he withdrew.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Abraham Van Buren, his private Secretary, notifying that the President did, on the 12th instant, approve and sign enrolled bills of the following titles, viz:

No. 2. An act to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes.

No. 10. An act to continue in force certain laws to the close of the next session of Congress.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Dickins, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed the bill (No. 11) entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide for the payment of horses lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States,' approved January 18, 1837." And then he withdrew.

The House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill from the Senate (No. 6) entitled "An act imposing additional duties as depositaries in certain cases on public officers;" and having remained in committee until half past two o'clock P. M., the committee rose, and the House took a recess.

FOUR O'CLOCK P. M.

The House resumed its session, and again resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; and, after some time time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Smith reported that the committee had, according to order, had the state of the Union, generally, under consideration, particularly the bill from the Senate (No. 6) entitled "An act imposing additional duties as depositaries in certain cases on public officers," which bill he was directed to report to the House without amendment; when,

At fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock at night, the House adjourned until to-morrow, ten o'clock in the forenoon.

SATURDAY, October 14, 1837.

Mr. Davis presented a memorial of inhabitants of the city and county of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the Union of these States.

Mr. Loomis presented like memorials of inhabitants of the county of Columbiana, in the State of Ohio, praying for the adoption of measures to increase the circulation of the constitutional currency of gold and silver, and, as a measure the most calculated to effect that desired object, they also pray the total separation of the fiscal concerns of the Government of the United States from all banking institutions.

The said memorials were laid on the table, under the order of the House of the 11th of September last.

On motion of Mr. Patton,

Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to cause a ninth volume of the Laws to be compiled and printed, and distributed after the manner of the eighth volume, printed and distributed under the order of the House of Representatives of the 30th of June, 1834, and 26th of June, 1836.

Mr. Briggs, by leave, moved the following resolution which was read, and agreed to, viz:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be directed to pay to the Chaplain of this House the usual compensation for his services during the present session.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, by leave, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Buildings inquire into the propriety of making such alterations in this Hall as will promote the convenience and comfort of its members; and report to this House.

Mr. Cambreleng, by leave, moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House and his assistants, the sergeant-at-arms, the principal doorkeeper and assistant doorkeeper, the postmaster, and the messengers, and other attendants on and about the House, be allowed, each, two months' pay for services during the present session; and that the police and lamp-lighter of the Capitol and Capitol square be allowed one month's pay, each.

A motion was made by Mr. Briggs to amend the resolution, by inserting after "the postmaster," "the librarian of Congress, the assistant librarians, and the messenger of the library."

A motion was then made by Mr. McKay, that the resolution and proposed amendment be referred to the Committee of Accounts, to consider and report thereon; which motion was disagreed to.

A motion was made by Mr. Ewing, that the resolution do lie on the table; which motion was also disagreed to.

The amendment moved by Mr. Briggs was then agreed to.

And the resolution, as thus amended, was agreed to by the House.

Mr. Legare, by leave, submitted the following resolution; and the rule which requires the same to lie on the table one day being dispensed with, the resolution was read, and agreed to, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to report to this House, at its next session, his opinion as to the expediency of establishing a navy yard for sloops of war and other ships of a similar class, at Charleston, in South Carolina, or some other port on the Southern coast, together with any information he may possess on that subject.

Mr. Everett, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this House, at the next session of Congress, a plan of the Treasury building now being erected, showing its location in reference to the adjacent streets and public square on which it is located; its elevation; the number and size of the rooms it will afford suitable for office business, and the number and size of those suitable only for the deposite of records; with a statement of the sum then expended on said building, and an estimate of the further sum that will be required to complete the same; and to state whether it is contemplated, in the completion of said building, to take down the building of the Department of State, or so to

repair it as to render it fireproof and to make its outside conform to the other part of the Treasury building; and what will be the difference of expense between those two modes of completing said building; and whether the public interest requires any change in the location or plan of said building; and, also, to state whether it is contemplated to appropriate any part of said Treasury building to the use of any other Department; and, further, that he be requested to cause to be prepared by the heads of Departments statements of the number and size of the rooms that are necessary for their respective Departments, for office business, and for the deposite of records; and that the same be communicated to this House at the next session.

The rule which requires the said resolution to lie on the table one day for consideration being dispensed with by consent, it was read, considered, and agreed to.

Mr. Yell, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee did, on the 12th instant, present to the President of the United States an enrolled bill (No. 11) entitled "An act to regulate the fees of district attorneys in certain cases."

Mr. Yell, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined enrolled bills of the following titles, viz:

No. 11. An act to amend an act, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of horses lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States," approved January 18, 1837;

No. 12. An act for the relief of D. P. Madison;

and found the same to be truly enrolled; when

The Speaker signed the said bills.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Dickins, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have been notified by the President of the United States that he did, on the 12th of October instant, approve and sign an enrolled joint resolution, directing the postage of letters sent by the express mail to be paid in advance; also, an enrolled bill (No. 11) entitled "An act to regulate the fees of district attorneys in certain cases." The Senate have concurred in the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (No. 3) entitled "An act authorizing a further postponement of payment upon duty bonds;" and the Senate have also passed a joint resolution "that the sixteenth and seventeenth joint rules be suspended for the remainder of the present called session;" in which resolution I amd irected to ask the concurrence of this House. And then he withdrew.

On motion of Mr. Lincoln,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Public Buildings and Grounds be discharged from the further consideration of the inquiry directed on the 4th instant, in relation to the Treasury building.

Mr. Yell, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee did this day present to the President of the United States enrolled bills of the following titles, viz:

No. 11. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of horses lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States," approved January 18, 1837.

No. 12. An act for the relief of D. P. Madison.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. Wise on the 19th of September, for an inquiry into the causes of the Florida war, and into the causes of the extraordinary delays and failures and the expenditures which have attended the prosecution of that war, and into the manner of its conduct and the facts of its history generally.

The question recurred on the motion of Mr. McKay of the 11th instant, that the further consideration of the resolution be postponed until the first Monday in December next.

And, after further debate, the House, on motion, proceeded to the orders of the day.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill from the Senate (No. 6) entitled "An act imposing additional duties as depositaries in certain cases on public officers."

A motion was made by Mr. Clark, that the said bill do lie on the table; when

A motion was made by Mr. Connor, that there be a call of the House.

And the question being put,

It passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, ... 184, Nays, ... 5.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
James Alexander, jr.
Heman Allen
John W. Allen
Hugh J. Anderson
John T. Andrews
Charles G. Atherton
J. Banker Aycrigg
William Beatty
Andrew Beirne
John Bell
Bennet Bicknell
Richard Biddle
Samuel Birdsall
William Key Bond
James W. Bouldin
George N. Briggs
Isaac H. Bronson
Andrew D. W. Bruyn
William B. Calhoun
John Calhoon
Churchill C. Cambreleng
William B. Campbell
Timothy J. Carter
William B. Carter
Zadok Casey
John Chambers
Reuben Chapman
Timothy Childs
Jonathan Cilley
John F. H. Claiborne
John C. Clark
Jesse F. Cleveland
William K. Clowney
Walter Coles
Henry W. Connor
Thomas Corwin
Robert Craig

Mr. John W. Crockett
Edward Curtis
Caleb Cushing
Samuel Cushman
Edward Darlington
William C. Dawson
Thomas Davee
Edward Davies
Edmund Deberry
John I. De Graff
John Dennis
George H. Dunn
John Edwards
John Ewing
James Farrington
John Fairfield
Richard Fletcher
Isaac Fletcher
Millard Fillmore
Henry A. Foster
Albert Gallup
James Garland
Thomas Glascock
Patrick G. Goode
James Graham
William Graham
Hiram Gray
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
William Halsted
Robert H. Hammond
Thomas L. Hamer
Alexander Harper
William S. Hastings
Richard Hawes
Micajah T. Hawkins
Charles E. Haynes
Thomas Henry

Mr. William Herod
Hopkins Holsey
Benjamin C. Howard
Edward B. Hubley
Samuel Ingham
Thomas B. Jackson
Jabez Jackson
Nathaniel Jones
John W. Jones
Gouverneur Kemble
Daniel Kilgore
Joab Lawler
Hugh S. Legare
Levi Lincoln
Henry Logan
Arphaxed Loomis
Andrew W. Loomis
Francis S. Lyon
Richard P. Marvin
James M. Mason
Samson Mason
Joshua L. Martin
Abram P. Maury
William L. May
John P. B. Maxwell
James J. McKay
Robert McClellan
Abraham McClellan
Isaac McKim
Richard H. Menefee
John J. Milligan
John Miller
William Montgomery
Ely Moore
William S. Morgan
Mathias Morris
Samuel W. Morris
Calvary Morris

Mr. Charles Naylor
Joseph C. Noyes
George W. Owens
Amasa J. Parker
William Parmenter
William Patterson
John M. Patton
Lemuel Paynter
James A. Pearce
Luther C. Peck
Isaac S. Pennybacker
David Petrikin
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
Arnold Plumer
John Pope
David Potts, jr.
Zadock Pratt
John H. Prentiss
James Rariden
Joseph F. Randolph
John Reed
Luther Reily
Abraham Rencher
Mr. Joseph Ridgway
Francis C. Rives
John Robertson
Edward Rumsey
David Russell
Samuel T. Sawyer
John Sergeant
Daniel Sheffer
Augustine H. Shepperd
Charles Shepard
Ebenezer J. Shields
Matthias Sheplor
William Slade
Francis O. J. Smith
Adam W. Snyder
William W. Southgate
James B. Spencer
Edward Stanly
Archibald Stuart
William Stone
Charles C. Stratton
John Taliaferro
William Taylor
Mr. Joseph L. Tillinghast
Obadiah Titus
George W. Toland
Isaac Toucey
George W. B. Towns
Hopkins L. Turney
Joseph R. Underwood
Henry Vail
David D. Wagener
Taylor Webster
Joseph Weeks
Albert S. White
John White
Elisha Whittlesey
Thomas T. Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Sherrod Williams
Jared W. Williams
Joseph L. Williams
Christopher H. Williams
Henry A. Wise
John T. H. Worthington
Thomas Jones Yorke

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. Ratliff Boon
Nathaniel B. Borden
Mr. Jacob Fry, jr.
John Klingensmith, jr.
Mr. Archibald Yell

The roll was then called, and all the members answered to their names except

Mr. Andrew Buchanan, (excused)
Isaac E. Crary
George C. Dromgoole
George Evans
Seaton Grantland
Hiland Hall, (excused)
Albert G. Harrison, (excused)
Mr. Orin Holt
William H. Hunter
Daniel Jenifer, (excused)
Thos. M. T. McKennan, (excused)
Charles F. Mitchell, (excused)
Mr. Henry A. Muhlenberg
John L. Murray
John Palmer
Lancelot Phelps, (excused)
William W. Potter
R. Barnwell Rhett

A motion was made by Mr. Chambers that the call be dispensed with; And the question being put,

It passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, ... 170, Nays, ... 34.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. James Alexander, jr.
Heman Allen
John W. Allen
John T. Andrews
J. Banker Aycrigg
William Beatty
Andrew Beirne
John Bell
Bennet Bicknell
Samuel Birdsall
William Key Bond
Ratliff Boon
Nathaniel B. Borden
James W. Bouldin
John C. Brodhead
Andrew D. W. Bruyn
Jesse A. Bynum
Mr. William B. Calhoun
John Calhoon
C. C. Cambreleng
John Campbell
Timothy J. Carter
William B. Carter
Zadok Casey
John Chambers
Reuben Chapman
Richard Cheatham
John F. H. Claiborne
Jesse F. Cleveland
Henry W. Connor
Thomas Corwin
Robert B. Cranston
John W. Crockett
Edward Curtis
Mr. Caleb Cushing
Edward Darlington
William C. Dawson
Edward Davies
Edmund Deberry
John Dennis
George H. Dunn
Franklin H. Elmore
Horace Everett
John Ewing
John Fairfield
Richard Fletcher
Millard Fillmore
Henry A. Foster
Jacob Fry, jr.
Albert Gallup
James Garland

Mr. Thomas Glascock
Patrick G. Goode
James Graham
William Graham
Abraham P. Grant
William J. Graves
Hiram Gray
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Elisha Haley
William Halsted
Robert H. Hammond
Thomas L. Hamar
James Harlan
Alexander Harper
William S. Hastings
Richard Hawes
Charles E. Haynes
Thomas Henry
William Herod
Ogden Hoffman
George W. Hopkins
Edward B. Hubley
Robert M. T. Hunter
Samuel Ingham
Thomas B. Jackson
Jabez Jackson
Henry Johnson
William Cost Johnson
Nathaniel Jones
John W. Jones
Gouverneur Kemble
John Klingensmith, jr.
Joab Lawler
Hugh S. Legare
Daniel P. Leadbetter
Henry Logan
Arphaxed Loomis
Andrew W. Loomis
Francis S. Lyon

Mr. Richard P. Marvin
James M. Mason
Samson Mason
Joshua L. Martin
Abram P. Maury
William L. May
John P. B. Maxwell
Charles McClure
Isaac McKim
Richard H. Menefee
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
William Montgomery
Ely Moore
William S. Morgan
Samuel W. Morris
Charles Naylor
William H. Noble
Joseph C. Noyes
Charles Ogle
William Parmenter
William Patterson
John M. Patton
James A. Pearce
Luther C. Peck
Isaac S. Pennybacker
David Petrikin
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
Arnold Plumer
John Pope
Zadock Pratt
James Rariden
Joseph F. Randolph
John Reed
Luther Reily
Abraham Rencher
John P. Richardson
Joseph Ridgway
Francis C. Rives

Mr. John Robertson
Edward Rumsey
David Russell
Samuel T. Sawyer
John Sergeant
Daniel Sheffer
Augustine H. Shepperd
Charles Shepard.
Ebenezer J. Shields
Matthias Sheplor
Mark H. Sibley
William Slade
Francis O. J. Smith
Adam W. Snyder
William W. Southgate
Archibald Stuart
William Stone
Charles C. Stratton
John Taliaferro
Waddy Thompson, jr.
Joseph L. Tillinghast
Obadiah Titus
George W. Toland
George W. B. Towns
Joseph R. Underwood
Abraham Vanderveer
David D. Wagener
Joseph Weeks
Albert S. White
John White
Elisha Whittlesey
Thomas T. Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Sherrod Williams
Jared W. Williams
Joseph L. Williams
Henry A. Wise
John T. H. Worthington
Thomas Jones Yorke

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Q. Adams
Charles G. Atherton
Isaac H. Bronson
John Chaney
Jonathan Cilley
John C. Clark
William K. Clowney
Robert Craig
Samuel Cushman
Thomas Davee
John I. De Graff
Alexander Duncan

Mr. John Edwards
James Farrington
Samuel J. Gholson
Micajah T. Hawkins
Hopkins Holsey
Benjamin C. Howard
Dixon H. Lewis
James J. McKay
Robert McClellan
Abraham McClellan
John Miller

Mr. George W. Owens
Amasa J. Parker
Lemuel Paynter
John H. Prentiss
James B. Spencer
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
Isaac Toucey
Hopkins L. Turney
Taylor Webster
Archibald Yell

The question was then put on the motion that the bill do lie on the able,

And passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, ... 119, / Nays, ... 107.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
James Alexander, jr.
Heman Allen

Mr. John W. Allen
J. Banker Aycrigg
John Bell

Mr. Richard Biddle
William Key Bond
Nathaniel B. Borden

Mr. George N. Briggs
William B. Calhoun
John Calhoon
William B. Campbell
John Campbell
William B. Carter
Zadok Casey
John Chambers
Richard Cheatham
Timothy Childs
John C. Clark
William K. Clowney
Thomas Corwin
Robert B. Cranston
John W. Crockett
Edward Curtis
Caleb Cushing
Edward Darlington
William C. Dawson
Edward Davies
Edmund Deberry
John Dennis
George H. Dunn
Franklin H. Elmore
Horace Everett
John Ewing
Richard Fletcher
Millard Fillmore
James Garland
Rice Garland
Patrick G. Goode
James Graham
William Graham
William J. Graves
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
William Halsted

Mr. James Harlan
Alexander Harper
William S. Hastings
Richard Hawes
Thomas Henry
William Herod
Ogden Hoffman
George W. Hopkins
Henry Johnson
William Cost Johnson
Daniel Kilgore
Joab Lawler
Hugh S. Legare
Levi Lincoln
Andrew W. Loomis
Francis S. Lyon
Francis Mallory
Richard P. Marvin
James M. Mason
Samson Mason
Abram P. Maury
William L. May
John P. B. Maxwell
Richard H. Menefee
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Mathias Morris
Calvary Morris
Charles Naylor
Joseph C. Noyes
Charles Ogle
William Patterson
John M. Patton
James A. Pearce
Luther C. Peck
Stephen C. Phillips
John Pope

Mr. David Potts, jr.
James Rariden
Joseph F. Randolph
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
John P. Richardson
Joseph Ridgway
Edward Rumsey
David Russell
Samuel T. Sawyer
John Sergeant
Augustine H. Shepperd
Charles Shepard
Ebenezer J. Shields
Mark H. Sibley
William Slade
Francis O. J. Smith
Adam W. Snyder
William W. Southgate
Edward Stanly
Archibald Stuart
William Stone
Charles C. Stratton
John Taliaferro
Waddy Thompson, jr.
Joseph L. Tillinghast
George W. Toland
Joseph R. Underwood
Albert S. White
John White
Elisha Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Sherrod Williams
Joseph L. Williams
Christopher H. Williams
Henry A. Wise
Thomas Jones Yorke.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. Hugh J. Anderson
John T. Andrews
Charles G. Atherton
William Beatty
Andrew Beirne
Bennett Bicknell
Samuel Birdsall
Ratliff Boon
James W. Bouldin
John C. Brodhead
Isaac H. Bronson
Andrew D. W. Bruyn
Jesse A. Bynum
C. C. Cambreleng
Timothy J. Carter
John Chaney
Reuben Chapman
Jonathan Cilley
John F. H. Claiborne
Jesse F. Cleveland
Walter Coles
Henry W. Connor
Robert Craig
Samuel Cushman
Thomas Davee
John I. De Graff
Alexander Duncan

Mr. John Edwards
James Farrington
John Fairfield
Isaac Fletcher
Henry A. Foster
Jacob Fry, jr.
Albert Gallup
Samuel J. Gholson
Thomas Glascock
Abraham P. Grant
Hiram Gray
Elisha Haley
Robert H. Hammond
Thomas L. Hamer
Albert G. Harrison
Micajah T. Hawkins
Charles E. Haynes
Hopkins Holsey
Benjamin C. Howard
Edward B. Hubley
William H. Hunter
Robert M. T. Hunter
Samuel Ingham
Thomas B. Jackson
Jabez Jackson
Joseph Johnson
Nathaniel Jones

Mr. John W. Jones
Gouverneur Kemble
John Klingensmith, jr.
Daniel P. Leadbetter
Dixon H. Lewis
Henry Logan
Arphaxed Loomis
Joshua L. Martin
James J. McKay
Robert McClellan
Abraham McClellan
Charles McClure
Isaac McKim
John Miller
William Montgomery
Ely Moore
William S. Morgan
Samuel W. Morris
Henry A. Muhlenberg
William H. Noble
George W. Owens
John Palmer
Amasa J. Parker
William Parmenter
Lemuel Paynter
Isaac S. Pennybacker
David Petrikin

Mr. Francis W. Pickens
Arnold Plumer
William W. Potter
Zadock Pratt
John H. Prentiss
Luther Reily
Francis C. Rives
John Robertson
Daniel Sheffer
Mr. Matthias Sheplor
James B. Spencer
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
Obadiah Titus
Isaac Toucey
George W. B. Towns
Hopkins L. Turney
Henry Vail
Mr. Abraham Vanderveer
David D. Wagener
Taylor Webster
Joseph Weeks
Thomas T. Whittlesey
Jared W. Williams
John T. H. Worthington
Archibald Yell.

And so the said bill was ordered to lie on the table.

A motion was then made by Mr. Griffin that the House do reconsider the said vote; when

A motion was made by Mr. Borden that the motion that the House do reconsider the said vote do lie on the table.

And the question being put,

It passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, ... 118, / Nays, ... 105.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
James Alexander, jr.
Heman Allen
John W. Allen
J. Banker Aycrigg
John Bell
Richard Biddle
William Key Bond
Nathaniel B. Borden
James W. Bouldin
George N. Briggs
William B. Calhoun
John Calhoon
William B. Campbell
John Campbell
William B. Carter
Zadok Casey
John Chambers
Richard Cheatham
Timothy Childs
John C. Clark
William K. Clowney
Thomas Corwin
Robert B. Cranston
John W. Crockett
Edward Curtis
Caleb Cushing
Edward Darlington
William C. Dawson
Edward Davies
Edmund Deberry
John Dennis
George H. Dunn
Horace Everett
John Ewing
Richard Fletcher
Millard Fillmore
James Garland
Rice Garland
Patrick G. Goode
Mr. James Graham
William Graham
William J. Graves
George Grennell, jr.
William Halsted
James Harlan
Alexander Harper,
William S. Hastings
Richard Hawes
Thomas Henry
William Herod
Ogden Hoffman,
George W. Hopkins
Henry Johnson
William Cost Johnson
Daniel Kilgore
Joab Lawler
Hugh S. Legare
Levi Lincoln
Andrew W. Loomis
Francis S. Lyon
Francis Mallory
Richard P. Marvin
James M. Mason
Samson Mason
Abram P. Maury
William L. May
John P. B. Maxwell
Richard H. Menefee
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Mathias Morris
Calvary Morris
Charles Naylor
Joseph C. Noyes
Charles Ogle
William Patterson
John M. Patton
James A. Pearce
Mr. Luther C. Peck
Stephen C. Phillips
John Pope
David Potts, jr.
James Rariden
Joseph F. Randolph
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
Joseph Ridgway
Edward Rumsey
David Russell
Samuel T. Sawyer
John Sergeant
Augustine H. Shepperd
Charles Shepard
Ebenezer J. Shields
Mark H. Sibley
William Slade
Francis O. J. Smith
Adam W. Snyder
William W. Southgate
Edward Stanly
Archibald Stuart
William Stone
Charles C. Stratton
John Taliaferro
Waddy Thompson, jr.
Joseph L. Tillinghast
George W. Toland
Joseph R. Underwood
Albert S. White
John White
Elisha Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Sherrod Williams
Joseph L. Williams
Christopher H. Williams
Henry A. Wise
Thomas Jones Yorke

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. Hugh J. Anderson
John T. Andrews
Mr. Charles G. Atherton
William Beatty
Mr. Andrew Beirne
Bennet Bicknell

Mr. Samuel Birdsall
Ratliff Boon
John C. Brodhead
Isaac H. Bronson
Andrew D. W. Bruyn
Jesse A. Bynum
C. C. Cambreleng
Timothy J. Carter
John Chaney
Reuben Chapman
Jonathan Cilley
John F. H. Claiborne
Jesse F. Cleveland
Walter Coles
Henry W. Connor
Robert Craig
Samuel Cushman
Thomas Davee
John I. De Graff
Alexander Duncan
John Edwards,
Franklin H. Elmore
James Farrington
John Fairfield
Isaac Fletcher
Henry A. Foster
Jacob Fry, jr.
Albert Gallup
Samuel J. Gholson
Thomas Glascock
Abraham P. Grant
Hiram Gray
John K. Griffin

Mr. Elisha Haley
Robert H. Hammond
Thomas L. Hamer
Albert G. Harrison
Micajah T. Hawkins
Charles E. Haynes
Hopkins Holsey
Benjamin C. Howard
Edward B. Hubley
William H. Hunter
Robert M. T. Hunter
Samuel Ingham
Thomas B. Jackson
Jabez Jackson
Joseph Johnson
Nathaniel Jones
John W. Jones
Gouverneur Kemble
Daniel P. Leadbetter
Dixon H. Lewis
Henry Logan
Arphaxed Loomis
Joshua L. Martin
James J. McKay
Robert McClellan
Abraham McClellan
Charles McClure
Isaac McKim
John Miller
William Montgomery
Ely Moore
William S. Morgan
Samuel W. Morris

Mr. Henry A. Muhlenberg
William H. Noble
George W. Owens
John Palmer
Amasa J. Parker
William Parmenter
Lemuel Paynter
Isaac S. Pennybacker
David Petrikin
Francis W. Pickens
Arnold Plumer
Zadock Pratt
John H. Prentiss
Luther Reily
John P. Richardson
Francis C. Rives
John Robertson
Daniel Sheffer
Matthias Sheplor
James B. Spencer
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
Obadiah Titus
Isaac Toucey
George W. B. Towns
Hopkins L. Turney
Henry Vail
David D Wagener
Taylor Webster
Joseph Weeks
Jared W. Williams
John T. H. Worthington
Archibald Yell

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the Postmaster General, communicating the information called for by the House on the 1st of October instant, in relation to the fiscal concerns of his Department; which letter was ordered to lie on the table.

The House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill from the Senate (No. 4) entitled "An act for adjusting the remaining claims upon the late deposite banks," and remained in committee until half past two o'clock P. M., when the committee rose, and the House took a recess.

FOUR O'CLOCK P. M., OCTOBER 14, 1837.

The House resumed its session, and again resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Howard reported that the committee had, according to order, had the state of the Union, generally, under consideration, particularly the bill from the Senate (No. 4) entitled "An act for adjusting the remaining claims upon the late deposite banks," as also the bill of this House (No. 9) making additional appropriations for the year 1837; that the committee had come to no resolution on the bill No. 4, and directed him to report the bill No. 9 to the House with amendments.

The amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole House to the bill (No. 9) making additional appropriations for the year 1837, were read, and concurred in by the House.

Ordered, That the said bill be engrossed, and read a third time to-day.

The said bill, being engrossed, was read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in the said bill.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Abraham Van Buren, his private Secretary, notifying that the President did this day approve and sign an enrolled bill (No. 11) entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide for the payment of horses lost or destroyed in the militrry service of the United States,' approved January 18, 1837."

The House proceeded to consider the following resolution from the Senate, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the sixteenth and seventeenth joint rules be suspended for the remainder of the present called session."

A motion was made by Mr. Fillmore to amend the said resolution so as to except from the operation thereof the bill from the Senate (No. 6) entitled "An act imposing additional duties as depositaries in certain cases on public officers;" which motion was agreed to by the House.

A motion was then made that the further consideration of the said resolution be postponed till Monday next; which motion was disagreed to.

And the resolution, as amended, was then concurred in by the House.

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

On motion of Mr. Smith,

Ordered, That the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union be discharged from the further consideration of the bill from the Senate (No. 4) entitled "An act for adjusting the remaining claims upon the late deposite banks."

The House then resolved itself in a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Briggs reported that the committee had, according to order, had the state of the Union, generally, under consideration, particularly the bill from the Senate (No. 9) entitled "An act to remit the duties upon certain goods destroyed by fire at the late conflagration in the city of New York;" as also the bill of this House (No. 8) making additional appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities for the year 1837; that the committee had come to no resolution on the bill No. 9, and directed him to report bill No. 8 to the House without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill (No. 8) "making additional appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities for the year 1837," be engrossed, and read the third time to-day.

The said bill being engrossed, was read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in the said bill.

The House proceeded to the consideration of Senate bill (No. 4) entitled "An act for adjusting the remaining claims upon the late deposite banks."

A motion was made by Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, to strike out of the second section of said bill, commencing after the word "instalments," where it first occurs in the said section, the following, viz:

"The first to be paid at the expiration of four months from the passage of this act; the second at the expiration of six months, and the remaining instalment at the expiration of nine months from the same period;" and to insert, in lieu thereof, the following, viz:

"The first to be paid on the first day of July next, the second on the first day of January, 1839, and the remaining instalment on the first day of July, 1839;" which motion was agreed to by the House.

And, after debate on the said bill,

The previous question was moved by Mr. Cambreleng; and being demanded by a majority of members present,

The said previous question was put, viz: Shall the main question be now put?

And passed in the affirmative.

The main question was then put, viz: Shall the amendment be engrossed, and the bill be read a third time?

And passed in the affirmative.

It was then

Ordered, That the said bill be read a third time to-day.

And the amendment being engrossed, the bill was then read the third time.

And the question was put, Shall the bill pass?

And passed in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Dickins, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have been notified by the President of the United States that he did, on the 14th of October instant, approve and sign an enrolled bill (No. 12) entitled "An for the relief of Dolly P. Madison." The Senate have concurred in the amendment of the House of Representatives to the resolution suspending the 16th and 17th joint rules for the remainder of the session. They have passed the bill of this House (No. 8) "making additional appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities for the year 1837;" also, the bill of this House (No. 9) "making additional appropriations for the year 1837," with amendments to the last-mentioned bill; in which amendments I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House. And then he withdrew.

Ordered, That the said bill, and amendments thereto, be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Briggs reported that the committee had, according to order, had the state of the Union generally under consideration, particularly the amendments of the Senate to the bill (No. 9) "making additional appropriations for the year 1837," in which the committee had concurred, and directed him to report the same to the House.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the said amendments.

Mr. Menefee moved to amend the third of the said amendments, by striking out the words "*for safe keeping*," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "under the act of 23d of June, 1836," so that the said amendment when amended should read as follows, viz:

"Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to arrange and settle any of the

outstanding tranfer drafts given to transfer moneys to the States *under the act of 23d of June*, 1836, and which have not been paid by the depositories upon which they were drawn, or otherwise arranged and settled by the United States, by receiving such drafts, at par, in payment of any debts due to the United States, without any allowance of interest for the time the drafts have been outstanding and unpaid, or any other allowance for interest or damages of any description."

And the question being put upon the motion of Mr. Menefee,

It was passed in the affirmative; and

The said amendment as amended was then agreed to by the House.

The first and third of the said amendments of the Senate to the said bill were then concurred in.

The question being put that the House do concur with the Committee of the Whole House in their agreement to the second of the said amendments, which is in the following words, viz:

"For additional clerk-hire for the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, such sum as the additional duties imposed by the laws of the present session may render necessary, not exceeding $2,000,"

It was decided in the negative.

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate with the proceedings of this House on the amendments to the said bill.

The rules being suspended for the purpose,

A motion was made by Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio, that when the House adjourn it do adjourn to meet at eight o'clock on Monday morning next; which motion was agreed to by the House.

Mr. Samuel W. Morris, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined enrolled bills of the following titles, viz:

No. 3. "An act authorizing a further postponement of payment upon duty bonds;"

No. 8. "An act making an additional appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven," and found the same truly enrolled; when

The Speaker signed the said bills.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Dickins, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have concurred in the amendment of this House to the bill (No. 4) entitled "An act for adjusting the remaining claims upon the deposite banks," with an amendment; and the Senate have receded from their second amendment to the bill (No. 9) entitled "An act making additional appropriations for the year 1837." And then he withdrew.

Mr. Samuel W. Morris, from the Committee on Engrossed Bills, reported that the committee had examined an enrolled bill (No. 9) entitled "An act making further appropriations for the year 1837," and found the same to be truly enrolled; when

The Speaker signed the said bill.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the amendment of the Senate to the amendment of this House to the bill (No. 4) entitled "An act for adjusting the remaining claims upon the deposite banks;" when

A motion was made by Mr. Loomis, of Ohio, that the said bill do lie on the table; which motion was disagreed to.

A motion was then made by Mr. Loomis, of New York, that the further consideration of said bill be postponed until the first Monday in December next; which motion was also disagreed to.

And then, at one o'clock at night, a motion was made by Mr. John Quincy Adams that the House do adjourn; which motion was also disagreed to.

And the question was then put, that the House do agree to the amendment of the Senate to the amendment of this House to said bill? when

It was found that a quorum did not vote.

A motion was then made, at half past one o'clock at night, that the House do adjourn.

And the question being put,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, ... 38, Nays, ... 50.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams	Mr. James Graham	Mr. Charles Naylor
James Alexander, jr.	William Halsted	Joseph C. Noyes
John W. Allen	William S. Hastings	Stephen C. Phillips
John Bell	Benjamin C. Howard	David Potts, jr.
Richard Cheatham	Edward B. Hubley	David Russell
Jonathan Cilley	Levi Lincoln	James B. Spencer
Jesse F. Cleveland	Arphaxed Loomis	Edward Stanly
John W. Crockett	Andrew W. Loomis	Archibald Stewart
John I. DeGraff	James J. McKay	John Taliaferro
Horace Everett	Isaac McKim	William Taylor
Richard Fletcher	William Montgomery	Elisha Whittlesey
Jacob Fry, jr.	William S. Morgan	Henry A. Wise
Patrick G. Goode	Samuel W. Morris	

Those who voted in negative, are,

Mr. Heman Allen	Mr. Albert Gallup	Mr. William H. Noble
Charles G. Atherton	William Graham	Amasa J. Parker
William Beatty	William J. Graves	William Parmenter
George N. Briggs	Hiram Gray	William Patterson
John C. Brodhead	Robert H. Hammond	Arnold Plumer
C. C. Cambreleng	Micajah T. Hawkins	John Pope
William B. Carter	Charles E. Haynes	William W. Potter
Zadok Casey	Ogden Hoffman	Zadock Pratt
Reuben Chapman	Nathaniel Jones	Luther Reily
Thomas Corwin	Dixon H. Lewis	Joseph Ridgway
Edward Curtis	Francis S. Lyon	Francis C. Rives
Caleb Cushing	Joshua L. Martin	Daniel Sheffer
Samuel Cushman	Robert McClellan	Francis Thomas
Alexander Duncan	Abraham McClellan	Henry Vail
George H. Dunn	Charles McClure	Albert S. White
John Edwards	Richard H. Menefee	Jared W. Williams
James Farrington	John L. Murray	

And, after further debate,

Mr. Yell, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee did this day present to the President of the United States enrolled bills of the following titles, viz:

No. 3. An act authorizing a further postponement of payment upon duty bonds.

No. 8. An act making an additional appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities for the year 1837.

No. 9. An act making additional appropriations for the year 1837.

The House, at a quarter before two o'clock at night, adjourned until Monday next, 8 o'clock in the morning.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1837.

The House met at 8 o'clock in the morning, pursuant to adjournment; and,

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng,

The rules prescribing the order of business in the morning were suspended; and

The House then resumed the consideration of the amendment of the Senate to the amendment of the House to the bill (No. 4) entitled "An act for adjusting the remaining claims upon the late deposite banks;" which said amendment of the Senate is as follows: Add to the amendment of the House as follows:

"And the default mentioned in this act on which interest is to commence at the rate of six per cent. shall be understood to be the neglect or omission of said banks, or any of them, to answer the drafts or requisitions of the Secretary of the Treasury, made on them according to the provisions of the first section of this act."

And, after debate,

The previous question was moved by Mr. Cambreleng; and before the same was seconded,

A motion was made by Mr. Lincoln that the said bill do lie on the table; which motion was disagreed to.

And the House divided on the motion for the previous question, when it was found that it was demanded by a majority of the members present.

The previous question was then put, viz: Shall the main question be now put?

And passed in the affirmative.

The main question was then put, viz: That the House do agree to the amendment of the Senate to the amendment of the House to the said bill,

And passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, ... 107, Nays, ... 46.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. James Alexander, jr.	Mr. Jonathan Cilley	Mr. William J. Graves
Heman Allen	John F. H. Claiborne	John K. Griffin
John W. Allen	John C. Clark	Thomas L. Hamer
Hugh J. Anderson	Jesse F. Cleveland	James Harlan
John T. Andrews	Walter Coles	Albert G. Harrison
Charles G. Atherton	Henry W. Connor	Alexander Harper
J. Banker Aycrigg	Thomas Corwin	Micajah T. Hawkins
William Beatty	John W. Crockett	William Herod
Andrew Beirne	Caleb Cushing	Ogden Hoffman
John Bell	Samuel Cushman	George W. Hopkins
Bennet Bicknell	Thomas Davee	Benjamin C. Howard
Richard Biddle	John I. DeGraff	Edward B. Hubley
Samuel Birdsall	Alexander Duncan	Jabez Jackson
Ratliff Boon	George H. Dunn	Daniel Jenifer
James W. Bouldin	John Ewing	Daniel Kilgore
John C. Brodhead	Henry A. Foster	Dixon H. Lewis
Isaac H. Bronson	Albert Gallup	Andrew W. Loomis
Andrew D. W. Bruyn	James Garland	Abram P. Maury
Churchill C. Cambreleng	Samuel J. Gholson	John P. B. Maxwell
John Campbell	Patrick G. Goode	James J. McKay
Zadok Casey	William Graham	Robert McClellan
John Chambers	Abraham P. Grant	Abraham McClellan

Mr. Isaac McKim	Mr. William Parmenter	Mr. Archibald Stuart
Richard H. Menefee	John M. Patton	William Stone
John Miller	Arnold Plumer	William Taylor
William Montgomery	John Pope	Francis Thomas
William S. Morgan	Zadock Pratt	Obadiah Titus
Mathias Morris	John H. Prentiss	George W. Toland
Samuel W. Morris	Luther Reily	Hopkins L. Turney
Calvary Morris	Joseph Ridgway	Henry Vail
Henry A. Muhlenberg	Francis C. Rives	Taylor Webster
John L. Murray	Edward Rumsey	Albert S. White
William H. Noble	Ebenezer J. Shields	Elisha Whittlesey
Charles Ogle	Matthias Sheplor	Christopher H. Williams
John Palmer	William W. Southgate	Archibald Yell
Amasa J. Parker	James B. Spencer	

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams	Mr. George Grennell, jr.	Mr. David Potts, jr.
William Key Bond	William S. Hastings	John Reed
William B. Calhoun	Charles E. Haynes	David Russell
William B. Campbell	Thomas Henry	Charles Shepard
William B. Carter	Hopkins Holsey	Mark H. Sibley
Reuben Chapman	Robert M. T. Hunter	Adam W. Snyder
Richard Cheatham	Joab Lawler	Edward Stanly
Edward Curtis	Levi Lincoln	Charles C. Stratton
Edward Davies	Arphaxed Loomis	John Taliaferro
John Denais	Richard P. Marvin	Joseph L. Tillinghast
John Edwards	Charles F. Mercer	Joseph R. Underwood
Horace Everett	Charles Naylor	Lewis Williams
Richard Fletcher	William Patterson	Joseph L. Williams
Millard Fillmore	Luther C. Peck	Henry A. Wise
Rice Garland	Stephen C. Phillips	Thomas Jones Yorke.
James Graham		

And so the amendment of the Senate to the amendment of the House was concurred in; and the bill was finally passed by both Houses.

Mr. Cambreleng, by leave, moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be authorized to purchase for the use of the House and of the Library of Congress, three hundred copies of the Reports of the Treasury on the Finances, from 1789 to the present time, at a price not exceeding the usual rates paid for congressional documents ordered by the House.

The said resolution was read and considered; and,

On motion of Mr. Harlan, was ordered to lie on the table.

A message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Abraham Van Buren, his private Secretary, notifying that the President did, on the 14th instant, approve and sign two enrolled bills, viz:

No. 9. An act making additional appropriations for the year 1837;

No. 8. An act making an additional appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities for the year 1837.

Mr. Mercer moved that the rules in relation to the order of business be suspended, for the purpose of introducing the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be instructed, with the aid of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, to cause the chair of the Speaker and the seats of the members to be restored to their former position in the Hall.

And on the question, Will the House suspend the rules for the purpose aforesaid?

It passed in the negative.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Dickins, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have been notified by the President of the United States that the President did this day approve and sign an enrolled bill (No. 3) entitled An act authorizing a further postponement upon duty bonds.

Mr. Cushing presented a memorial of inhabitants of Holderness, in the State of New Hampshire, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas into the Union of these States.

Mr. Phillips presented like memorials of inhabitants of Marblehead, Lynn, and Beverly, in the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. Naylor presented a like memorial of inhabitants of the county of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Childs presented a like memorial of inhabitants of Clarkson, in the county of Monroe, in the State of New York.

Mr. Sibley presented like memorials of inhabitants of the towns of Canandaigua and Marion, and of the county of Wayne, in the State of New York.

Mr. Claiborne presented a petition of inhabitants of Warrenton, in the State of Mississippi, praying for the incorporation of a national bank.

Mr. Claiborne presented a like petition of inhabitants of the county of Lafayette, in the State of Mississippi.

Mr. Claiborne presented a like petition of inhabitants of Vicksburg, in the State of Mississippi.

Mr. Thomas presented a petition of the representatives of Jasper M. Jackson, deceased, late of the State of Maryland, praying a revocation of the appointment of James C. Deneale as administrator of the estate of the said Jasper M. Jackson.

Mr. Mercer presented a petition of Daniel Riggs, praying that his name may be inscribed upon the invalid pension list, in consideration of disabilities incurred while in the service of the United States during the last war with Great Britain.

Mr. Howard presented a petition of Joseph Hook, senior, of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, a soldier of the revolutionary war, praying for arrears of pension.

Mr. Cambreleng presented a memorial of inhabitants of the city of New York, praying for the passage of a law refunding the duties on merchandise burnt in the great conflagration in that city on the 16th and 17th December, 1835.

Mr. Cambreleng presented a memorial of manufacturers, tradesmen, and others, of the city of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, praying for an entire separation of the trade of banking and the affairs of state.

The said petitions and memorials were severally laid upon the table, under the order of the House of the 11th September last.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Dickins, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of the two Houses to wait on the President of the United States and notify him that, unless he may have other communications to make, the two Houses of Congress, having finished the business before them, are ready to close the present session by an adjournment; and have appointed Mr. Norvell and Mr. Clay of Alabama of the committee on their part. And then he withdrew.

The said resolution was read, and agreed to by the House; and

Mr. Thomas, Mr. Pope, and Mr. Taylor, were appointed of the committee on the part of this House.

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

Mr. Yell, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined an enrolled bill (No. 4) entitled "An act for adjusting the remaining claims upon the late deposite banks," and found the same to be truly enrolled; when

The Speaker signed the said bill.

Subsequently, Mr. Yell, from the committee, reported that the committee had presented to the President of the United States the enrolled bill (No. 4) entitled "An act for adjusting the remaining claims upon the late deposite banks."

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Dickins, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have been notified by the President of the United States that he has signed the enrolled bill (No. 4) entitled "An act for adjusting the remaining claims upon the late deposite banks."

Mr. Thomas, from the joint committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States and to notify him that, unless he may have other communications to make, the two Houses of Congress, having finished the business before them, are ready to close the present session by an adjournment, reported that the committee had waited on the President and fulfilled the duties of its appointment, and that the committee was informed by the President that he had no further communication to make to Congress at the present session.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Dickins, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate, having finished the legislative business before them, are ready to close the present session of Congress by an adjournment.

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate to inform that body that the House of Representatives have finished the business before it, and is ready to close the present session of Congress by an adjournment;

The Clerk having delivered said message, and returned into the House,

On motion,

The House adjourned until the first Monday in the month of December, 1837, the day fixed by the constitution of the United States for the annual meeting of Congress.

INDEX.

A.

Page.

Abolition of slavery, petitions and memorials for. (See the name of *State* from whence the petitions and memorials came. See also *Slavery*.)

Absent members, amendment proposed to rules in relation to - 63

Adjournment of Congress, resolution fixing a day for 97, 98, 134, 137

Adjourned, 12 o'clock fixed as the hour to which the House shall stand - - - - - - 10

changed to 11 o'clock - - - - 70, 71

changed to 10 o'clock - - - - 87

changed to 8 o'clock, for last day - - - 201

Alabama, members from, appear, viz:

Reuben Chapman, Joshua L. Martin - - 8

Dixon H. Lewis - - - - - - 43

Francis S. Lyon - - - - - 65

Joab Lawler - - - - - 133

Annexation of a foreign State to the United States, proposition respecting the power of - - - - - 75

Appropriation bills, rules amended as to the reporting of - 55

must not contain matters not authorized by law - - - - - 55

Appropriations, unexpended, statements of, called for - - 46

furnished - - 59, 84

for suppression of Indian hostilities - - 70, 99

(See bills H. R. No. 8.; also bills S. No. 10.)

for support of Government in 1837, additional - 117

(See bills H. R. No. 9.)

Arkansas State, Archibald Yell, the member from, appears - 43

Attorneys, district, regulate their fees on duty bonds 95, 118, 132, 182

(See bills S. No. 11.)

[*Petitions, &c.*]

Adair, Joseph, by Elisha Adair, executor of - - - 49

Alabama, memorials praying for the incorporation of a national bank were presented from—

inhabitants of Montgomery - - - - 53

of Irwinton - - - - 59

of Conecuh county - - - 102

of Talladega county - - - 133

of Greene county - - - 180

of the State of - - - - 181

of Chambers county, for pre-emption law 58

of Cherokee county, against grant of land for Taylor's mill - - - 93

of Franklin county, mail route - - 137

Appropriation for harbor at Root river, in Wisconsin - - 70

Asylum, lunatic, and general hospital - - - - 102

Page.

B.

Balances due by defaulters since 1833, list of, called for - 186
Ballot, proposition to appoint committees by - 46, 76, 81, 186, 193
proposition to amend rules, by abolishing *balloting*, and to vote *viva voce* - - - - - 64
in all ballotings blanks to be rejected - - - 64
members not to remain about Clerk's table during counting of - - - - - - 55
Bankruptcy, the President recommends that a law be passed concerning bankruptcies of banks and corporations 27, 46
inexpedient to adopt at this session - - 81
Bank of the U. S., President, against the creation of a new - 15
amount due from old, and when payable - 79, 82
proposition to sell United States claim, on 151, 161, 167
inexpedient to charter a 91, 97, 105, 132, 134, 145, 146
until public sentiment shall be in favor of it 97, 105, 132, 134, 145, 146
and the constitution be amended - 132, 145, 146
proposition that it is expedient immediately to establish a - - - - 109
Banks, deposite, suspend specie payments, (message) - -11 to 31
correspondence with, relative to deposite with the States, and condition of the - - 54, 97
monthly statements of, called for - - 54, 97
statements of drafts drawn on and protested - 54, 97
bill of the House to adjust claims against - 59
(See bills H. R. No. 5.)
bill of Senate to adjust claim against - - 75
(See bills S. No. 4.)
Banks, President recommends that all connexion be dissolved between the Government and banks, and that a sub-treasury system be adopted - - - - - 18 to 31
bills to establish sub-treasury system, (See bills H. R. No. 4; also bills S. No. 6.)
print State laws relative to suspension of specie payments by - - - - - - - 52
Banks in District of Columbia which do not pay specie, revoke charters - - - 70
(See bills H. R. No. 7.)
forbid to issue small notes - 186
(See bills S. No. 7.)
Bank of Missouri, a deposite bank, inquiries respecting 52, 71, 79, 109
Bills, rule amended for leave to bring in - - - 56

Bills of the House of Representatives.

Number.	Title.	Reported.	Proceedings in Committee of the Whole and in the House.	Passed H. R.	Passed Senate.	Other proceedings.	Approved.
1	A bill to postpone the fourth instalment of deposite with the States (See bill S. No. 1.) -	47					
2	A bill to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes - -	49	132,145,149, 151,156,167, 179	180	182	185, 188	190
3	A bill authorizing a further postponement of the payment of duty bonds, and for other purposes (See bill S. No. 3.) -	54					
4	A bill imposing additional duties, as depositaries in certain cases, on public officers, and for other purposes (See bill S. No. 6.) -	59					
5	A bill for adjusting the remaining claims upon the late deposite banks (See bill S. No. 4.) -	59					
6	A bill to authorize merchandise to be deposited in the public stores, and for other purposes -	70					
7	A bill to revoke the charters of such banks in the District of Columbia as shall not resume specie payments within a limited time, and to suppress the circulation of small notes -	70					
8	A bill making an additional appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven - - -	70	199	199	200	201, 201, 202	204
9	A bill making additional appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven - - - -	117	198	199	200	201, 202	204
10	A bill to continue in force certain laws to the close of the next session of Congress - -	117	150	151	166	185, 188	190
11	A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of horses lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States," Approved January 18, 1837 - - -	187	188	189	190	192, 192	199

Bills from the Senate.

Number.	Title.	Received from Senate.	Proceedings in Committee of the Whole and in the House.	Passed H. R.	Other proceedings.	Approved.
1	A bill to postpone the fourth instalment of deposite with the States -	59	65, 70, 77, 80, 82, 83, 87, 93, 99, 106, 110, 118, 120	131	133, 137	144
2	A bill to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes - - - - *Note.*—This bill was not acted on by the House for the reason, it is believed, that its origin in the Senate was in violation of that provision of the Constitution which says "all bills for *raising revenue* shall originate in the H. of R." The bill of the House No. 2 was acted upon and passed.	75	77, 79			
3	A bill authorizing a further postponement of payment upon duty bonds -	75	77, 79, 133, 182	182	192, 201, 202	205
4	A bill for adjusting the remaining claims upon the deposite banks -	75	77, 79, 183, 198, 199	200	201, 201, 203, 206	206
5	A bill to authorize merchandise to be deposited in the public stores, and for other purposes - - - -	186	189			
6	A bill imposing additional duties, as depositaries in certain cases, on public officers - - - -	145	149, 182, 185, 186, 190, 193, 195, 197, 199			
7	A bill to restrain the circulation of small notes as a currency in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes - - - - -	186	189			
9	A bill to remit the duties upon certain goods destroyed by fire at the late conflagration in the city of New York - - - - -	99	106, 131, 199			
10	A bill making additional appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities for the year 1837 - - (See bill H. R. No. 8.)	99	106			
11	A bill to regulate the fees of district attorneys in certain cases - -	182	-	185	186, 192	192
12	A bill for the relief of D. P. Madison	186	189	190	192, 192	200

Resolution, joint—Senate.

1	Resolution directing the postage on letters sent by express mail to be paid in advance - - -	166	181	181	185, 188	192

Page.

Blank ballots, not to be counted - - - - 64
Bonds for duties, merchants unable to pay, and indulgence granted, (President's message,) - - - 11, 27
bill of the House to postpone payment of - 54
(See bills H. R. No. 3.)
bill of the Senate for same purpose - - 75
(See bills S. No. 3.)
amount proposed to be extended - 95, 118, 182
Books, proposition to purchase reports on the finances - - 205
Boundary with Mexico, call for correspondence relative to 48, 50, 139, 167, 181
Boundary, Maine and British provinces, call for correspondence relative to - - - - - 48, 51, 99, 105
Brazil, correspondence of William Tudor, with - - 100, 146
Breadstuffs and grain, inquiry as to the amount imported in the last twelve years - - - - - - 76, 156
Busines on the Speaker's table, new order of, adopted - - 54, 56
Business, none to be acted on except such as embraced in the message - - - - - 47
rescinded so far as respects business of Committee of Elections - - - - - 52

[*Petitions, &c.*]

Bankrupt law, print mint, &c. - - - - - 59
Banks of issue, for the abolition of all - - - - 88
Bank of the Metropolis, for repeal of charter of - - 166
Bank of the World, Joseph Husband, jr. - - - 72
Bank and state, for separation of - - - 48, 165, 205
Bank, national, memorials for, were presented from—
inhabitants of Plainfield and Mooresville, Indiana - - - - - 47
chamber of commerce of New Orleans - 47
inhabitants of Vergennes, Vermont - - 48
of Jefferson county, New York - 48
of Cleaveland, Ohio - - 48
of New Albany, Indiana - - 48
of Georgetown, Illinois - - 48
convention at Harrisburg against - - 48
inhabitants of Ontario county, New York, in favor of a - - - 53
of Euclid, Ohio - - - 53
of Montgomery, Alabama - - 53
chamber of commerce of St. Louis - - 53
inhabitants of St. Louis, Missouri - - 53
of Quincy, in Territory of Florida 53
of Irwinton, Alabama - - 59
of New Haven, Connecticut - 70
of Milledgeville and city of Columbus, Georgia - - - 70
of Erie county, Pennsylvania - 72
of Huron county, Ohio - - 79

Page

Bank, national, memorials for, were presented from—
inhabitants of Mount Vernon, Indiana - 80
of Mason and Bourbon counties, & Maysville and Germantown, Ky. 91
of Lewis county, Kentucky - 94
of Conecuh county, Alabama - 102
of New York city - - 109
of Cheshire, Connecticut - - 133
of Talladega county, Alabama - 133
of the counties of Preston and Monongahela, Virginia - - 150
of Yazoo and Warren, in Mississippi - - - - 166
of Putnam county, Illinois - 166
of Greene county, Alabama - 180
of the State of Alabama - - 181
of Henderson county, Tennessee - 181
of Warrenton, Vicksburg, and the county of Lafayette, Mississippi 205
Borden, James W., heir of Joseph Borden, French spoliation - 80
Brent, William, jr., proposing system of national instruction - 69
Brent, William, jr., for appointment of committees to report upon national grievance - - - 70

C.

Call of the House, rule amended, in order, pending a motion for the previous question - - - - - 55
Calls of the House - - 110, 111, 118, 139, 146, 154, 193
Capitol, spirits not to be sold in or about the - - - 63, 71
approbation thereof by the people - - - 83
Carr, Overton, chosen principal Door-keeper - - - 10
Chaplains to Congress, order for appointment of - - 47, 49
Rev. Mr. Tuston, chosen by the House - - 47, 48
Rev. Mr. Slicer, chosen by the Senate - - 49
pay granted to chaplain of the House - - 191
Charleston, S. C., report called for on establishing a navy yard at 191
Claiborne, John F. H., proceedings respecting his election 3, 4, 71, 91, 106, 110, 117, 137, 138, 139
declared duly elected - - - 142
Clerk of the House, Walter S. Franklin, chosen - - 9
allowed two additional assistants - - 144, 184
to publish 9th volume of the laws - - 191
extra pay allowed to him and the other officers of the House - - - 191
Clerk's table, members cannot remain at, when House is voting 55
Clerks to Solicitor of the Treasury, vote on allowing additional 201
Columbia, District, petitions and memorials respecting slavery in. (See names of the States, &c., whence the petitions came from.)
revoke the charters of such banks in, as do not pay specie - - - 70
(See bills H. R. No. 7.)

Page.
Columbia, District, suppress circulation of small notes in - 70, 186
(See bills H. R. No. 7; also, bills S. No. 7.)
Commercial embarrassments, referred to in President's message 11 to 31
Committees, rules amended in relation to calling for reports from 63
Committees, joint, to notify President of meeting of Congress 10, 11
to notify President of adjournment - 205, 206
on the Library of Congress - - - 49, 52
on enrolled bills - - - - 49, 52
Committee, proposition to appoint by ballot - 46, 76, 81, 186, 193
Committees, standing, order for the appointment of - - 42
appointed, viz:
of Elections - - - - - 43
of Ways and Means - - - - 43
of Claims - - - - - - 43
to sit during session of the House - 186
on Commerce - - - - - 43
on Public Lands - - - - - 44
on Post Office and Post Roads - - - 44
for the District of Columbia - - - 44
on the Judiciary - - - - - 44
on Revolutionary Claims - - - - 44
on Public Expenditures - - - - 44
on Private Land Claims - - - - 44
on Manufactures - - - - - 44
on Agriculture - - - - - 44
on Indian Affairs - - - - - 44
on Military Affairs - - - - 44
on the Militia - - - - - 44
on Naval Affairs - - - - - 44
on Foreign Affairs - - - - 44
on the Territories - - - - - 44
on Revolutionary Pensions - - - 44
on Invalid Pensions - - - - 45
on Roads and Canals - - - - 45
on Patents - - - - - 45
on Revisal and Unfinished Business - - 45
on Accounts - - - - - 45
report - - - - 184
on Expenditures in Department of State - - 45
on Expenditures in Department of Treasury - 45
on Expenditures in Department of War - - 45
on Expenditures in Department of Navy - - 45
on Expenditures in the Post Office - - 45
on Expenditures on Public Buildings - - 45
on Patents - - - - - 56, 65
on Public Buildings - - - - 56, 65
to sit during session of House - 149
Committees, standing, to act only on matters embraced in message 47
rescinded so far as respects Committee of
Elections - - - - 52

Page.

Committees, select—
on the rules - - - - - 42
report - - - 49, 63, 166
proceedings on the reports - - 54, 63
Compensation, extra, granted to the officers of the House - 191
Congress, proceedings in relation to payment *in specie* to members of - - - - - 43, 45, 59, 103
Connecticut, members from, appear, viz:
Elisha Haley, Orrin Holt, Samuel Ingham, Lancelot Phelps, Isaac Toucey, Thomas T. Whittlesey 5
Constitution of United States, does not authorize the annexation of people of a foreign Government to the United States - 75
Contested elections. (See Elections.)
Court martial on General Scott and General Gaines, call for proceedings of - - - - - - 76, 144
Court of inquiry on General Wool, call for proceedings - - 143, 180
Currency, deranged state of the, (Message) - - 11 to 31
proposition that a national bank is the only means of regulating the - - - - - 110
bills to issue Treasury notes. (See bills H. R. No. 2 and S. No. 2.)
Custom-house bonds, merchants unable to pay, and indulgence granted, (Message) - - - 11, 27
bill of the House to postpone payment of - 54
(See bills H. R. No. 3.)
bill of the Senate to postpone payment of 75
(See bills S. No. 3.)

[*Petitions, &c.*]

Capitol, Peyton Randolph's portrait to be placed in - - 78
Chalmers, Alice, widow of Andrew Chalmers - - - 78
Coins, cent, Feuchtwanger's proposition to furnish, of German silver - - - - - - 48
portrait of President to be engraved on all - - 88
Collins, Madison - - - - - - 133
Columbia, District of, free bridge over branch of Potomac - 54
physicians, &c., hospital - - 102
Connecticut, against annexation of Texas, were presented from inhabitants of Roxbury, Plymouth, and Cornwall 67
of Ashford, of Windham county, Avon, Middletown, Durham, and Torrington - - - - - 73
of Suffield, East Windsor, and Hartford 77
of Cornwall - - - - 80
of Litchfield county - - - 80
of New Haven - - - - 82
of South Killingly - - - 93
of Saybrook, Chester, Haddam, Chatham, Middletown, Middlefield, East Haddam, Killingworth, and Harwinton - - - - - 133

Page.
Connecticut, inhabitants of New Haven, against national bank 70
of Cheshire, for national bank - 133
upon the subject of slavery in the District Columbia, &c. from—
inhabitants of Cornwall - - - - 85
of Roxbury, Cornwall, Plymouth, Suffield, and Avon - - - 86
of New Haven, Hartford, and Fairfield county - - - - 89
of Litchfield county - - - 107
of Saybrook and Chatham - - 133
of Killingworth, against any new slave State - - - - 108
of Plymouth, to prohibit slave trade - 109
Cumberland road, for commissioner to superintend part of - 91
Currency, constitutional, for measures to increase circulation of 190
inhabitants of Brooklyn, New York, for separation of bank and state - - - - - 205
inhabitants of Hamilton county, Ohio, for separation of bank and state - - - - 165
anti-bank convention held at Harrisburg, July 4, 1837 48

D.

Death of James Standefer - - - - - 43
Defaulters, amount of losses sustained by public - - 52
call for list of, since 1833 - - - - 186
Delaware State, J. J. Milligan, member from, appears - - 6
Deposite banks, suspend specie payments - - - 11 to 31
correspondence with, relative to deposite with the States, and condition of the - - 54, 97
account of late deposites in - - - 132
last returns of - - - - 149
bill of the House for adjusting claims against - 59
(See bills H. R. No. 5.)
bill of Senate for same purpose - - 75
(See bills S. No. 4.)
Deposite of public moneys with the States, President recommends to suspend the fourth - - - - 28
bill of House to postpone the fourth - - - 47
(See bills H. R. No. 1.)
bill of the Senate for same purpose - - - 59
(See bills S. No. 1.)
call for correspondence with deposite banks relative to 54, 97
public money, to be made with certain public officers, (sub-treasuries) - - 59
(See bills H. R. No. 4, also Senate bill No. 6.)
Diagram of hall, furnished members - - - - 33
District of Columbia. (See Columbia.)
Division of questions, rule for, amended - - - 56
Documents, maps accompanying, not to be printed - - 47

Page.

Documents, extra numbers printed, viz:
message at commencement - - - 31
report on the finances - - - - 32, 33
rules and Jefferson's Manual - - - 65
correspondence relative to boundary of Maine - 105
correspondence relative to annexation of Texas 139, 167, 181
correspondence relative to boundary with Mexico 145, 167, 181
correspondence with Wm. Tudor with Brazil - 146
Door-keeper, Overton Carr, chosen principal - - 10
John W. Hunter, chosen assistant - - - 10
extra pay granted to - - - - 191
Dorsey, Roderick, chosen Sergeant-at-arms - - - 10
extra pay granted to - - - 191
Drawings, not to be printed - - - - - 47
Duties, merchants unable to pay bonds for, and indulgence granted 11, 27
bill of the House to postpone payment of bonds for - 54
(See Bills H. R. No. 3.)
bill of Senate to postpone payment of bonds for - 75
(See Bills Senate, No. 3.)
amount of bonds proposed to be extended - 95, 118, 132
accruing before 30th June, 1837, and unpaid, amount of, &c. - - - - - - 79, 82
on goods destroyed by the great fire in New York, to remit 99
(See Bills Senate, No. 9.)

[*Petitions, &c.*]

Darien, district in Georgia, to change from Brunswick to - 79
Derrington, Asa, - - - - - - 49
District of Columbia, for free bridge over East Branch of Potomac - - - - - - - 54
Duties on goods destroyed at conflagration in New York, for refunding - - - - - - - 205
Duty bonds, for an extension of credit on - - - 79

E.

Egg Harbor, inquiry respecting improvement of - - 156
Election, contested, viz:
of the Mississippi delegation 71, 91, 106, 110, 117, 137, 138, 139
Election of officers of the House, proposition to elect *viva voce* (rejected) - - - - - 38, 40
proposition to amend rules so as to elect *viva voce*, (rejected) 64,
Ewing, Mr., his proposition to inquire into abuses of, and restraints on, executive power - - - 46
Exchange, views of the President with respect to bills of - 16
Excused from voting, rule amended on applications to be - 55
Exploring expedition, delay in sailing, appropriation for, &c. 104, 144, 189
Express mail, inquiry into expense, revenue, &c. - - 105
postage to be paid in advance - - - 166
(See Resolution Senate.)

Page.
Expatriated, Sherlock S. Gregory prays to be - - 53
Extra pay granted to officers, &c. of the House - - 191
Executive patronage, proposition to curtail and prevent abuse 46

[*Petition from*]

Etchberger, Magdalena - - - - - 102

F.

Fees on the extension of duty bonds, inquiry respecting 95, 118, 132
bill to regulate 182
(See Bills Senate, No. 11.)
Finances, view of the state of the (message) - - - 28, 46
report Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the 32, 46
proposition to purchase reports on the - - 204
Fire in New York, remit duties on goods destroyed by - 99
(See Bills Senate, No. 9.)
Florida, Charles Downing, delegate from, appears - - 11
proposition to inquire into the causes, &c. of the Indian war in - - 76, 79, 81, 83, 87, 156, 185, 186, 193
France, mode of collecting and disbursing revenues of - 54
Franking privilege, resolution of Massachusetts to extend - 65
Franklin, Walter S., chosen Clerk of the House. (See Clerk.) 9
Frontier, Western, plan to protect against Indians - - 95, 184

[*Petitions, &c.*]

Farrar, *alias* Farrow, Joseph - - - - - 72
Feuchtwanger, Lewis, proposition to make cents of German silver 48
Frierson, William J. - - - - - - 166
Fulton, Robert, by Charles Blight, in behalf of the heirs of - 49

G.

Gaines, General. Call for proceedings of court martial on - 76, 144
Georgia, members from, appear, viz :
Seaton Grantland, Charles E. Haynes, Hopkins Holsey, Jabez Jackson, George W. Owens, George W. B. Towns - - - - - - 7
Jesse F. Cleveland, William C. Dawson, Thomas Glascock - - - - - - 10
Gholson, Samuel J., proceedings respecting his election 3, 4, 71, 91, 106, 110, 117, 137, 138, 139
declared duly elected - - - 142
Grain, inquiry as to the quantity imported in the last twelve years - - - - - - - 76, 156
Great Britain, call for correspondence with, relative to North-eastern boundary - - - 48, 51, 99, 105
mode of collecting and disbursing revenues of - 54

Page.

[*Petitions, &c.*]

Gardner, John, life preserver - - - - - - 78
Georgia, inhabitants of Milledgeville and city of Columbus - 70
of Darien, to change district of "Brunswick" to Darien - - - 79
of Camden, mail route - - - 102
Government, seat of United States, for removal of - - 102
Golder, John, actuary of mutual credit office United States at New York - - - - - - - 103
Gregory, Sherlock S. - - - - - - - 53

H.

Hall of the House, diagram of, furnished members - - 33
proposition to change the front of the - 204
Hats off, members to set with - - - - - 55
Horses and other property, lost in public service in Florida, further provision to pay for - - 184, 187
(See bills H. R. No. 11.)
lost in battle of Tippecanoe, proposition to pay for - - - 188
Hunter, John W., chosen assistant Doorkeeper - - 10

[*Petitions, &c.*]

Hatch, Crowell, French spoliations prior to 1800 - - 131
Harrison, Richard, former consular and commercial agent at Cadiz - - - - - - - - 102
Hook, Joseph, senior - - - - - - - 205
Hospital, general, and lunatic asylum, at Washington city - 102
Hunter, Archibald R. S. - - - - - - 181
Husband, Joseph, jun., for bank of the world - - - 72

I.

Illinois State, members from, appear, viz:
Zadok Casey, William L. May, Adam W. Snyder - - - - - - - 8
Indiana, members from, appear, viz:
Ratliff Boon, George H. Dunn, John Ewing, William Graham, William Herod, James Rariden - - 8
Albert S. White - - - - - - 39
Indians, appropriations to suppress hostilities of - - 70, 99
(See bills H. R. No. 8; also bills Senate No. 10.)
number employed in United States service, with orders therefor, &c. - - - - - - 71, 82
call for various papers in relation to the commands of Gen. Scott and Gen. Jesup in the wars against the 76, 144
inquiry into causes of the war with the, the delays, failures, and expenses - 76, 79, 81, 83, 87, 156, 185, 186, 193
plan for protection of Western frontier against - 95, 184
inquiry into number of warriors of various tribes - 95, 184

Page.

[*Petitions, &c.*]

Illinois, inhabitants of Georgetown, for national bank - - 48
of Laselle and Buren counties, mail route - 58
of Greene county, against annexation of Texas 69
of Putnam and Buren, against Texas - 74
of Putnam county, national bank - - 166
of Martin's ferry, in Clinton county, mail route - - - - - 166
of Salem, in Marion county, mail route - 166
General Assembly, for donation of land to aid internal improvement in that State - - - 58
resolution of board of public works, for donation of land 166
Indiana, against annexation of Texas, were presented from—
inhabitants of Steuben and Wayne counties - - 49
of the State of - - - - 58, 83
of Putnam and McLean counties - - 85
For national bank:
of Mooresville and Plainfield - - 47
of New Albany - - - - 48
of Mount Vernon - - - - 80
For abolition of slavery, &c.:
of Jefferson county - - - 90
of Wayne county - - - - 117
of Logansport - - - - 108, 109
of Indianapolis, for a superintendent of Cumberland road - - - - 91
of Hendricks, Putnam, and Montgomery counties, mail routes - - - 117
of the State of, in behalf of Madison Collins 133
Indian Key, insurance companies of New Orleans, against port of entry at - - - - - - 49
Instruction, system of national - - - - - 69

J.

Jefferson's Manual, adopted - - - - - 62, 63
to be printed - - - - 65
edition to consist of 2,000 copies - - 65
Jesup, General, call for certain papers relative to his command against the Indians - - - 76, 144
Joint committees. (See Committees.)
Joint resolution. (See Resolution.)
Journal of the House, vote on, corrected - - - 106

[*Petitions, &c.*]

Jackson, Jasper M., for removal of administrator of estate of - 205
Joins, Leonard - - - - - - - 102
Jones, Philip F. - - - - - - - 49

Page.

K.

Kentucky, members from, appear, viz:
John Calhoon, John Chambers, William J. Graves, James Harlan, Richard Hawes, Richard H. Menefee, John L. Murray, John Pope, Edward Rumsey, William W. Southgate, Joseph R. Underwood, John White, Sherrod Williams - - - 7, 8

[*Petitions, &c.*]

Kentucky, inhabitants of Green, Barren, and Adair counties, mail routes - - - 49
of Maysville and Germantown, and counties of Bourbon and Mason, national bank - - - - 91
of Lewis county, national bank - - 94
King, James - - - - - - - - 72
Krumholt, Jacob and Lewis, and Thomas Otter - - 180

L.

Lamp-lighter and watch at the Capitol, extra pay allowed to - 191
Lands, public, Mr. Martin's resolution calling for various statements in relation to the - - - 75
Mr. Ewing's motion respecting kind of money received last year for, &c. - - - 96, 105
Laws U. S., Clerk directed to publish and distribute a 9th vol. 191
that are about to expire, continued to end of next session of Congress - - - - 104, 117
(See bills H. R. No. 10.)
Library of Congress, joint committee appointed for - - 49
extra pay allowed to officers of - - 191
Little Egg Harbor, inquiry respecting the improvement of - 156
Loan, proposition to authorize a - - - - 169
Louisiana, members from, appear, viz:
Henry Johnson - - - - - 8
Rice Garland - - - - - 10
Eleazer W. Ripley, the other member elect, did not appear at this session, being unable, as it was understood, to do so from sickness.

[*Petitions, &c.*]

Lands, public, for aid to improvements in Illinois - - 58
pre-emption to, for benefit of settlers in Chambers county, Alabama - - - - 58
right of way through, for Selma and Tennessee railroad, and donation of - - - 70
indemnity for 16th section of Dublin township, Ohio 78
grant of land for "Taylor's mills," in Cherokee county, Alabama - - - - 93

Page.
Lands, public, pre-emption to citizens on, in Alabama - - 98
for aid to improvements in Illinois - - 166
south half of section 19, in Ohio, to erect public buildings on - - - - 166
Life-preservers, Gardner's - - - - - 78
Long, John - - - - - - - - 102
Louisiana, chamber of commerce in New Orleans, national bank 47
insurance companies of New Orleans, against port of entry at Indian Key - - - - 49
inhabitants of Caddo purchase - - - 165
Lunatic asylum and general hospital, for, at Washington - 102

M.

Madison, James, inquiry as to plan for publishing works of - 105
Mrs., may publish his works in Europe - - 189
(See bills S. No. 12.)
Mail, express, inquiry into expense, revenue, &c. - - 105
postage to be paid in advance - - - 166
(See resolution S.)
Maine, members from, appear, viz:
Hugh J. Anderson, Timothy J. Carter, Jonathan Cilley, Thomas Davee, George Evans, John Fairfield, Joseph C. Noyes, Francis O. J. Smith - - - 4
call for correspondence relative to Northeast boundary of - - - - - - 48, 51, 99, 105
Manual, Jefferson's, adopted - - - - - 62, 63
Maps, not to be printed - - - - - 47
Maryland, members from, appear, viz:
John Dennis, Benjamin C. Howard, Daniel Jenifer, William Cost Johnson, Isaac McKim, James A. Pearce, Francis Thomas, John T. H. Worthington 6
Massachusetts, members from, appear, viz:
John Quincy Adams, Nathaniel B. Borden, George N. Briggs, William B. Calhoun, Caleb Cushing, Richard Fletcher, George Grennell, jr., William S. Hastings, Levi Lincoln, William Parmenter, Stephen C. Phillips, John Reed - - - - - - - 4
Members of the House to sit uncovered - - - - 55
Members of Congress, proceedings in relation to *specie* payments to - - - - 43, 45, 59, 108
Committee on Mileage of, created - - 64
Messengers and other attendants, extra pay granted to - - 191
Mexico, call for correspondence relative to boundary, and also relative to cession of territory - 48, 50, 139, 167, 181
proposition that constitution does not authorize the annexation of foreign State to the United States (in reference to a proposed cession of Texas by Mexico to the United States) - - - - 75

Page.

Michigan, Isaac E. Crary, the member from, appears, - - 43
Mileage of members of Congress, Committee on, added to the rules - - - - - - - - - 64
Mississippi State, members from, appear, viz:
J. F. H. Claiborne and S. J. Gholson - 8
proceedings respecting the validity of their election 3, 4, 71, 91, 106, 110, 117, 137, 138, 139
Missouri State, members from, appear, viz:
Albert G. Harrison and John Miller - - 8

[*Petitions, &c.*]

Maine, memorials against annexation of Texas were presented as follows, viz: from—
inhabitants of Chesterville, Winslow, Bath, Strong, and Winthrop - - - - 65
of Temple - - - - - 67
of Winthrop, East Machias, Castine, Penobscot, Buxton, and Limerick - - 75
members of Bowdoin college - - - - 77
inhabitants of Farmington - - - - 95
of Exeter - - - - - 138
of Waterborough - - - - 87
of Bangor - - - - - 153
proceedings of a meeting of citizens of the State of - 81
methodist ministers of the State of - - - 87
Upon the subject of slavery, &c.:
inhabitants of Limington, - - - - 101
committee of inhabitants of Minot - - - 107
Massachusetts, memorials and resolutions against the annexation of Texas, from—
inhabitants of Boylston, Berlin, West Boyleston, Upton, Lunenburg, Princeton, Gardner, Ashburnham, Shrewsbury, Dunstable, Watertown, Weston, Newton, Westford, Williamstown, and Hopkinton - - - 58
of Weymouth, Kingston, South Weymouth, and Abington - - 65
of Duxbury, Halifax, Stoughton, Acton, Groton, Holliston, Natick, Newton, Reading, Townsend, Wayland, Woburn, Fitchburg, Mendon, Shelburne, and Orleans - - 66
of Roxborough, West Hampton, Marshfield, Hingham, and Abington - - - - 66
of Abington, Chelmsford, and Stow 67

Page.

ıssachusetts, continued :
inhabitants of Hawley, Walpole, Wrentham, Natick, Westford, Ashby, Charlestown, Uxbridge, Northbridge, Bellingham, Roxbury, and Dedham - 69
of Carver, Mendon, Stow, Wilton, Shirly, Marlborough, Newmarket, and Burrilville - - - 73
of Bristol county, Worcester, Shrewsbury, Princeton, Boylston, Hubbardstown, Ashburnham, Lynn, Byfield, Reading, Haverhill, Essex, Gloucester, Gill, Shutesbury, Ashfield, Leverett, Sunderland, Heath, Greenfield, New Salem, Amherst, Northfield, and Petersham - 74
of Nantucket, Brewster, Freetown, and Brimfield - - - 77
of Roxbury, Dorchester, and Shrewsbury - - - - - 80
of Freetown - - - - 81
of West Stockbridge, Groton, and Leicester - - - - - 83
of Middlesex county - - - 87
of Quincy, Braintree, Hanover, Kingston, Stoughton, Warren, North Bridgewater, Stoneham, Dedham, Brookline, and Wrentham - 88
of Lunenburg, Winchendon, Paxton, Seekonk, Carlisle, Newton Centre, and Middlesex county - 90
of Northampton, East Brookfield, and West Needham - - 93
of East Medway, Westborough, Dalton, West Hawley, Becket, and Blandford - - - 94
of Marshfield and Pembroke - 95
of Greenfield, Bernardstown, South Deerfield, Buckland, Gill, New Salem, and Orange - - 100
of North Dennis and Montague - 107
of Concord and Carlisle - - 138
of Amesbury, Salisbury, Andover, Bradford, West Bradford, Middleton, Newburyport, Newbury, and Reading - - - - 162
of Amesbury, Salisbury, Haverhill, Lowell, Newbury, Rowley, Sangers, Boston, Edgartown, Dennis, Barnstable, Sandwich, Fairhaven, and Portsmouth - - - 164

Page.

Massachusetts, continued :
inhabitants of Franklin, Erving's Grant, and Deerfield, - - - - 165
of Marblehead, Lynn, and Beverly 205
meeting at Leicester - - - - 58
congressional ministers of Franklin Association -
students of an academy at Plymouth - - 69
a meeting at New Bedford - - - 77
members of Amherst college - - - 87
meeting of the Society of Friends - - 90
citizens of Amesbury and Salisbury - - 164
citizens of South Reading - - - 164
upon the subject of slavery in District Columbia, &c. :
memorials and resolutions were presented as follows, viz :
resolutions of Massachusetts Legislature - 69
inhabitants of Essex county - - - 72
of Abington and Middlesex county - 85
of Wayland, of Franklin county, Middlesex county, Mendon, Natick, Newton, and Shirly - - 86
of East Randolph, and Weymouth - 87
of North Weymouth, Marshfield, Middleborough, Fitchburg, Walpole, Newton Theological Institution, and Holden - - - 88
of Cummington, Northfield, West Hawley, Hawley, Sunderland, Leverett, Gardner, Westbrook, Wilton, and New Ipswich - 89
of Williams College - - 88
of Middlefield - - - 89
of Worcester county - - - 90
of Uxbridge, Northbridge, and Plymouth county - - - 94
of Greenfield, Sunderland, Hatfield, Warwick, Montague, Gill, Petersham, Pembroke, Dover, Acton, Natick, East Hampton, Athol, and Wrentham - - - 100
Franklin association of ministers - - 101
colored citizens of Boston - - - 101
inhabitants of Seekonk, Taunton, Middlesex county, and Newton - - - 107
of Newton, Natick, Groton, Wayland, and Woburn - - - 109
of Milbury and Gardner - - 133
of Erving's Grant - - - 165
against the admission of any new slave State :
inhabitants of Gardner - - - 58

Page.

Massachusetts, continued:
inhabitants of Townsend, Wayland, and Middlesex county - - - 108
of Woburn, Plymouth, and Newton, 109
for rescinding resolution of 18th of January, 1837, laying upon the table all papers upon the subject of slavery, from—
inhabitants of Boxboro' - - - 90
of Amherst - - - 100
of Commonwealth of Massachusetts 115, 116
of Northampton and Braintree - 116
resolution of the Legislature, for an extension of the franking privilege - - - 65
Meade, General Everard's heirs - - - - - 131
McComb, Samuel - - - - - - 102
McLemore, Martha E., widow of Major John McLemore - 102
Michigan, memorials were presented against annexation of Texas, from—
inhabitants of Cass and Kalamazoo counties - 69
of Wayne county - - - 73
of St. Clair county - - 74
of Allegany, Oakland, Washtenaw, and Jackson counties - - 74
of Lenawee county - - 90
of Lenawee county - - 106
of Lenawee county - - 133
of Genesee county - - 165
of St. Clair county, for abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia 87
of Livingston county, for rescinding resolution of 18th of Jan'y, 1837, 117
Miles, Mary, widow of John Miles - - - - 78
Mississippi, for national bank, from—
inhabitants of Yazoo and Warren counties - 166
of Warrenton, Lafayette, and Vicksburg - - - - 205
Missouri, chamber of commerce of St. Louis, national bank - 53
inhabitants of St. Louis, national bank - - 53
Mussi, Joseph, French spoliations - - - - 80

N.

National bank, President, against the creation of a - - 15
inexpedient to charter a 91, 97, 105, 132, 145, 146
until public sentiment shall be in favor of it 97, 105, 132, 145, 146
and the constitution amended - - 132, 145, 146
proposition that it is expedient immediately to establish a - - - - - 109
memorials upon subject of. (See names of the *States* whence the memorials came.)
Navy, delay in sailing of exploring expedition, &c. - 104, 144, 189

Page.

Navy, Secretary to report on a navy yard at Charleston - 191
reports from the Secretary of, respecting the exploring expedition - - - - - - - 189
Secretary to report at next session on establishing a navy yard at Charleston, South Carolina - - - 191
Newspapers, members to be furnished with - - - 33
New Hampshire, members from, appear, viz:
Charles G. Atherton, Samuel Cushman, James Farrington, Joseph Weeks, and Jared W. Williams, - - - - - 4
New York, State, members from, appear, viz:
John T. Andrews, Bennett Bicknell, Samuel Birdsall, John C. Brodhead, Isaac H. Bronson, Andrew D. W. Bruyn, C. C. Cambreleng, Timothy Childs, John C. Clark, Edward Curtis, John I. De Graff, John Edwards, Millard Fillmore, Henry A. Foster, Albert Gallup, Abraham P. Grant, Hiram Gray, Ogden Hoffman, Thomas B. Jackson, Nathaniel Jones, Gouverneur Kemble, Arphaxed Loomis, Richard P. Marvin, Robert McClellan, Charles F. Mitchell, Ely Moore, William H. Noble, John Palmer, Amasa J. Parker, William Patterson, Luther C. Peck, Zadock Pratt, John H. Prentiss, David Russell, Mark H. Sibley, James B. Spencer, William Taylor, Obadiah Titus, Abraham Vanderveer, Henry Vail, - - - - 5
New York, city, remit duty on good destroyed by fire, in - 99
(See bills Senate No. 9.)
New Jersey, members from, appear, viz:
John B. Aycrigg, William Halsted, John P. B. Maxwell, Joseph F. Randolph, Charles C. Stratton, Thomas Jones Yorke, - - 6
North Carolina, members from, appear, viz:
Jesse A. Bynum, Henry W. Connor, Edmund Deberry, James Graham, Micajah T. Hawkins, James J. McKay, William Montgomery, Abraham Rencher, Samuel T. Sawyer, Augustine H. Shepperd, Charles Shepard, Edward Stanly, Lewis Williams, - - 7

[*Petitions, &c.*]

Naylor, Charles, for the vacation of his seat in the 25th Congress 53
New Hampshire, memorials against annexation of Texas were presented from—
inhabitants of Pittsfield and Francistown - 67
of Peeling - - - 77
of Bristol and New Hampton - 81

Page.

New Hampshire, continued:
inhabitants of Rockingham - - - 101
of Somerworth - - - 153
of Amherst, Bedford, Bow, Bradford, Brentwood, Campton, Canaan, Canterbury, Chester, Chichester, Concord, Cornish, Danbury, Deerfield, Derry, Dunbarton, Durham, Effingham, Exeter, Framestown, Goshen, Greenfield, Hancock, Hanover, Haverhill - 162
of Hebron, Holderness, Hollis, Hookset, Hopkinton, Jeffrey, Keene, Landaff, Lebanon, Lewster, Littleton, London, Milford, Milton, Nashua, Newmarket, Naftefield, New London, Plymouth, Swansey, Society Land, Salem, Sanbornton, Temple, Troy, Winchester, Warner, Weare, Whitefield, Wilton, Wolfeborough, Alexandria, Boscawen, Derry, Lyme, Marlborough, Orange, Rindge, Sandown, Salem, Unity, and Windham - 163
of Amherst, Bedford, Brentwood, Cornish, Campton, Canaan, Canterbury, Chichester, Concord, Chester, Dorchester, Dunbarton, Exeter, Groton, Greenland, Hebron, Hopkinton, London, Lebanon, Nashua, Northfield, Wilton, Whitefield, Kimball Union Academy - - 164
convention of young men of Concord - 164
inhabitants of Holderness - - - 205
ministers of Methodist Episcopal church - 83
inhabitants of Francistown and Newmarket upon slavery, &c. - - - 86
students of Dartmouth college upon slavery, &c. - - - - - 87
inhabitants of Holderness, Wakefield, Thornton, Campton, Chester, Dover, Peterborough - 89
of Pittsfield - - - 101
of Francistown - - - 108
of Francistown, against admission of any new slave State - 109
New Jersey, memorials against annexation of Texas were presented from—
inhabitants of Bloomfield - - - - 72

Page.

New Jersey, continued:
inhabitants of Jersey city - - - 82
of Gloucester county - - - 107
of Burlington - - - 131
of Rahway - - - - 137
New York, against annexation of Texas, from—
inhabitants of Erie and Cattaraugus counties - - 49
of Cayuga, Otsego, and Cattaraugus - 67
of Herkimer, Oneida, Oswego, Oneida, and Essex counties, and Manlius - 68
Methodist preachers of Black river conference - 68
inhabitants of the counties of Westchester and Jefferson - - - - - - 69
of the counties of Washington, Otsego, Oswego, and Monroe - - 72, 73
of Oneida, Suffolk, Onondaga, Oneida, and Otsego counties - - - 73
of Oswego, Monroe, Chautauque, Essex, Chenango, and Madison counties, and of Starkville - - - - 74
of Utica, Marshall, Holland Patent, and Kirkland - - - - 77
of Monroe and Herkimer counties - 78
Hamilton literary and theological institution - 78
inhabitants of Oswego, Washington, and Otsego counties - - - - 80
of the counties of Jefferson, Oneida, Livingston, and Allegany - - 80
of Erie, Columbia, Chenango, and Ulster counties, and New York city - 82
of Westchester and Oswego counties, and East Bloomfield, Macedon, Palmyra, Farmington, and Skaneateles - 83
of the counties of Chautauque, Cattaraugus, and Herkimer - - - 85
of Oneida county - - - 88
of Dutchess and Oneida counties - 88
of Oneida and Cayuga counties - - 90
of Collins, Eden, Evans, and Perrinton 137
of Perry, Warsaw, Castile, Sheldon, Elba, and Wales - - - 165
of Clarkson, Canandaigua, and Marion 205
on the subject of slavery, &c. from—
of Lewis county - - - 85
of Lewis, Oneida, and Onondaga counties - - - - - 86
Methodist preachers of the State of - - - 86
inhabitants of Oneida and Chautauque counties - 87
of Oneida county and of New York mills 88

Page.

New York, continued :
inhabitants of Niagara, Allegany, and onroe counties, and of Poughkeepsie - 89
of Oswego county, Pharsalia, and Constantia - - - - 90
of Utica, and counties of Rensselaer, Onondaga, Chenango, Seneca, Cortland, Oneida, and Oswego - - 94
members of Hamilton college - - - 94
inhabitants of the counties of Madison, Lewis, and Rensselaer - - - - 95
of the State of, and counties of Otsego, Oneida, Cortland, Clinton, and of Angelica and Rome - - - 101
of Chautauque and Oneida counties, and of Auburn and Sandlake - - 107
of Portageville - - - 165
Methodist preachers - - - - 108
inhabitants of Lewis and Oneida counties - - 108
against the admission of any new slave State into the Union, from—
inhabitants of Sandlake, De Ruyter, Paris, Pompey, Holland Patent, of Lancaster and Lewis - - - - 108
Methodist preachers - - - - 108
inhabitants of New York mills and Whitestown - 109
of Paris, Holland Patent, Lewis county, to prohibit slave trade - - 109
Methodist preachers - - - - 109
Governor Blacksnake and other Seneca Indians, for relief - - - - - - 102
Actuary of New York Mutual Credit Office - 103
inhabitants of New York city, for refunding duties on goods burned - - - 205
of Brooklyn, for separation of bank and state - - - - 205
of New York city, for national bank - 109
of Root river - - - - 70
North Carolina, of inhabitants of Tyrrel, to be set off to district of Camden, in South Carolina - - 94

O.

Ohio, State, members from, appear, viz :
James Alexander, junior, John W. Allen, William Key Bond, John Chaney, Thomas Corwin, Alexander Duncan, Patrick G. Goode, Thomas L. Hamer, Alexander Harper, William H. Hunter, Alexander Kilgore, Daniel P. Leadbetter, Andrew W. Loomis, Samson Mason, Calvary Morris, Joseph Ridgway, Matthias Sheplor, Taylor Webster, Elisha Whittlesey, - - 8

Page.

Order, new rule for settlement of questions of - - - 60
rules amended in relation to calls to - - - 55, 56
of business on the Speaker's table, new one adopted - 54, 56

[*Petitions, &c.*]

Observatory, national astronomical, at Washington - - 101
Ohio, memorials against the annexation of Texas were presented from—
inhabitants of the State of - - - - 53
of Wood county - - - - 53
of the State of, and of Portage county - 58
of Stark county, Muskingum, Ohio city, and Logansport - - - - 68
of the counties of Stark, Licking, Guernsey, Athens, Clark, Green, Richland, and Huron 69
of Geauga, Trumbull, and Ashtabula counties 72
of Trumbull county - - - - 74
of Washington county - - - 75
of Trumbull, Harrison, and Portage counties, and of the State - - - - 78
of Stark - - - - - 82
of Fayette county - - - - 85
of Cuyahoga county - - - - 95
of Logan county - - - - 102
of Medina county - - - - 131
of Jefferson county - - - - 138
of Portage county - - - - 165
Upon the subject of slavery:
of Fayette county, Farmington in Trumbull county, and Stark county - - - 86
of Knox county, Portage county, and of the State - - - - - 90
of Farmington, (against any new slave State) 108
of Bath - - - - - 131
of Trumbull and Columbus counties - - 165
of Port Washington and Stark county, for rescinding resolution of 18th January, 1837 - 117
of Cleaveland, for national bank - - 48
of Euclid - - - - - 53
of Huron county - - - - 79
of Columbiana county - - - 107
of Allen county, for refunding certain moneys paid for land - - - - 54
of Mercer and Putnam counties, mail route - 72
of Mercer county, mail route - - - 78
of trustees of Dublin township, indemnity for part of sixteenth section - - - 78
of Perrysburg, pre-emptions to persons holding "tax titles" in - - - - 78

Page.

Ohio, continued :
inhabitants of Brown and Clermont counties, mail route - 78
of Mercer, Van Wert, and Putnam counties, mail route - - - - - 85
of Mercer county, mail route - - 93
of Lorraine county, for removal of seat of United States Government - - - 102
of Mercer, Van Wert, and Putnam counties - 107
of Hamilton county, for separation of bank and state - - - - - 165
of West Jefferson and Delaware, mail route - 166
of Paulding, south half of section nineteen, to erect public buildings on - - - 166
of Columbiana county, for an increase of gold and silver currency - - - 190
Otter, Thomas, and Lewis and Jacob Krumholt - - 180

P.

Patents, standing committee on, created and appointed - 56, 65
Pennsylvania, members from, appear, viz :
William Beatty, Richard Biddle, Andrew Buchanan, Edward Darlington, Edward Davies, Jacob Fry, junior, Robert H. Hammond, Thomas Henry, Edward B. Hubley, John Klingensmith, junior, Henry Logan, Charles McClure, Thomas M. T. McKennan, Mathias Morris, Henry A. Muhlenberg, Charles Naylor, Charles Ogle, Lemuel Paynter, David Petrikin, Arnold Plummer, David Potts, junior, William W. Potter, Luther Reilly, John Sergeant, Daniel Sheffer, George W. Toland, David D. Wagener, - 6
Pension laws, Secretary of War to compile an abstract of - 167
Petitions, not to be acted on this session - - - 47
rules amended with respect to presentation and reference of - - - - - - 55, 64
Plan of the Hall, furnished members - - - - 88
Plans, maps, &c., not to be printed - - - - 47
Police of the Capitol, extra pay allowed to - - - 191
Polk, James K., elected Speaker, (See Speaker.) - - 9
Postmaster of the House, extra pay allowed to - - 191
Post Office Department, its fiscal concerns carried on in hard money only - - - - 22
call for various information respecting the fiscal transactions of - - 144
furnished 198
Postage, in express mail, inquiry as to amount of - - 105
to be paid in advance - - - 166
(See resolution Senate, No. 1.)
President notified of the meeting of Congress, - - - 10, 11
adjournment - - - - 205, 206

Page.

President communicates his message at the commencement of the session - - - - - 11
correspondence relative to Northeastern boundary - - - - 99
correspondence of William Tudor with Brazil - - - - - 100
information respecting tobacco trade - 138
correspondence relative to annexation of Texas - - - - - 139
correspondence with Mexico relative to boundary and cession of territory - 139
proceedings of court of inquiry on General Wool - - - - - 180
to report at the next session:
various particulars in relation to the Treasury building now erecting, and to the accommodation required by the several public offices - - 191
Previous question, proceedings on amendments to the rules relating to the - - - - - - 56
taken on: bill to suspend deposte with the States 112, 120, 129, 130
Mississippi election - - - 142
chartering national bank - - - 146
cash postage express mail resolution - 181
bill to adjust claims against deposite banks 200, 203
Printer, order for the election of - - - - - 33
ballots for - - - - - 33, 36, 40, 42
propositions to suspend the election, and to authorize Clerk to employ a printer, and other propositions connected with the choice of a printer - - 33, 36, 40, 42
proposition to vote *viva voce* for - - - 38, 40
Thomas Allen elected - - - - - 42
Printing extra numbers of documents. (See Documents.)
Printing of maps, prohibited - - - - - 47
Proclamation convening Congress - - - - 3
Protested drafts on deposite banks, inquiry whether public dues have been received in - 45, 59
statements of, called for - 54, 97
Public deposites. (See Deposites.)
Public buildings, standing committee on, appointed - - 56, 65
inquiry respecting the Treasury building now erecting - - - 104, 118, 144, 191
President to report on the accommodations required for the several public offices - 191
Public warehouses, bill to authorize deposite of goods in - 70
(See bills H. R. No. 6.)
bill of Senate for same purpose - - 186
(See bills S. No. 5.)

Page.

[*Petitions, &c.*]

Pennsylvania, memorials against the annexation of Texas were presented from—
inhabitants of Adams - - - - 53
of the State of - - - 53
of Erie, Washington, Bucks, York, and Knox counties - - 68
of the counties of Chester and Mercer, and of Mount Pleasant, Washington, and Huntington - - 69
of Chester county - - - 72
of the city and county of Philadelphia, and of the counties of Montgomery and Centre - - - 72
of Montrose, and the counties of Erie and Crawford - - - 74
of Berks county - - - 75
of Philadelphia city and county, and Westmoreland county - - 78
of Lancaster and Chester - - 80
of Dauphin county - - - 83
of Delaware, Bucks, Washington, and Somerset counties - - - 85
of the county of Montgomery, city and county of Philadelphia, Montrose, and Bucks county - - 91
of Centre county, and city and county of Philadelphia - - - 95
of Bucks county - - - 101
of the city and county of Philadelphia 102, 133, 165, 190, 205
of the city and county of Philadelphia, of Washington, Crawford, Venango, Armstrong, Allegany, Bucks, and Mercer counties - - 107
of city and county of Philadelphia, of Montgomery and Susquehanna counties - - - - 131
of anti-slavery convention at Harrisburg - - - - 101
of Philadelphia city and county, and Delaware county - - - 137
of Mercer county - - - 153
Upon the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, &c. :
of Crawford county - - - 85
of Florence, and of Susquehanna county - - - - - 86

Page.

Pennsylvania, continued:
inhabitants of Dauphin, Erie, and Susquehanna counties - - - - 90
committee of Young Men's Anti-slavery Society of Philadelphia - - - - 101
inhabitants of the city and county of Philadelphia, and of Adams county - - 101
of Montrose - - - - 107
of Chester county - - - 117
of Lancaster county - - - 138
of Mercer county - - - 153
of Bucks county - - - 165
For rescinding resolution of 18th of January, 1837:
of Northern Liberties and Kensington 116
of Bristol borough, Philadelphia county, and Montgomery and Chester counties - - - - 117
grand jury of Allegany county, appropriation for completing public buildings - - - 53
citizens, for removal of free negroes and manumitted slaves - - - - 53
inhabitants of Erie county, national bank - 72
of Lycoming county, mail route - 165
Pharaoh, Joshua - - - - - - 80
Post Office, resolution of Legislature of Massachusetts for extension of franking privilege - - - 65
Pre-emptions to persons holding "tax titles" in Ohio - - 78
to certain persons in Alabama - - - 93
to persons on Caddo purchase, Louisiana - - 165
Print mint, bankrupt-law project, &c. - - - 59
Public money, for separation of bank and state - - 48, 165, 205

Q.

Quorum, not present - - - - - - 110

R.

Randolph, Peyton, his portrait presented - - - 78
Reasons for not voting, rule amended for giving - - 55
Reconsider, motions to:
the bill to postpone deposites with the States, - - - - 115, 120
votes on the Treasury note bill - - 158
vote on sub-Treasury bill - - 197
Recess, the House determine to take a daily - - - 110
Receipts and expenditures for part of 1837, view of the (message) 28
view of (Treasury report) - 32
Receivers in Illinois, amount of money in their hands - 52, 71, 79

Page.

Receivers of public moneys generally, description of moneys received by them - - 132

Resolutions (See at end of bills of Senate.)

Revenue, President recommends that it be collected only in legal currency, and that it be kept and disbursed by the officers of the Treasury Department, without agency of banks (sub-Treasuries) - - - - 11 to 31

bill of the House to deposite the revenue with public officers (sub-Treasuries) - - - - 59

(See bills H. R. No. 4.)

bill of the Senate for same purpose - - - 59

(See bills S. No. 6.)

modes adopted at different times for the safe keeping of the - - - - - - 52, 71, 87

data upon which the Treasury founds the amount that will accrue during the year 1837 - - - 79, 82

Revenues of Great Britain and France, manner of collecting and disbursing - - - - - 54

Rhode Island, members from appear, viz:

Robert B. Cranston, Joseph L. Tillinghast - 4

Rules and orders, motion to adopt - - - - 10, 42

committee on appointed - - - 10, 42

reports - - - 49, 63, 166

proceeding on report, and rules amended and new rules adopted - - 54, 60, 63, 64

further amended in respect to count by tellers 63

further amended in relation to receiving committee reports - - - - 63

further amended, blank ballots not to be counted 64

further amended, add Committee on Mileage - 64

further amended, in calling for petitions - 64

rules of late House adopted as amended - 64

further amended, state hour of adjournment - 166

vote on new rule, respecting questions of order 60

vote on proposition to admit of suspension by *majority* instead of *two-thirds* - - 61

Jefferson's Manual adopted - - - 62, 63

to be printed - - 65

proposition to amend, in relation to absent members - - - - - 63

motion to amend, in relation to Speaker's voting 63, 64

proposition to amend, members to retain seats on adjournment till Speaker shall have left his, (rejected) - - - - 166

ordered to be printed - - - 65

edition to consist of two thousand copies - 65

Rules, joint, amended, no spirits to be sold - - - 63, 71

16th and 17th suspended - - - 192, 199, 200

by Mr. Ewing, to move a resolution as to description of money received for land during last year - - 96

by Mr. Biddle, to move a resolution respecting the payment of members of Congress in specie - - 103

Page.

Rules, motions to suspend:
by Mr. Bond, to move a resolution about plates for Treasury notes - - - - - - 154
by Mr. Mercer, to move a resolution to make alterations in the Hall - - - - - - 205

[*Petitions, &c.*]

Railroad, Selma and Tennessee, for right of way, and donation of land - - - - - - 70
Randolph, Richard, presenting portrait of Peyton Randolph to Congress - - - - - - 78
Retrenchment and reform at Washington - - - 58
Rhode Island, memorials against annexation of Texas were presented from—
inhabitants of Newport, Portsmouth, and Middletown - - - - 73
of Gloucester, Foster, Johnson, Warwick, Bristol, and Providence - 75
of East Greenwich - - 78
of Woonsocket Falls, North Providence, Tiverton, Little Compton, Warwick, Cumberland, Valley Falls, and Cranston - - 80
of Little Compton - - - 90
of Providence - - - 165
Upon the subject of slavery:
of Providence, Cumberland, Cranston, Valley Falls, North Providence, Little Compton, Warwick, Tiverton, Smithfield, and Bristol 85
of Little Compton and Newport - 91
of Washington county - - 101
of Providence, for rescinding resolution of 18th January, 1837 - 116.
Riggs, Daniel - - - - - - - 205
Runk, Samuel - - - - - - - 94

S.

Scott, General, call for papers in relation to his command against the Southern Indians, the proceedings of the court martial, &c. - - - - - - 76, 144
Seminole Indians. (See Indians.)
Senate, quorum assembled - - - - - 10
bills from. (See bills from the Senate.)
William R. King, elected President of - - 190
Sergeant-at-arms, Roderick Dorsey chosen - - - 10
extra pay allowed to - - - 191

Page.

Slavery in District of Columbia and in the Territories of the United States, petitions, memorials, &c. for abolition of. (See names of the States in which petitioners reside.)
resolution of Massachusetts upon subject of - - 69
Slavery, memorials against the admission into the Union of any new slave-holding State. (See names of the States in which the petitioners reside.)
Slicer, Reverend Henry, chosen chaplain by Senate - - 49
Small notes, (*shin-plasters,*) suppress in District of Columbia 70, 186
(See bills H. R. No. 7. See also bills of Senate No. 7.)
Smithsonian legacy and institution, appropriation for continuing prosecution for.
(Contained in bill No. 9.)
South Carolina, members from, appear, viz: John Campbell, William K. Clowney, Franklin H. Elmore, John K. Griffin, Hugh S. Legare, Francis W. Pickens, R. Barnwell Rhett, Waddy Thompson, - - - - 7
John P. Richardson - - - - 10
Speaker, proceedings anterior to the election of a - - 4
James K. Polk, elected - - - - 9
motion to amend rules in relation to his voting, and to his right to debate questions - - - 63, 64
decides questions on equal division of the House - 146
Specie, proceedings in relation to the payment of members of Congress in - - - - - 43, 45, 59, 103
Specie payments, banks suspend - - - - 11
print State laws relative to suspension of - 52
Specie, President recommends that it be alone received in payment of public dues - - - - - 11 to 31
amount received since May 1, 1837 - - - 45, 59
amount received by receivers - - - - 132
revoke charters of such banks in District of Columbia as do not pay - - - - - 70
(See bills H. R. No. 7.)
Spirituous liquors, not to be sold in and about the Capitol - 63, 71
people approve thereof - - - 83
Standefer, James, of Tennessee, death of - - - 43
States, suspend deposite of fourth instalment with the (message) 28
bill of the House to postpone deposite of 4th instalment 47
(See bills H. R. No. 1.)
bill of the Senate for the same - - - - 59
(See bills Senate No. 1.)
correspondence with banks relative to deposite with the 54, 97
State, reports from the Secretary of:
correspondence relative to the boundary of Maine, &c. - 99
correspondence with Brazil - - - - 100
correspondence relative to the tobacco trade . - 138
correspondence relative to the annexation of Texas - 139
corespondence with Mexico relative to cession of Texas - 139

Page.

Sub-Treasuries. (See Treasury Department.)
Surplus revenue, President recommends that fourth instalment of deposite with the States be suspended - 28
bill of the House to postpone 4th instalment - 47
(See bills H. R. No. 1.)
bill of Senate for same purpose - - 59
(See bills Senate No. 1.)
Surveying and exploring expedition, delay in sailing, appropriations, &c. 104, 144, 189

[*Petitions, &c.*]

Sargeant, John, for print mint, &c. - - - - 59
Slavery. (See the several States from which memorials upon that subject were received.)
Spoliations, French, prior to 1800, Joseph Borden - - 80
Joseph Mussi - - 80
Crowell Hatch - - 131
Strang, David, for abolition of all banks of issue - - 88

T.

Tellers, rules amended in relation to counts by - - - 63
Temperance reformation, commenced in the Capitol - - 63, 71
people approve of - - - 83
Tennessee State, members appear, viz:
John Bell, William B. Campbell, William B. Carter, John W. Crockett, Abraham P. Maury, Abraham McClellan, James K. Polk, Hopkins L. Turney, Chriptopher H. Williams, - - - - - 8
Richard Cheatham - - - - 45
Ebenezer J. Shields - - - - 72
Joseph L. Williams - - - - 100
Texas, call for correspondence relative to annexation of 48, 50, 139, 167, 181
resolution that it is unconstitutional to annex Texas to United States - - - - - 75
memorials against the annexation of, to the United States. (See names of the States whence the memorials came.)
Tippecanoe, proposition to pay for property lost in battle of - 138
Tobacco trade, call for information of measures adopted in relation to the - - - - - 76, 138
Treasury building. (See Public buildings.)
Treasury Department, unable to meet demands upon it, (message) 12
President recommends that all connexion be dissolved between banks and the Department, and that the public revenue be collected, kept, and disbursed, by officers of the Department - - 16 to 31

Page.

Treasury Department, report of the Secretary on the finances, containing same recommendations - 32
call for report of the various modes adopted for safe keeping of public funds, the losses by defalcation &c. - 52, 71, 87
bill of the House directing public moneys to be deposited with public officers - 59
(See bills H. R. No. 4.)
bill of the Senate for same purpose - 145
(See bills Senate No. 6.)
inquiry into the expense and other particulars of a sub-treasury system 105, 117, 132
Treasury drafts protested, information respecting - - 54, 97
Treasury notes, bill of the House to authorize issuing of - 49
(See bills H. R. No. 2.)
bill of the Senate to authorize the issue of - 75
(See bills Senate No. 2.)
correspondence relative to sales of - 117, 131, 138
proposition to issue to meet fourth deposite with the States - - - - - 126
Treasury, Secretary of, proceedings in relation to his offer to pay members of Congress *in specie* 43, 45, 59, 103
reports from, viz:
on the state of the finances, suspension of specie payments, sub-treasuries, &c. - 32
on unexpended appropriations - - 59, 84
on the payment of members of Congress in specie - - - - 59
on the amount of duties accruing in the first half of 1837, the data of the estimated amount for the year, and on the debt due from the Bank of the United States - - - 82
on the various methods adopted for the safe keeping of the public moneys - 87
correspondence relative to deposite with the States, statements of the condition of deposite banks, and information in relation to protested treasury drafts 97
in relation to the extension of duty bonds 118
on the expense of a sub-treasury system 132
correspondence relative to sale of treasury notes - - - - 138
the quantity of grain and bread stuffs imported in 12 years - - 156
on the claim of Orange H. Dibble - 181
Secretary to report at next session:
a list of defaulters since 1838 - - 186
Tudor, William, correspondence of - - - - 100, 146
Tuston, Rev. Septimus, chosen chaplain by House - - 47, 48

Page.

[*Petitions, &c.*]

Tatum, Dorothea, widow of Henry Tatum - - - 91
Taylor's mills, in Alabama - - - - - 93
Tennessee, Selma and Tennessee railroad, donation of land, &c. 70
inhabitants of Henderson county, national bank - 181
Texas. (See the several States from which petitions were received relating to.)

U.

Uncovered, members to sit - - - - - 55
Union, constitution does not authorize the annexation of a foreign people to this - - - - - - 75

[*Petition from*]

Union, Boston Adelphic, for national astronomical observatory 101

V.

Vermont, members from, appear, viz:
Heman Allen, Horace Everett, Isaac Fletcher, Hiland Hall, William Slade - - - - 5
Virginia, members from, appear, viz:
Andrew Beirne, James W. Bouldin, Walter Coles, Robert Craig, George C. Dromgoole, James Garland, George W. Hopkins, Robert M. T. Hunter, Joseph Johnson, John W. Jones. Francis Mallory, James M. Mason, Charles F. Mercer, William S. Morgan, John M. Patton, Isaac S. Pennybacker, Francis E. Rives, John Robertson, Archibald Stuart, John Taliaferro, Henry A. Wise - - 6, 7
Viva voce, proposition to elect printer and other officers by - 38, 40
motion to amend rules so that all elections shall be by 64
Vote, corrected - - - - - - - 106
decided by the Speaker - - - - - 146
Voting, rule amended as to voting after roll is called - - 55
rule amended as to requests to be excused from - 55

[*Petitions, &c.*]

Vermont, memorials were presented against annexation of Texas from—
inhabitants of the State - - - 58
of Rutland, Danville, Marshfield, Washington county, Shaftsbury, and West Brattleborough - - - 67
of Morristown, Johnson, Waterville, Huntington, Hyde Park, Milton, Cambridge, and Coventry - - - - 73

Page.

Vermont, memorials were presented against annexation of Texas from—
inhabitants of Montpelier - - - - 77
of Shaftsbury, Townsend, Wardborough, Dummerstown, Halifax, Ludlow, Putney, Chester, and Wilmington - 80
of the counties of Orleans and Chittendon 90
of Starkborough, Ferrisburg, Vergennes, Weybridge, Hancock, Brandon, Poultney, Charlotte, Ryegate, Elmore, Northfield, Bradford, Cabot, Hardwick, Roxbury, West Randolph, Walden, Westminster, Andover, and Windsor county 90
of Cornwall, Whiting, Wheelock, Barnett, Berlin, and Warren - - - 93
of Bethel - - - - 102
of Montgomery - - - - 131
of Peacham, Shoreham, Vergennes, Warren, Ferrisburg, Constable, and Newbury - - - - - 133
of Concord - - - - 137
Society of Friends of Vermont and New York - 91
Anti-slavery Society - - - - 101
inhabitants of Addison county, abolition of slavery - 101
of Warren, Waitsfield, Berlin, and Concord, against any new slave State - 133
of Vergennes, national bank - - 48
of Ryegate, retrenchment for reduction of pay of members of Congress - - 58
Virginia, memorials were presented for a national bank from—
inhabitants of Franklin county - - - 70
of Botetourt county - - - 91
of Preston and Monongahela counties - 150
of Augusta, to abolish circuit court in Western Virginia - - - 78
of Newbern, mail route - - - 83
of Powhatan county, mail route - - 131
of Halifax county, for providing husbands for female petitioners on the subject of slavery - - - - 150

W.

War with the Indians, inquiries respecting. (See Indians.)
War Department, report from:
on the number of Indians in the service of the United States . - - - 82
Secretary to report *at next session:*
plan for protection of Western frontier - 95, 184
respecting the improvements at Little Egg harbor - - - - - 156
an abstract of pension laws - - 167

Page.

Warehouses, public, bill of House to authorize deposite of goods in 70
(See bills H. R. No. 6.)
Watch and lamp-lighter, extra pay granted to - - - 191
Western frontier, plan to protect against Indians - - 95, 184
Williams, Lewis, the oldest member, moved that he be chairman 4
Wisconsin Territory, George W. Jones, delegate from - - 11
Wool, General, proceedings of court of inquiry on - - 143, 180

[*Petitions, &c.*]

Webb, Benjamin - - - - - - - 69
Wisconsin Territory, inhabitants of New York city for appropriation for harbor at Root river, in - 70

Y.

Yeas and nays, members not to remain about Clerk's table during the taking of - - - - - - 55
Yeas and nays, questions decided by, viz:
Adjourn, motions to - - - 84, 183, 187, 202
Adjournment, resolution of Senate fixing day of, lie on table - - - - 98
to strike out "ninth" and insert *sixteenth* - - - - 134
on passage of - - - - 135
Bank, national, resolution inexpedient to charter:
to lie on table - - - 92
on agreeing to - - - 142
Bill S. No. 1, *to postpone fourth instalment of deposite with the States:*
on previous question - - - 118
on third reading - - - 114
on reconsidering vote on third reading - 120
on amendment of Mr. Adams - - 122
on motion to lay on the table - - 123
on motion of Mr. Bell to recommit - 125
on motion of Mr. Phillips to recommit - 126
on Mr. Pickens's amendment - - 127
on third reading - - - 129
Bill H. R. No. 2, *for issuing Treasury notes:*
on amendment of Mr. Underwood to - - - - 152
on amendment of Mr. Rhett - 157
to reconsider Mr. Underwood's amendment - - - 159
on amendment of Mr. Wise - 160
on Mr. Underwood's amendment - 168
on Mr. Robertson's amendment, provision for borrowing - - 169
on Mr. Robertson's amendment, none to issue so long as funds remain, &c. - - - 171

Page.

Yeas and nays, questions decided by, viz :
Bill H. R. No. 2, on $25 notes - - - 172
on $50 notes - - - 173
on amendment of Mr. Mercer to strike out "10,000,000" and insert "7,000,000" - - 175
on motion of Mr. Legare, rate of interest - - - - 176
on motion of Mr. Rhett to recommit 178
on third reading - - - 179
Bill S. No. 6, imposing additional duties as depositaries in certain cases on public officers, (sub-Treasury ;) to lay on the table - 195
to reconsider vote to lay on the table - 197
Bill S. No. 4, for adjusting remaining claims on the late deposite banks ; amendment of Senate to amendment of House - 203
Call of the House, on motions for - - - 111, 193
to dispense with further proceedings - - - 119, 139, 194
Suspend rules, motions to :
by Mr. Ewing, to offer resolution calling for information relating to public lands 96
by Mr. Biddle, to move reference of report on specie payments to members - 103
by Mr. Bond, call for information respecting plates for Treasury notes - 155
Message of the President, on printing 20,000 copies of 31
Printer for the House :
Mr. Bronson's proposition to suspend election, to lie, and that the Clerk employ - - - 33
on amendment of Mr. Pickens to Mr. Bronson's motion - - - - - - 35
on Mr. Taylor's motion, that old printers be continued, to lie - - - - - 37
on Mr. Boon's motion, election *viva voce*, to lie - 38
on Mr. Howard's motion, suspend election and continue old printer, to lie - - - 40
Previous question - - - - - 115, 146
Rules and orders, on amendment of Mr. Adams, previous question - - - 57
on amendment, question of order *after* previous question - - 60
on amendment, suspend rules or change order of business - 61
Election of J. F. H. Claiborne and Samuel J. Gholson, of Mississippi, Report to lie - - - 141
On right of those members to seats - - - 142
Annexation of Texas, resolution of Mr. Adams calling for information - - - - - 50

APPENDIX.

STANDING RULES AND ORDERS,

FOR CONDUCTING BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, AS EXISTING AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. (EXTRA SESSION.)

Touching the duty of the Speaker.

1. He shall take the chair every day precisely at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned on the preceding day; shall immediately call the members to order; and, on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the Journal of the preceding day to to be read.

2. He shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in prefrence to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose; and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House by any two members; on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

3. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

4. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form, to wit: "As many as are of opinion that (as the question may be) say Ay;" and, after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of the contrary opinion, say No." If the Speaker doubts, or a division be called for, the House shall divide: those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative. If the Speaker still doubts, or a count be required, the Speaker shall name two members, one from each side, to tell the members in the affirmative; which being reported, he shall then name two others, one from each side, to tell those in the negative; which being also reported, he shall rise, and state the decision to the House.

5. When any motion or proposition is made, the question, "Will the House now consider it?" shall not be put, unless it is demanded by some member, or is deemed necessary by the Speaker.

6. The Speaker shall examine and correct the Journal before it is read. He shall have a general direction of the Hall. He shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

7. All committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House, in which case they shall be appointed by ballot: and if, upon such ballot, the number required shall not be elected by a majority of the votes given, the House shall proceed to a second ballot, in which a plurality of votes shall prevail; and, in case a greater number than is required to compose or complete a com-

mittee shall have an equal number of votes, the House shall proceed to a further ballot or ballots.

8. In all other cases of ballot than for committees, a majority of the votes given shall be necessary to an election; and where there shall not be such a majority on the first ballot, the ballot shall be repeated until a majority be obtained.

9. In all cases of ballot by the House, the Speaker shall vote; in other cases he shall not vote, unless the House be equally divided, or unless his vote, if given to the minority, will make the division equal; and, in case of such equal division, the question shall be lost.

10. In all cases where other than members of the House may be eligible to an office by the election of the House, there shall be a previous nomination.

11. All acts, addresses, and joint resolutions, shall be signed by the Speaker; and all writs, warrants, and subpœnas, issued by order of the House, shall be under his hand and seal, attested by the Clerk.

12. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries or lobby, the Speaker (or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House) shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

13. No person, except members of the Senate, their Secretary, Heads of Departments, Treasurer, Comptroller, Register, Auditor, Postmaster General, President's Secretary, Chaplains to Congress, Judges of the United States, Foreign Ministers and their Secretaries, officers who, by name, have received, or shall hereafter receive, the thanks of Congress for their gallantry and good conduct displayed in the service of their country, the Commissioners of the Navy Board, Governor, for the time being, of any State or Territory of the Union, who may attend at the seat of the General Government during the session of Congress, and who may choose to avail himself of such privilege, such gentlemen as have been Heads of Departments, or members of either branch of the Legislature, and, at the discretion of the Speaker, persons who belong to such Legislatures of foreign Governments as are in amity with the United States, shall be admitted within the Hall of the House of Representatives.

14. Stenographers, wishing to take down the debates, may be admitted by the Speaker, who shall assign such places to them on the floor or elsewhere, to effect their object, as shall not interfere with the convenience of the House.

Order of Business of the Session.

15. After six days from the commencement of a second or subsequent session of any Congress, all bills, resolutions, and reports, which originated in the House, and at the close of the next preceding session remained undetermined, shall be resumed and acted on in the same manner as if an adjournment had not taken place.

Order of Business of the Day.

16. As soon as the Journal is read, the Speaker shall call for petitions from the members of each State, and delegates from each Territory, be-

ginning with Maine; and if, on any day, the whole of the States and Territories shall not be called, the Speaker shall begin on the next day where he left off the previous day: Provided, that, after the first thirty days of the session, petitions shall not be received, except on the first day of the meeting of the House in each week.

17. The petitions having been presented and disposed of, reports, first from the standing, and then from the select committees, shall be called for and disposed of. Resolutions shall then be called for in the same order, and disposed of by the same rules which apply to petitions: Provided, that no member shall offer more than one resolution, or one series of resolutions, all relating to the same subject, until all the States and Territories shall have been called. And after one hour shall have been devoted to reports from committees and resolutions, it shall be in order, pending the consideration or discussion thereof, to entertain a motion that the House do now proceed to dispose of the business on the Speaker's table, and to the orders of the day; which being decided in the affirmative, the Speaker shall dispose of the bills, messages, and communications on his table, and then proceed to call the orders of the day.

18. The business specified in the two preceding rules shall be done at no other part of the day, except by permission of the House.

Local or Private Business.

19. Friday and Saturday in every week shall be set apart for the consideration of private bills and private business, in preference to any other, unless otherwise determined by a majority of the House.

Of Decorum and Debate.

20. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat, and respectfully address himself to "Mr. Speaker," and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

21. If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call to order; in which case, the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate: if there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed without leave of the House; and, if the case require it, he shall be liable to the censure of the House.

22. When two or more members happen to rise at once, the Speaker shall name the member who is first to speak.

23. No member shall speak more than twice to the same question, without leave of the House, nor more than once until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

24. If a question depending be lost by adjournment of the House, and revived on the succeeding day, no member, who shall have spoken twice on the preceding day, shall be permitted again to speak without leave.

25. Whilst the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out of or across the House; nor, in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall entertain private discourse; nor, whilst a member is speaking, shall pass between him and the Chair.

26. No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is immediately and particularly interested, or in any case where he was not present when the question was put.

27. Upon a division and count of the House on any question, no member without the bar shall be counted.

28. Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put, shall give his vote, unless the House, for special reasons, shall excuse him.

29. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker; or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair, and read aloud by the Clerk, before debated.

30. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desire it.

31. After a motion is stated by the Speaker, or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the House, but may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.

32. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lie on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, to postpone indefinitely; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged; and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition. A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and, if carried, shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

33. When a resolution shall be offered, or a motion made, to refer any subject, and different committees shall be proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order:

The Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; the Committee of the Whole House; a Standing Committee; a Select Committee.

34. A motion to adjourn shall be always in order; that, and the motion to lie on the table, shall be decided without debate.

35. The previous question shall be in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present; and, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendment, and further debate of the main question.

36. On a previous question there shall be no debate.

37. When a question is postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted upon again during the session.

38. Any member may call for the division of a question, which shall be divided if it comprehends questions so distinct that, one being taken away, the rest may stand entire for the decision of the House: a motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible. But a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendmenf, nor a motion to strike out and insert.

39. Motions and reports may be committed at the pleasure of the House.

40. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

41. When a motion has been once made, and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same or the succeding day; and such motion shall take precedence of all other questions, except a motion to adjourn.

42. When the reading of a paper is called for, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by a vote of the House.

43. The unfinished business in which the House was engaged at the last preceding adjournment shall have the preference in the orders of the day; and no motion on any other business shall be received, without special leave of the House, until the former is disposed of.

44. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate shall be necessary, shall be read to the House, and laid on the table, on a day preceding that in which the same shall be moved, unless the House shall otherwise expressly allow.

45. Petitions, memorials, and other papers, addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place: a brief statement of the contents thereof shall verbally be made by the introducer, and shall not be debated or decided on the day of their being first read, unless where the House shall direct otherwise, but shall lie on the table, to be taken up in the order they were read.

46. A proposition requesting information from the President of the United States, or directing it to be furnished by the head of either of the Executive Departments, or by the Postmaster General, or to print an extra number of any document or other matter, excepting messages of the President to both Houses at the commencement of each session of Congress, and the reports and documents connected with or referred to in it, shall lie on the table one day for consideration, unless otherwise ordered by the unanimous consent of the House; and all such propositions shall be taken up for consideration in the order they were presented, immediately after reports are called for from select committees; and, when adopted, the Clerk shall cause the same to be delivered.

47. Any fifteen members (including the Speaker, if there be one) shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.

48. Upon calls of the House, or in taking the yeas and nays on any question, the names of the members shall be called alphabetically.

49. Any member may excuse himself from serving on any committee at the time of his appointment, if he is then a member of two other committees.

50. No member shall absent himself from the service of the House, unless he have leave, or be sick and unable to attend.

51. Upon the call of the House, the names of the members shall be called over by the Clerk, and the absentees noted; after which, the names of the absentees shall again be called over, the doors shall then be shut, and those for whom no excuse, or insufficient excuses are made, may, by order of those present, if fifteen in number, be taken into custody, as they appear, or may be sent for, and taken into custody, whereever to be found, by special messengers to be appointed for that purpose.

52. When a member shall be discharged from custody, and admitted to his seat, the House shall determine whether such discharge shall be with or without paying fees; and, in like manner, whether a delinquent member, taken into custody by a special messenger, shall, or shall not, be liable to defray the expense of such special messenger.

53. A Sergeant-at-arms shall be appointed, to hold his office during the pleasure of the House, whose duty it shall be to attend the House during its sitting; to execute the commands of the House from time to time, together with all such process, issued by authority thereof, as shall be directed to him by the Speaker.

54. The fees of the Sergeant-at-arms shall be, for every arrest, the sum of two dollars; for each day's custody and releasement, one dollar; and for travelling expenses for himself or a special messenger, going and returning, one-tenth of a dollar per mile.

55. Twenty-two standing committees shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, viz:

A Committee of Elections, A Committee of Ways and Means, A Committee of Claims, A Committee on Commerce, A Committee on the Public Lands, A Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, A Committee for the District of Columbia, A Committee on the Judiciary, A Committee on Revolutionary Claims, A Committee on Public Expenditures, A Committee on Private Land Claims, A Committee on Manufactures, A Committee on Agriculture, A Committee on Indian Affairs, A Committee on Military Affairs, A Committee on the Militia, A Committee on Naval Affairs, A Committee on Foreign Affairs, A Committee on the Territories, A Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, A Committee on Invalid Pensions, A Committee on Roads and Canals,	To consist of nine members each.
A Committee on Revisal and Unfinished Business, and A Committee of Accounts,	To consist of five members each.

56. It shall be the duty of the Committee of Elections to examine and report upon the certificates of election, or other credentials, of the members returned to serve in this House; and to take into their consideration all such petitions, and other matters touching elections and returns, as shall or may be presented, or come into question, and be referred to them by the House.

57. It shall be the duty of the Committee of Ways and Means to take into consideration all such reports of the Treasury Department, and all such propositions relative to the revenue, as may be referred to them by the House; to inquire into the state of the public debt or the revenue, and of the expenditure; and to report, from time to time, their opinion thereon; to examine into the state of the several public Departments, and particularly into the laws making appropriations of moneys, and to report whether the moneys have been disbursed conformably with such

laws; and also to report, from time to time, such provisions and arrangements as may be necessary to add to the economy of the Departments, and the accountability of their officers.

In preparing bills of appropriations for other objects, the Committee of Ways and Means shall not include appropriations for carrying into effect treaties made by the United States; and where an appropriation bill shall be referred to them for their consideration, which contains appropriations for carrying a treaty into effect, and for other objects, they shall propose such amendments as shall prevent appropriations for carrying a treaty into effect being included in the same bill with appropriations for other objects.

58. It shall be the duty of the Committee of Claims to take into consideration all such petitions and matters or things touching claims and demands on the United States, as shall be presented, or shall or may come in question, and be referred to them by the House; and to report their opinion thereupon, together with such propositions for relief therein as to them shall seem expedient.

59. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Commerce to take into consideration all such petitions and matters or things touching the commerce of the United States, as shall be presented, or shall or may come into question, and be referred to them by the House; and to report, from time to time, their opinion thereon.

60. It shall be the duty of the Committee on the Public Lands to take into consideration all such petitions and matters or things respecting the lands of the United States, as shall be presented, or shall or may come in question, and be referred to them by the House; and to report their opinion thereupon, together with such propositions for relief therein as to them shall seem expedient.

61. It shall be the duty of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to take into consideration all such petitions and matters or things touching the post office and post roads, as shall be presented, or may come in question, and be referred to them by the House; and to report their opinion thereupon, together with such propositions relative thereto as to them shall seem expedient.

62. It shall be the duty of the Committee for the District of Columbia to take into consideration all such petitions, matters, or things, touching the said District, as shall be presented, or shall come in question, and be referred to them by the House; and to report their opinion thereon, together with such propositions relative thereto as to them shall seem expedient.

63. It shall be the duty of the Committee on the Judiciary to take into consideration such petitions and matters or things touching judicial proceedings, as shall be presented, or may come in question, and be referred to them by the House; and to report their opinion thereupon, together with such propositions relative thereto as to them shall seem expedient.

64. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims to take into consideration all such petitions and matters or things touching claims and demands originating in the revolutionary war, or arising therefrom, as shall be presented, or shall or may come in question, and be referred to them by the House; and to report their opinion thereupon,

together with such propositions for relief therein as to them shall seem expedient.

65. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Public Expenditures to examine into the state of the several public Departments, and particularly into laws making appropriations of moneys, and to report whether the moneys have been disbursed conformably with such laws; and also to report from time to time, such provisions and arrangements as may be necessary to add to the economy of the Departments, and the accountability of their officers.

66. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Private Land Claims to take into consideration all claims to land which may be referred to them, or shall or may come in question, and to report their opinion thereupon; together with such propositions for relief therein as to them shall seem expedient.

67. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Military Affairs to take into consideration all subjects relating to the military establishment and public defence, which may be referred to them by the House, and to report their opinion thereupon; and also to report, from time to time, such measures as may contribute to economy and accountability in the said establishment.

68. It shall be the duty of the Committee of the Militia to take into consideration and report on all subjects connected with the organizing, arming, and disciplining, the militia of the United States.

69. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Naval Affairs to take into consideration all matters which concern the naval establishment, and which shall be referred to them by the House, and to report their opinion thereupon; and also to report, from time to time, such measures as may contribute to economy and accountability in the said establishment.

70. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to take into consideration all matters which concern the relations of the United States with foreign nations, and which shall be referred to them by the House, and to report their opinion on the same.

71. It shall be the duty of the Committee on the Territories to examine into their legislative, civil, and criminal proceedings, and to devise and report to the House such means as, in their opinion, may be necessary to secure the rights and privileges of residents and non-residents.

72. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions to take into consideration all such matters respecting pensions for services in the revolutionary war, other than invalid pensions, as shall be referred to them by the House.

73. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Invalid Pensions to take into consideration all such matters respecting invalid pensions as shall be referred to them by the House.

74. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Roads and Canals to take into consideration all such petitions and matters or things relating to roads and canals, and the improvement of the navigation of rivers, as shall be presented, or may come in question, and be referred to them by the House; and to report thereupon, together with such propositions relative thereto as to them shall seem expedient.

75. It shall be the duty of the Committee of Revisal and Unfinished Business to examine and report what laws have expired, or are near expiring, and require to be revived or further continued; also, to examine

and report, from the Journal of the last session, all such matters as were then depending and undetermined.

76. It shall be the duty of the Committee of Accounts to superintend and control the expenditures of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, and to audit and settle all accounts which may be charged thereon; and also to audi tthe accounts of the members for their travel to and from the seat of Government, and their attendance in the House.

77. Six additional standing committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the first session in each Congress, whose duty shall continue until the first session of the ensuing Congress:

1. A committee on so much of the public accounts and expenditures as relate to the Department of State;
2. A committee on so much of the public accounts and expenditures as relate to the Treasury Department.
3. A committee on so much of the public accounts and expenditures as relate to the Department of War;
4. A committee on so much of the public accounts and expenditures as relate to the Department of the Navy;
5. A committee on so much of the public accounts and expenditures as relate to the Post Office; and
6. A committee on so much of the public accounts and expenditures as relate to the Public Buildings;

To consist of five members each.

78. It shall be the duty of the said committees to examine into the state of the accounts and expenditures respectively submitted to them, and to inquire and report particularly—

Whether the expenditures of the respective Departments are justified by law:

Whether the claims from time to time satisfied and discharged by the respective Departments are supported by sufficient vouchers, establishing their justness both as to their character and amount:

Whether such claims have been discharged out of funds appropriated therefor; and whether all moneys have been disbursed in conformity with appropriation laws: and

Whether any, and what, provisions are necessary to be adopted, to provide more perfectly for the proper application of the public moneys, and to secure the Government from demands unjust in their character, or extravagant in their amount.

And it shall be, moreover, the duty of the said committees to report, from time to time, whether any, and what, retrenchment can be made in the expenditures of the several Departments, without detriment to the public service; whether any, and what, abuses at any time exist in the failure to enforce the payment of moneys which may be due to the United States from public defaulters or others: and to report, from time to time, such provisions and arrangements as may be necessary to add to the economy of the several Departments, and the accountability of their officers.

79. The several standing committees of the House shall have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

80. No committee shall sit during the sitting of the House, without special leave.

81. The Clerk of the House shall take an oath for the true and faithful discharge of the duties of his office, to the best of his knowledge and abilities, and shall be deemed to continue in office until another be appointed.

82. It shall be the duty of the Clerk to make, and cause to be printed and delivered to each member, at the commencement of every session of Congress, a list of the reports which it is the duty of any officer or Department of the Government to make to Congress; referring to the act or resolution, and page of the volume of the Laws or Journal in which it may be contained; and placing under the name of each officer the list of reports required of him to be made, and the time when the report may be expected.

83. It shall be duty of the Clerk of the House, at the end of each session, to send a printed copy of the Journals thereof to the Executive, and to each branch of the Legislature, of every State.

84. All questions of order shall be noted by the Clerk, with the decision, and put together at the end of the Journal of every session.

85. Whenever confidential communications are received from the President of the United States, the House shall be cleared of all persons, except the members, Clerk, Sergeant-at-arms, and Doorkeeper, and so continue during the reading of such communications, and (unless otherwise directed by the House) during all debates and proceedings to be had thereon. And when the Speaker, or any other member, shall inform the House that he has communications to make, which he conceives ought to be kept secret, the House shall, in like manner, be cleared, till the communication be made; the House shall then determine whether the matter communicated requires secrecy or not, and take order accordingly.

86. The Sergeant-at-arms and the Doorkeeper shall be sworn to keep the secrets of the House.

87. All questions relating to the priority of business to be acted on shall be decided without debate.

Of Bills.

88. Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave, or by an order of the House, on the report of the committee; and, in either case, a committee to prepare the same shall be appointed. In cases of a general nature, one day's notice at least shall be given of the motion to bring in a bill; and every such motion may be committed.

89. Every bill shall receive three several readings in the House, previous to its passage; and bills shall be despatched in order as they were introduced, unless where the House shall direct otherwise; but no bill shall be twice read on the same day, without special order of the House.

90. The first reading of a bill shall be for information; and, if opposition be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall this bill be rejected?" If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be negatived, the bill shall go to its second reading without a question.

91. Upon the second reading of a bill, the Speaker shall state it as ready for commitment or engrossment; and, if committed, then a question shall be, whether to a select or standing committee, or to a Committee of the Whole House: if to a Committee of the Whole House, the House shall determine on what day. But, if the bill be ordered to be engrossed, the House shall appoint the day when it shall be read the third time.

92. Not more than three bills, originating in the House, shall be committed to the same Committee of the Whole; and such bills shall be analogous in their nature, which analogy shall be determined by the Speaker.

93. After commitment and report thereof to the House, or at any time before its passage, a bill may be recommitted.

94. All bills ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair round hand.

95. No amendment by way of *rider* shall be received to any bill on its third reading.

96. When a bill shall pass, it shall be certified by the Clerk, noting the day of its passage at the foot thereof.

Of Committees of the Whole House.

97. It shall be a standing order of the day, throughout the session, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

98. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave his chair, and a chairman, to preside in committee, shall be appointed by the Speaker.

99. Upon bills committed to a Committee of the Whole House, the bill shall be first read throughout by the Clerk, and then again read and debated by clauses, leaving the preamble to be last considered: the body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined; but all amendments, noting the page and line, shall be duly entered by the Clerk on a separate paper, as the same shall be agreed to by the committee, and so reported to the House. After report, the bill shall again be subject to be debated and amended by clauses, before a question to engross it be taken.

100. All amendments made to an original motion in committee shall be incorporated with the motion, and so reported.

101. All amendments made to a report committed to a Committee of the Whole House shall be noted and reported, as in the case of bills.

102. All questions, whether in committee or in the House, shall be propounded in the order in which they were moved, except that, in filling up blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be first put.

103. No motion or proposition for a tax or charge upon the people shall be discussed the day in which it is made or offered; and every such proposition shall received its first discussion in a Committee of the Whole House.

104. No sum or quantum of tax or duty, voted by a Committee of the Whole House, shall be increased in the House until the motion or proposition for such increase shall be first discussed and voted in a Committee of the Whole House; and so in respect to the time of its continuance.

105. All proceedings touching appropriations of money shall be first discussed in a Committee of the Whole House.

106. The rules of proceedings in the House shall be observed in a Committee of the Whole House, so far as they may be applicable, except the rule limiting the time of speaking; but no member shall speak twice o any question, until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

107. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or

changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor. Nor shall any rule be suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present. Nor shall the order of business, as established by the rules of the House, be postponed or changed, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

108. It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrolled Bills to report at any time.

109. No person shall be permitted to perform divine service in the chamber occupied by the House of Representatives, unless with the consent of the Speaker.

110. The rule for paying witnesses summoned to appear before this House, or either of its committees, shall be as follows: for each day a witness shall attend, the sum of two dollars; for each mile he shall travel in coming to or going from the place of examination, the sum of ten cents each way; but nothing shall be paid for travelling home when the witness has been summoned at the place of trial.

111. The Clerk shall, within thirty days after the close of each session of Congress, cause to be completed the printing and primary distribution to members and delegates, of the Journal of the House, together with an accurate index to the same.

112. It shall be the duty of the Clerk to make a weekly statement of the resolutions and bills (Senate bills inclusive) upon the Speaker's table, accompanied with a brief reference to the orders and proceedings of the House upon each, and the date of such orders and proceedings; which statement shall be printed for the use of the members.

JOINT RULES AND ORDERS OF THE TWO HOUSES.

1. In every case of an amendment of a bill agreed to in one House, and dissented to in the other, if either House shall request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other House shall also appoint a committee to confer, such committee shall, at a convenient hour, to be agreed on by their chairman, meet in the conference chamber, and state to each other, verbally or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon.

2. When a message shall be sent from the Senate to the House of Representatives, it shall be announced at the door of the House by the Doorkeeper, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it may be sent.

3. The same ceremony shall be observed when a message shall be sent from the House of Representatives to the Senate.

4. Messages shall be sent by such persons as a sense of propriety in each House may determine to be proper.

5. While bills are on their passage between the two Houses, they shall be on paper, and under the signature of the Secretary or Clerk of each House respectively.

6. After a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled on parchment by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, or the

Secretary of the Senate, as the bill may have originated in the one or the other House, before it shall be presented to the President of the United States.

7. When bills are enrolled, they shall be examined by a joint committee of two from the Senate and two from the House of Reresentatives, appointed as a standing committee for that purpose, who shall carefully compare the enrolment with the engrossed bills, as passed in the two Houses, and, correcting any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bills, make their report forthwith to the respective Houses.

8. After examination and report, each bill shall be signed in the respective Houses, first by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, then by the President of the Senate.

9. After a bill shall have been thus signed in each House, it shall be presented, by the said committee, to the President of the United States for his approbation, (it being first endorsed on the back of the roll, certifying in which House the same originated; which endorsement shall be signed by the Secretary or Clerk [as the case may be] of the House in which the same did originate,) and shall be entered on the Journal of each House. The said committee shall report the day of presentation to the President; which time shall also be carefully entered on the Journal of each House.

10. All orders, resolutions, and votes, which are to be presented to the President of the United States for his approbation, shall also, in the same manner, be previously enrolled, examined, and signed; and shall be presented in the same manner, and by the same committee, as provided in cases of bills.

11. When the Senate and House of Representatives shall judge it proper to make a joint address to the President, it shall be presented to him in his audience chamber, by the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Speaker and both Houses.

12. When a bill or resolution, which shall have passed in one House, is rejected in the other, notice thereof is to be given to the House in which the same may have passed.

13. When a bill or resolution, which has been passed in one House, is rejected in the other, it is not brought in during the same session, without a notice of ten days, and leave of two-thirds of that House in which it shall be renewed.

14. Each House transmits to the other all papers on which any bill or resolution shall be founded.

15. After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution is lost.

16. No bill that shall have passed one House shall be sent for concurrence to the other on either of the three last days of the session.

17. No bill or resolution, that shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall be presented to the President of the United States for his approbation on the last day of the session.

18. When bills which have passed one House are ordered to be printed in the other, a greater number of copies shall not be printed than may be necessary for the use of the House making the order.

STANDING RULES AND ORDERS

FOR CONDUCTING BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, AS AMENDED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Touching the duty of the Speaker.

1. He shall take the chair every day precisely at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned on the preceding day; shall immediately call the members to order; and, on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the Journal of the preceding day to be read.

2. He shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose; and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House by any two members; on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

3. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

4. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form, to wit: "As many as are of opinion that (as the question may be) say Ay;" and, after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of the contrary opinion, say No." If the Speaker doubts, or a division be called for, the House shall divide: those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative. If the Speaker still doubts, or a count be required, the Speaker shall name two members, one from each side, to tell the members in the affirmative; which being reported, he shall then name two others, one from each side, to tell those in the negative; which being also reported, he shall rise, and state the decision to the House. No division and count of the House by tellers shall be in order, but upon motion seconded by at least one-fifth of a quorum of the members.

5. When any motion or proposition is made, the question, "Will the House now consider it?" shall not be put, unless it is demanded by some member, or is deemed necessary by the Speaker.

6. The Speaker shall examine and correct the Journal before it is read. He shall have a general direction of the Hall. He shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

7. All committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House, in which case they shall be appointed by ballot; and if, upon such ballot, the number required shall not be elected by a majority of the votes given, the House shall proceed to a second ballot, in which a plurality of votes shall prevail; and, in case a greater number than is required to compose or complete a committee shall have an equal number of votes, the House shall proceed to a further ballot or ballots.

8. In all other cases of ballot than for committees, a majority of the votes given shall be necessary to an election; and where there shall not be such a majority on the first ballot, the ballot shall be repeated until a

majority be obtained. And in all ballotings blanks shall be rejected and not taken into the count in the enumeration of votes, or reported by the tellers.

9. In all cases of ballot by the House, the Speaker shall vote; in other cases he shall not vote, unless the House be equally divided, or unless his vote, if given to the minority, will make the division equal; and, in case of such equal division, the question shall be lost.

10. In all cases where other than members of the House may be eligible to an office by the election of the House, there shall be a previous nomination.

11. All acts, addresses, and joint resolutions, shall be signed by the Speaker; and all writs, warrants, and subpœnas, issued by order of the House, shall be under his hand and seal, attested by the Clerk.

12. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries or lobby, the Speaker (or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House) shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

13. No person, except members of the Senate, their Secretary, Heads of Departments, Treasurer, Comptroller, Register, Auditor, Postmaster General, President's Secretary, Chaplains to Congress, Judges of the United States, Foreign Ministers and their Secretaries, officers who, by name, have received, or shall hereafter receive, the thanks of Congress for their gallantry and good conduct displayed in the service of their country, the Commissioners of the Navy Board, Governor, for the time being, of any State or Territory of the Union, who may attend at the seat of the General Government during the session of Congress, and who may choose to avail himself of such privilege, such gentlemen as have been Heads of Departments, or members of either branch of the Legislature, and, at the discretion of the Speaker, persons who belong to such Legislatures of foreign Governments as are in amity with the United States, shall be admitted within the Hall of the House of Representatives.

14. Stenographers, wishing to take down the debates, may be admitted by the Speaker, who shall assign such places to them on the floor or elsewhere, to effect their object, as shall not interfere with the convenience of the House.

Order of Business of the Session.

15. After six days from the commencement of a second or subsequent session of any Congress, all bills, resolutions, and reports, which originated in the House, and at the close of the next preceding session remained undetermined, shall be resumed and acted on in the same manner as if an adjournment had not taken place.

Order of Business of the Day.

16. As soon as the Journal is read, the Speaker shall call for petitions from the members of each State, and delegates from each Territory, beginning with Maine and the Territory of Wisconsin, alternatively; and if, on any day, the whole of the States and Territories shall not be called, the Speaker shall begin on the next day where he left off the previous

day: Provided, that, after the first thirty days of the session, petitions shall not be received, except on the first day of the meeting of the House in each week.

17. The petitions having been presented and disposed of, reports from committees shall be called for and disposed of, in doing which the Speaker shall call upon each standing committee, in the order they are named in the 57th and 84th rules; and when all the standing committees have been called on, then it shall be duty of the Speaker to call for reports from select committees; if the Speaker shall not get through the call upon the committees before the House passes to other business, he shall resume the next call where he left off. Resolutions shall then be called for in the same order, and disposed of by the same rules which apply to petitions: Provided, that no member shall offer more than one resolution, or one series of resolutions, all relating to the same subject, until all the States and Territories shall have been called.

18. After one hour shall have been devoted to reports from committees and resolutions, it shall be in order, pending the consideration or discussion thereof, to entertain a motion that the House do now proceed to dispose of the business on the Speaker's table, and to the orders of the day; which being decided in the affirmative, the Speaker shall dispose of the business on his table in the following order, viz:

1st. Messages and other Executive communications.

2d. Messages from the Senate, and amendments proposed by the Senate to bills of the House.

3d. Bills and resolutions from the Senate on their first and second reading, that they be referred to committees and put under way; but if, on being read a second time, no motion be made to commit, they are to be ordered to their third reading, unless objection be made; in which case, if not otherwise ordered by a majority of the House, they are to be laid on the table in the general file of bills on the Speker's table, to be taken up in their turn.

4th. Engrossed bills and bills from the Senate on their third reading.

5th. Bills of the House and from the Senate, on the Speaker's table, on their engrossment, or on being ordered to a third reading, to be taken up and considered in the order of time in which they passed to a second reading.

The messages, communications, and bills on his table having been disposed of, the Speaker shall then proceed to call the orders of the day.

19. The business specified in the two preceding rules shall be done at no other part of the day, except by permission of the House.

Local or Private Business.

20. Friday and Saturday in every week shall be set apart for the consideration of private bills and private business, in preference to any other, unless otherwise determined by a majority of the House.

Of Decorum and Debate.

21. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat, and respectfully address

himself to "Mr. Speaker," and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

22. If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call to order; in which case, the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate: if there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed, in case any member object, without leave of the House; and, if the case require it, he shall be liable to the censure of the House.

23. If a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's table; and no member shall be held to answer, or be subject to the censure of the House, for words spoken in debate, if any other member has spoken, or other business has intervened, after the words spoken, and before exception to them shall have been taken.

24. When two or more members happen to rise at once, the Speaker shall name the member who is first to speak.

25. No member shall speak more than twice to the same question, without leave of the House, nor more than once until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

26. If a question depending be lost by adjournment of the House, and revived on the succeeding day, no member, who shall have spoken twice on the preceding day, shall be permitted again to speak without leave.

27. Whilst the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out of or across the House; nor, in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall entertain private discourse; nor, whilst a member is speaking, shall pass between him and the Chair. Every member shall remain uncovered during the sessions of the House. No member or other person shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the ayes or noes are calling, or ballots are counting.

28. No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is immediately and particularly interested, or in any case where he was not within the bar of the House when the question was put. And when any member shall ask leave to vote, the Speaker shall propound to him the question—"*Were you within the bar when your name was called?*"

29. Upon a division and count of the House on any question, no member without the bar shall be counted.

30. Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put, shall give his vote, unless the House, for special reasons, shall excuse him. All motions to excuse a member from voting, shall be made before the House divides, or before the call of the yeas and nays is commenced; and any member requesting to be excused from voting, may make a brief verbal statement of the reasons for making such request, and the question shall then be taken without further debate.

31. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker; or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair, and read aloud by the Clerk, before debated.

23. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desire it.

33. After a motion is stated by the Speaker, or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the House, but may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.

34. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lie on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, to postpone indefinitely; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged; and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition. A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and, if carried, shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

35. When a resolution shall be offered, or a motion made, to refer any subject, and different committees shall be proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order:

The Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; the Committee of the Whole House; a Standing Committee; a Select Committee.

36. A motion to adjourn shall be always in order; that, and the motion to lie on the table, shall be decided without debate.

37. The hour at which every motion to adjourn is made, shall be entered on the Journal. (October 9, 1837.)

38. The previous question shall be in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present; and, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendment, and further debate of the main question. On a motion for the previous question, and prior to the seconding of the same, a call of the House shall be in order; but, after a majority shall have seconded such motion, no call shall be in order prior to a decision of the main question.

39. On a previous question there shall be no debate. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

40. When a question is postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted upon again during the session.

41. Any member may call for the division of a question, which shall be divided if it comprehend propositions in substance so distinct, that one being taken away, a substantive proposition shall remain for the decision of the House. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment, nor a motion to strike out and insert.

42. Motions and reports may be committed at the pleasure of the House.

43. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment. No bill or resolution shall, at any time, be amended by annexing thereto, or incorporating therewith, any other bill or resolution pending before the House.

44. When a motion has been once made, and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move

for the reconsideration thereof, on the same or the succeeding day; and such motion shall take precedence of all other questions, except a motion to adjourn.

45. When the reading of a paper is called for, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by a vote of the House.

46. The unfinished business in which the House was engaged at the last preceding adjournment shall have the preference in the orders of the day; and no motion on any other business shall be received, without special leave of the House, until the former is disposed of.

47. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate shall be necessary, shall be read to the House, and laid on the table, on a day preceding that in which the same shall be moved, unless the House shall otherwise expressly allow.

48. Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made verbally by the introducer; they shall not be debated on the day of their being presented; nor on any day assigned by the House for the receipt of petitions after the first thirty days of the session, unless where the House shall direct otherwise, but shall lie on the table, to be taken up in the order in which they were presented.

49. A proposition requesting information from the President of the United States, or directing it to be furnished by the head of either of the Executive Departments, or by the Postmaster General, or to print an extra number of any document or other matter, excepting messages of the President to both Houses at the commencement of each session of Congress, and the reports and documents connected with or referred to in it, shall lie on the table one day for consideration, unless otherwise ordered by the unanimous consent of the House; and all such propositions shall be taken up for consideration in the order they were presented, immediately after reports are called for from select committees; and, when adopted, the Clerk shall cause the same to be delivered.

50. Any fifteen members (including the Speaker, if there be one) shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.

51. Upon calls of the House, or in taking the yeas and nays on any question, the names of the members shall be called alphabetically.

52. Any member may excuse himself from serving on any committee at the time of his appointment, if he is then a member of two other committees.

53. No member shall absent himself from the service of the House, unless he have leave, or be sick and unable to attend.

54. Upon the call of the House, the names of the members shall be called over by the Clerk, and the absentees noted; after which, the names of the absentees shall again be called over, the doors shall then be shut, and those for whom no excuse, or insufficient excuses are made, may, by order of those present, if fifteen in number, be taken into custody as they appear, or may be sent for and taken into custody, wherever to be found, by special messengers to be appointed for that purpose.

55. When a member shall be discharged from custody, and admitted to his seat, the House shall determine whether such discharge shall be with or without paying fees; and, in like manner, whether a delinquent

member, taken into custody by a special messenger, shall, or shall not, be liable to defray the expense of such special messenger.

56. A Sergeant-at-arms shall be appointed, to hold his office during the pleasure of the House, whose duty it shall be to attend the House during its sitting; to execute the commands of the House from time to time, together with all such process, issued by authority thereof, as shall be directed to him by the Speaker.

57. The fees of the Sergeant-at-arms shall be, for every arrest, the sum of two dollars; for each day's custody and releasement, one dollar; and for travelling expenses for himself or a special messenger, going and returning, one-tenth of a dollar per mile.

58. Twenty-seven standing committees shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, viz:

A Committee of Elections, A Committee of Ways and Means, A Committee of Claims, A Committee on Commerce, A Committee on the Public Lands, A Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, A Committee for the District of Columbia, A Committee on the Judiciary, A Committee on Revolutionary Claims, A Committee on Public Expenditures, A Committee on Private Land Claims, A Committee on Manufactures, A Committee on Agriculture, A Committee on Indian Affairs, A Committee on Military Affairs, A Committee on the Militia, A Committee on Naval Affairs, A Committee on Foreign Affairs, A Committee on the Territories, A Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, A Committee on Invalid Pensions, A Committee on Roads and Canals,	To consist of nine members each.
A Committee on Patents, A Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, A Committee of Revisal and Unfinished Business, A Committee of Accounts, A Committee on Mileage,	To consist of five members each.

59. It shall be the duty of the Committee of Elections to examine and report upon the certificates of election, or other credentials, of the members returned to serve in this House; and to take into their consideration all such petitions, and other matters touching elections and returns, as shall or may be presented, or come into question, and be referred to them by the House.

60. It shall be the duty of the Committee of Ways and Means to take into consideration all such reports of the Treasury Department, and all such propositions relative to the revenue, as may be referred to them by the House; to inquire into the state of the public debt or the revenue, and of the expenditure; and to report, from time to time, their opinion thereon; to examine into the state of the several public Departments, and particularly into the laws making appropriations of moneys, and to report whether the moneys have been disbursed conformably with such laws; and also to report, from time to time, such provisions and arrange-

ments as may be necessary to add to the economy of the Departments, and the accountability of their officers.

In preparing bills of appropriations for other objects, the Committee of Ways and Means shall not include appropriations for carrying into effect treaties made by the United States; and where an appropriation bill shall be referred to them for their consideration, which contains appropriations for carrying a treaty into effect, and for other objects, they shall propose such amendments as shall prevent appropriations for carrying a treaty into effect being included in the same bill with appropriations for other objects.

61. At every session of Congress, commencing on the first Monday of December, it shall be the duty of the Committee of Ways and Means, within thirty days after their appointment, to report the general appropriation bills—for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government; for the army; for the navy; and for the Indian department and Indian annuities; or, in failure thereof, the reasons of such failure.

62. General appropriation bills shall be in order in preference to any other bills of a public nature, unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the House.

63. No appropriation shall be reported in such general appropriation bills, or be in order as an amendment thereto, for any expenditure not previously authorized by law.

64. It shall be the duty of the Committee of Claims to take into consideration all such petitions, and matters or things touching claims and demands on the United States, as shall be presented, or shall or may come in question, and be referred to them by the House; and to report their opinion thereupon, together with such propositions for relief therein as to them shall seem expedient.

65. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Commerce to take into consideration all such petitions and matters or things touching the commerce of the United States, as shall be presented, or shall or may come into question, and be referred to them by the House; and to report, from time to time, their opinion thereon.

66. It shall be the duty of the Committee on the Public Lands to take into consideration all such petitions and matters or things respecting the lands of the United States, as shall be presented, or shall or may come in question, and be referred to them by the House; and to report their opinion thereupon, together with such propositions for relief therein as to them shall seem expedient.

67. It shall be the duty of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to take into consideration all such petitions and matters or things touching the post office and postroads, as shall be presented, or may come in question, and be referred to them by the House; and to report their opinion thereupon, together with such propositions relative thereto as to them shall seem expedient.

68. It shall be the duty of the Committee for the District of Columbia to take into consideration all such petitions, matters, or things, touching the said District, as shall be presented, or shall come in question, and be referred to them by the House; and to report their opinion thereon, together with such propositions relative thereto as to them shall seem expedient.

69. It shall be the duty of the Committee on the Judiciary to take into consideration such petitions and matters or things touching judicial proceedings as shall be presented, or may come in question, and be referred to them by the House; and to report their opinion thereupon, together with such propositions relative thereto as to them shall seem expedient.

70. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims to take into consideration all such petitions and matters or things touching claims and demands originating in the revolutionary war, or arising therefrom, as shall be presented, or shall or may come in question, and be referred to them by the House; and to report their opinion thereupon, together with such propositions for relief therein as to them shall seem expedient.

71. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Public Expenditures to examine into the state of the several public Departments, and particularly into laws making appropriations of moneys, and to report whether the moneys have been disbursed conformably with such laws; and also to report, from time to time, such provisions and arrangements as may be necessary to add to the economy of the Departments, and the accountability of their officers.

72. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Private Land Claims to take into consideration all claims to land which may be referred to them, or shall or may come in question; and to report their opinion thereupon, together with such propositions for relief therein as to them shall seem expedient.

73. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Military Affairs to take into consideration all subjects relating to the military establishment and public defence, which may be referred to them by the House, and to report their opinion thereupon; and also to report, from time to time, such measures as may contribute to economy and accountability in the said establishment.

74. It shall be the duty of the Committee of the Militia to take into consideration and report on all subjects connected with the organizing, arming, and disciplining, the militia of the United States.

75. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Naval Affairs to take into consideration all matters which concern the naval establishment, and which shall be referred to them by the House, and to report their opinion thereupon; and also to report, from time to time, such measures as may contribute to economy and accountability in the said establishment.

76. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to take into consideration all matters which concern the relations of the United States with foreign nations, and which shall be referred to them by the House, and to report their opinion on the same.

77. It shall be the duty of the Committee on the Territories to examine into their legislative, civil, and criminal proceedings, and to devise and report to the House such means as, in their opinion, may be necessary to secure the rights and privileges of residents and nonresidents.

78. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions to take into consideration all such matters respecting pensions for services in the revolutionary war, other than invalid pensions, as shall be referred to them by the House.

79. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Invalid Pensions to take

into consideration all such matters respecting invalid pensions as shall be referred to them by the House.

80. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Roads and Canals to take into consideration all such petitions and matters or things relating to roads and canals, and the improvement of the navigation of rivers, as shall be presented, or may come in question, and be referred to them by the House; and to report thereupon, together with such propositions relative thereto as to them shall seem expedient.

81. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Patents to consider all subjects relating to patents which may be referred to them, and report their opinion thereon, together with such propositions relative thereto as may seem to them expedient.

82. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to consider all subjects relating to the public edifices and grounds within the city of Washington which may be referred to them, and report their opinion thereon, together with such propositions relating thereto as may seem to them expedient.

83. It shall be the duty of the Committee of Revisal and Unfinished Business to examine and report what laws have expired, or are near expiring, and require to be revived or further continued; also, to examine and report, from the Journal of last session, all such matters as were then depending and undetermined.

84. It shall be the duty of the Committee of Accounts to superintend and control the expenditures of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, and to audit and settle all accounts which may be charged thereon; and also to audit the accounts of the members for their travel to and from the seat of Government, and their attendance in the House.

85. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Mileage to ascertain and report the distance to the Sergeant-at-arms for which each member shall receive pay.

86. Six additional standing committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the first session in each Congress, whose duty shall continue until the first session of the ensuing Congress:

1. A committee on so much of the public accounts and expenditures as relate to the Department of State;
2. A committee on so much of the public accounts and expenditures as relate to the Treasury Department;
3. A committee on so much of the public accounts and expenditures as relate to the Department of War;
4. A committee on so much of the public accounts and expenditures as relate to the Department of the Navy;
5. A committee on so much of the public accounts and expenditures as relate to the Post Office; and
6. A committee on so much of the public accounts and expenditures as relate to the Public Buildings;

To consist of five members each.

87. It shall be the duty of the said committees to examine into the state of the accounts and expenditures respectively submitted to them, and to inquire and report particularly—

Whether the expenditures of the respective Departments are justified by law:

Whether the claims from time to time satisfied and discharged by the

respective Departments are supported by sufficient vouchers, establishing their justness both as to their character and amount:

Whether such claims have been discharged out of funds appropriated therefor; and whether all moneys have been disbursed in conformity with appropriation laws: and

Whether any, and what, provisions are necessary to be adopted, to provide more perfectly for the proper application of the public moneys, and to secure the Government from demands unjust in their character, or extravagant in their amount.

And it shall be, moreover, the duty of the said committees to report, from time to time, whether any, and what, retrenchment can be made in the expenditures of the several Departments, without detriment to the public service; whether any, and what, abuses at any time exist in the failure to enforce the payment of moneys which may be due to the United States from public defaulters or others: and to report, from time to time, such provisions and arrangements as may be necessary to add to the economy of the several Departments, and the accountability of their officers.

88. The several standing committees of the House shall have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

89. No committee shall sit during the sitting of the House, without special leave.

90. The Clerk of the House shall take an oath for the true and faithful discharge of the duties of his office, to the best of his knowledge and abilities, and shall be deemed to continue in office until another be appointed.

91. It shall be the duty of the Clerk to make, and cause to be printed and delivered to each member, at the commencement of every session of Congress, a list of the reports which it is the duty of any officer or Department of the Government to make to Congress; referring to the act or resolution, and page of the volume of the Laws or Journal in which it may be contained; and placing under the name of each officer the list of reports required of him to be made, and the time when the report may be expected.

92. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the House, at the end of each session, to send a printed copy of the Journals thereof to the Executive, and to each branch of the Legislature, of every State.

93. All questions of order shall be noted by the Clerk, with the decision, and put together at the end of the Journal of every session.

94. Whenever confidential communications are received from the President of the United States, the House shall be cleared of all persons, except the members, Clerk, Sergeant-at-arms, and Doorkeeper, and so continue during the reading of such communications, and (unless otherwise directed by the House) during all debates and proceedings to be had thereon. And when the Speaker, or any other member, shall inform the House that he has communications to make, which he conceives ought to be kept secret, the House shall, in like manner, be cleared, till the communication be made; the House shall then determine whether the matter communicated requires secrecy or not, and take order accordingly.

95. The Sergeant-at-arms and the Doorkeeper shall be sworn to keep the secrets of the House.

96. All questions relating to the priority of business to be acted on shall be decided without debate.

Of Bills.

97. Every bill shall be introduced on the report of a committee, or by motion for leave. In the latter case, at least one day's notice shall be given of the motion; and the motion shall be made, and the bill introduced, if leave is given, when resolutions are called for: such motion, or the bill when introduced, may be committed.

98. Every bill shall receive three several readings in the House, previous to its passage; and bills shall be despatched in order as they were introduced, unless where the House shall direct otherwise; but no bill shall be twice read on the same day, without special order of the House.

99. The first reading of a bill shall be for information; and, if opposition be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall this bill be rejected?" If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be negatived, the bill shall go to its second reading without a question.

100. Upon the second reading of a bill, the Speaker shall state it as ready for commitment or engrossment; and, if committed, then a question shall be, whether to a select or standing committee, or to a Committee of the Whole House: if to a Committee of the Whole House, the House shall determine on what day; if no motion be made to commit, the question shall be stated on its engrossment; and if it be not ordered to be engrossed on the day of its being reported, it shall be placed in the general file on the Speaker's table, to be taken up in its order. But, if the bill be ordered to be engrossed, the House shall appoint the day when it shall be read the third time.

101. Not more than three bills, originating in the House, shall be committed to the same Committee of the Whole; and such bills shall be analogous in their nature, which analogy shall be determined by the Speaker.

102. After commitment and report thereof to the House, or at any time before its passage, a bill may be recommitted.

103. All bills ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair round hand.

104. No amendment by way of *rider* shall be received to any bill on its third reading.

105. When a bill shall pass, it shall be certified by the Clerk, noting the day of its passage at the foot thereof.

Of Committees of the Whole House.

106. It shall be a standing order of the day, throughout the session, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

107. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave his chair, and a chairman, to preside in committee, shall be appointed by the Speaker.

108. Upon bills committed to a Committee of the Whole House, the bill shall be first read throughout by the Clerk, and then again read and debated by clauses, leaving the preamble to be last considered: the body of

the bill shall not be defaced or interlined; but all amendments, noting the page and line, shall be duly entered by the Clerk on a separate paper, as the same shall be agreed to by the committee, and so reported to the House. After report, the bill shall again be subject to be debated and amended by clauses, before a question to engross it be taken.

109. All amendments made to an original motion in committee shall be incorporated with the motion, and so reported.

110. All amendments made to a report committed to a Committee of the Whole House shall be noted and reported, as in the case of bills.

111. All questions, whether in committee or in the House, shall be propounded in the order in which they were moved, except that, in filling up blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be first put.

112. No motion or proposition for a tax or charge upon the people shall be discussed the day in which it is made or offered; and every such proposition shall receive its first discussion in a Committee of the Whole House.

113. No sum or quantum of tax or duty, voted by a Committee of the Whole House, shall be increased in the House until the motion or proposition for such increase shall be first discussed and voted in a Committee of the Whole House; and so in respect to the time of its continuance.

114. All proceedings touching appropriations of money shall be first discussed in a Committee of the Whole House.

115. The rules of proceedings in the House shall be observed in a Committee of the Whole House, so far as they may be applicable, except the rule limiting the time of speaking; but no member shall speak twice to any question, until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

116. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor. Nor shall any rule be suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present. Nor shall the order of business, as established by the rules of the House, be postponed or changed, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

117. It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrolled Bills to report at any time.

118. The rules of Parliamentary Practice, comprised in Jefferson's Manual, shall govern the House in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the Standing Rules and Orders of the House, and the Joint Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives.

119. No person shall be permitted to perform divine service in the chamber occupied by the House of Representatives, unless with the consent of the Speaker.

120. The rule for paying witnesses summoned to appear before this House, or either of its committees, shall be as follows: for each day a witness shall attend, the sum of two dollars; for each mile he shall travel in coming to or going from the place of examination, the sum of ten cents each way; but nothing shall be paid for travelling home when the witness has been summoned at the place of trial.

121. The Clerk shall, within thirty days after the close of each session of Congress, cause to be completed the printing and primary distribution,

to members and delegates, of the Journal of the House, together with an accurate index to the same.

122. There shall be retained in the library of the Clerk's office, for the use of the members there, and not to be withdrawn therefrom, two copies of all the books and printed documents deposited in the library. (Order of December 22, 1826.)

123. The Clerk shall have preserved for each member of the House, an extra copy, in good binding, of all the documents printed by order of either House at each future session of Congress. (Order of Feb. 9, 1831.)

124. It shall be the duty of the Clerk to make a weekly statement of the resolutions and bills (Senate bills inclusive) upon the Speaker's table, accompanied with a brief reference to the orders and proceedings of the House upon each, and the date of such orders and proceedings; which statement shall be printed for the use of the members.

125. The unappropriated rooms in that part of the Capitol assigned to the House shall be subject to the order and disposal of the Speaker, until the further order of the House. (May 26, 1824.)

126. The Clerk shall cause an index to be prepared to the acts passed at every session of Congress, and to be printed and bound with the acts. (July 14, 1832.)

127. Maps accompanying documents shall not be printed, under the general order to print, without the special direction of the House. (March 2, 1837; September 11, 1837.)

JOINT RULES AND ORDERS OF THE TWO HOUSES.

1. In every case of an amendment of a bill agreed to in one House, and dissented to in the other, if either House shall request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other House shall also appoint a committee to confer, such committee shall, at a convenient hour, to be agreed on by their chairman, meet in the conference chamber, and state to each other, verbally or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon.

2. When a message shall be sent from the Senate to the House of Representatives, it shall be announced at the door of the House by the Doorkeeper, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it may be sent.

3. The same ceremony shall be observed when a message shall be sent from the House of Representatives to the Senate.

4. Messages shall be sent by such persons as a sense of propriety in each House may determine to be proper.

5. While bills are on their passage between the two Houses, they shall be on paper, and under the signature of the Secretary or Clerk of each House respectively.

6. After a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled on parchment by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, or the Secretary of the Senate, as the bill may have originated in the one or the

other House, before it shall be presented to the President of the United States.

7. When bills are enrolled, they shall be examined by a joint committee of two from the Senate and two from the House of Representatives, appointed as a standing committee for that purpose, who shall carefully compare the enrolment with the engrossed bills, as passed in the two Houses, and, correcting any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bills, make their report forthwith to the respective Houses.

8. After examination and report, each bill shall be signed in the respective Houses, first by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, then by the President of the Senate.

9. After a bill shall have been thus signed in each House, it shall be presented, by the said committee, to the President of the United States for his approbation, (it being first endorsed on the back of the roll, certifying in which House the same originated; which endorsement shall be signed by the Secretary or Clerk [as the case may be] of the House in which the same did originate,) and shall be entered on the Journal of each House. The said committee shall report the day of presentation to the President; which time shall also be carefully entered on the Journal of each House.

10. All orders, resolutions, and votes, which are to be presented to the President of the United States for his approbation, shall also, in the same manner, be previously enrolled, examined, and signed; and shall be presented in the same manner, and by the same committee, as provided in cases of bills.

11. When the Senate and House of Representatives shall judge it proper to make a joint address to the President, it shall be presented to him in his audience chamber by the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Speaker and both Houses.

12. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one House is rejected in the other, notice thereof is to be given to the House in which the same may have passed.

13. When a bill or resolution which has been passed in one House is rejected in the other, it is not brought in during the same session, without a notice of ten days, and leave of two-thirds of that House in which it shall be renewed.

14. Each House transmits to the other all papers on which any bill or resolution shall be founded.

15. After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution is lost.

16. No bill that shall have passed one House shall be sent for concurrence to the other on either of the three last days of the session.

17. No bill or resolution that shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall be presented to the President of the United States for his approbation on the last day of the session.

18. When bills which have passed one House are ordered to be printed in the other, a greater number of copies shall not be printed than may be necessary for the use of the House making the order.

19. No spirituous liquors shall be offered for sale, or exhibited, within the Capitol, or on the public grounds adjacent thereto.

FOR USE IN LIBRARY BUILDING ONLY
DO NOT REMOVE